Bankers magazine

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JULY, 1900

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BANKERS' MAGAZINE
ESTABLISHED 1846

RHODES' JOURNAL,
ESTABLISHED 1873.

THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE

RHODES' JOURNAL OF BANKING

54TH YEAR

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THE

BANKERS' MAGAZINE

RHODES JOURNAL OF BANKING AND THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE

CONSOLIDATED

VOLUME LXI

JULY TO DECEMBER

1900

NEW YORK
BRADFORD RHODES & CO., PUBLISHERS
87 MAIDEN LANE

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BANKERS' OBITUARY RECORD.

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BOUND VOLUMES.—Beginning with July, 1895 (consolidation of the BANKERS' MAGAZINE with the JOURNAL), the volumes comprise the numbers for six months.

Price, bound in cloth with leather backs and corners, $3.50 a volume. By mail or express, prepaid, 25 cents additional.

THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE

RHODES' JOURNAL OF BANKING and THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE Consolidated.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR. JULY, 1900. VOLUME LXI, No. 1.

THE RESTRICTION OF NATIONAL BANK LOANS to any one person or firm to an amount not to exceed one-tenth of the capital stock has been a source of great annoyance both to the banks and the Comptroller of the Currency. The banks were very liable to violate this provision, and large numbers of reports in answer to every call made would show excessive loans. In many cases the violation was no doubt simply an oversight, corrected as soon as attention was called to it. There was no special penalty attached by law to disregard of this provision, and the several Comptrollers hesitated to apply the general penalty of forfeiture of charter for an offense so slight and of such small consequence in most cases.

But while the violations were thus numerous, it cannot be said that the law was of no effect. The excess in most cases was but very slightly over ten per cent., and the care with which the great majority of banks refrained from much exceeding the limit showed conclusively that they lived up to its spirit if not strictly to its letter. No doubt in many cases bankers who were loath to refuse a solid customer would make the loan, and then when a letter came from the Comptroller calling attention to the excess over ten per cent., could with better grace, acting as it were under compulsion, demand its reduction to the legal limit.

No doubt many conservative bankers conducting banks of average resources in average communities felt this law to be protective and beneficial in its nature. At the money centres, however, where banks of moderate capital accumulated great resources, and where business demands from single persons, firms and corporations were very much larger than the ten per cent. limit, the loans being perfectly secured, the provision was felt to be a hardship. There were many reasons why it would have been just to have raised the limit for banks of this character. It seemed unwise to make any discrim-

ination of this kind, however just. Various propositions were made from time to time to raise the limit from ten per cent. of capital to ten per cent. of capital and surplus. It was said that the restriction should be altogether withdrawn upon loans on produce and warehouse receipts and upon loans made upon United States bonds, and that loans on stocks and bonds should be increased to fifteen per cent. upon capital and surplus.

Every year the amounts of well-secured single loans in the money centres tend to increase from the constant changes in methods of doing business growing out of the increase of the capital and wealth throughout the whole country and especially notable in the money centres. One argument in opposition to any change has been that it might open the door to unsecured as well as secured loans. As a rule, however, it may be affirmed that there is very little temptation to bank officers to make large loans unless they are manifestly advantageous to the bank. Examination of the subject shows that when banks have been wrecked by excessive loans they were under the control of managers whom no law would restrain; if not technically dishonest, they were so taken up with their personal interests and enterprises that it amounted to the same thing.

A bill was introduced in Congress by Mr. BROSIUS, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, modifying the provision of law restricting loans to one person, firm or corporation to one tenth of the capital stock of the bank so that it shall not apply to loans less than two per cent. of the total assets of the bank, the excess over ten per cent., however, to be secured by collateral. This modification would seem to give all the latitude required to banks of large resources. In the case of a bank of $100,000 capital and $500,000 resources the limit would be just ten per cent. of capital; for every additional $100,000 of resources the increase of limit with the same capital would be $2,000. It would require a series of tables to show the exact effect of the bill, but it would evidently apportion the limit of loans with great justice to the strength of the bank.

THE GREAT PROSPERITY OF THE COUNTRY during the last three years has given a great impulse to prices of almost all materials, and those who control the production of these materials have endeavored to make the most of the situation. There are large lines of staple articles which during the period of low prices were brought under those combinations of manufacturers or producers called trusts. Many of these combinations, if not all, were absolutely necessary to save the business involved from destruction under the existing conditions. They were not always easily effected, and the apparently excessive

capitalization forming a part of the process, was no doubt in many cases an essential condition of success. Probably it was not expected at first that all of this capital could be brought to par value in public estimation for many years to come. This would be a gradual process dependent largely on the future growth of the country.

The tendency to recuperation and renewed successful effort aided by the bounty of nature, shown in a special manner to the United States while withheld from competitors, has exceeded belief, and the hopes of the trusts have been raised accordingly, so that evidently in many instances they have sought to attain at once the strength for which a few years ago they would have waited patiently an indefinite period. They have, therefore, in many instances raised prices to a point which even the renewed hopes of the public would not bear. There is no doubt that the high prices of iron in all forms has repressed construction that would otherwise have taken place. Consumers of material will not be driven beyond a certain point. The common sense of the masses of people asserts itself. In all lines of construction they have for many years been accustomed to moderate prices, and while willing to pay somewhat more, the prices to which many materials have risen seemed unnecessary and extortionate, and enterprises requiring materials have been postponed or abandoned. It has been a case of trying to obtain all the golden eggs at once, and has resulted in a reaction. A lesson will be learned, and the natural greed of gain will be more controlled by intelligence derived from experience.

Trusts, to attain their best results for themselves, must study their public, and seek to please and meet its needs with the same attention that the competitors under competition used to cater to the wants of their customers. When they learn that high-handed conduct does not win and abandon it, there will be less outcry against them.

The Secretary of the Treasury not only manages the finances of the Government but from the character of the banking system and the force of the monetary laws of the country, he becomes the leader and arbiter in all questions of high finance, in a way analogous to that in which the Governors of the Banks of England and France and Germany exercise their functions in their respective countries. The Secretary of the Treasury, like those Governors, has control of vast funds, which he can segregate or pay out very much at his discretion; but unlike them he has no direct control over the rate of interest. The foreign banks place money on the markets by means of loans and public payments, and the Secretary by means of the ordinary expenditures of the Government, payments on account of the

public debt, and by making what are virtually loans, deposits of public money with the depositary banks. The only respect in which the Secretary has inferior power is in directly fixing interest rates.

The associated banks of New York, the money centre of the country, possess great power, but they are influenced and controlled by the operations of the Treasury.

The influence of the Treasury upon the business of the country has grown gradually since the Civil War, and this growth has been supported by public opinion. The financial circles of the country have come to rely upon the Treasury in all panics and financial crises as the power to which they look for relief. When stringency occurs in the money market, the Treasury is at once called upon to pour out its funds for relief. BOUTWELL and RICHARDSON in their time relieved the demand for more money by paying out a large part of the greenbacks which had been withdrawn from circulation by MCCULLOCH. BOUTWELL broke the gold ring in 1869 by pouring Government gold upon the market. Since their time there have been advances of interest on bonds, bond purchases and redemptions—all with the view of relieving stringency.

The dealers in Wall Street have come to habitual reliance on the Treasury to ward off the worst effects of reckless speculation, and this reliance has often, no doubt, made speculation much more reckless than it might otherwise have been.

Of all its resources and powers for affecting the money market, the one heretofore the least used has been the deposit of public moneys with designated depositaries. This power has politically been a dangerous one to use. Politicians take advantage of the prejudice against banks to attack the Administration appearing to favor them by placing public moneys in their custody. But with the wider knowledge of financial subjects spread abroad by the educational efforts in this direction which have been made during and since the campaign of 1896, this prejudice seems to be lessening. At any rate the present Secretary of the Treasury for the relief of the money market has not hesitated to place more public moneys with the banks than were ever before on deposit with them at any one time.

The demand that the Treasury shall do all in its power to alleviate unfortunate financial conditions is founded in justice, in that the revenues of the Government often take in more cash than the expenditures distribute, and thus make unforeseen pressure on the circulating medium required in ordinary business. The Treasury should relieve the difficulty of which it is the chief cause.

The reliance and expectation that the Government will give relief is manifested by the proposition recently made, that the Treasury shall not only relieve difficulty caused by scarcity of money, but shall

also by withdrawing public moneys from the depositaries reduce the stock when low rates indicate a congestion of the market. If the Secretary of the Treasury should see fit to exercise such a power it would give him indirectly control of the rates of discount, even more completely than this power is exercised by the Bank of England or the Bank of France. These banks, when they fix the rates at which they will discount paper, cannot always compel the outside banks and capitalists to follow their lead, and market rates in those countries are often less than those fixed by the banks mentioned. The effect of the Secretary's action would be to cause a natural reduction or increase of rate according to the temporary inflation or contraction of the supply of money available. But while theoretically the Secretary might exercise this power with benefit, it is to be feared that if he undertook to regulate the money markets in this manner he would be assailed by storms of criticism and censure such as would be sure to assail an official who had power to regulate the weather. At least it might take years of experiment to judge what degree of regulation and control the public would quietly submit to. Certainly it would be a great power to be exercised by the Government through any official, and one subject to great temptation to the abuse of it.

THE EFFICIENCY OF CLERKS AND EMPLOYEES is a subject in which every bank is concerned. In discussions of civil service reform the comparison between public and private methods of selecting employees is often made, and generally to the disparagement of the former. Thus it is said that private business men select their subordinates entirely for efficiency and promote them according to merit, while in public employment the clerkships and other offices are filled by favor and political influence.

The general idea in regard to the selection of men for positions with private business firms or with corporations is that the desire for profit will impel intelligent employers to choose those subordinates who will best do the work, and that therefore the influences which tend to lower the character of the public service will not have any room to develop themselves.

The assumption as to the superior methods of selection of employees in business other than Government business is more a logical inference than a fact based on experience. It is probable that the same abuses are rife in the service of corporations and private firms as in the Government service. Nepotism and influence of friends have probably just as much to do in filling the salaried positions of corporations and private firms as in filling the same positions under the Government. But it would not do to say that the real damage

to the service is as great in the one case as in the other. While relatives and friends may be appointed in preference to outsiders in corporations and private firms, more regard is had to the ability to do the work required in a satisfactory manner after due experience than in the service of the Government. More men, if it were not for civil service regulations, who are unfit for the duties of the position, would get into Government positions and continue to hold them, after their incapacity had been proved, than would be the case in private or corporate service. Nevertheless it is probably a fact that in the case of large banks and other corporations the relations and friends of the stockholders and managers have a superior chance over outsiders in securing positions and proving their ability to hold them. It is also probable that a young man who has relatives or friends in a bank or private business can hold a position with less ability than would be required in an outsider to hold the same position. The result is that the field of selection for banks and corporations is narrowed and the chance of meeting with the superior ability needed in the higher positions is lessened.

It is not doubted that as much ability may be found among the youth who are connected by blood or social ties to the authorities who control the entrance to positions in corporations as among those not so connected, but the chance of good service would be increased if the same opportunity were given to all. A little competition brings out hidden resources perhaps not known of by the possessor.

It is natural in private business as well as in public for the older men who have control to bring up their descendants to follow in their footsteps. But especially in the case of banks and corporations the critical supervision of the work done and the maintenance of discipline will not be so great where relatives and friends are employed as where there are no such ties. It is highly probable that the disadvantages which corporations and banks labor under from this source of weakness are greater than are generally supposed. The Government, theoretically at least, and practically to a very great degree, can free its service from this source of defective work by a careful system of civil-service examinations. But probably banks and corporations can never to as great an extent free themselves from the danger of having weak material foisted upon them by personal influence of powerful members of these institutions. In fact much complaint is always heard among employees as to the disadvantages and jealousies fostered by what in politics are known as pulls. Many of these complaints are no doubt exaggerated, but many are well founded. Through these pulls, too, men entirely unfitted morally and mentally are pushed into positions where large interests are endangered.

The danger from this source becomes greater as business becomes more consolidated, as corporations and banks become larger. A perfect management of a large corporation or trust has as much need to insure the competency of the material from which its trusted employees are selected, by careful competitive examination, as has the Government.

THE COINAGE OF THE HALF-CENT is being demanded from numerous quarters. In the early history of the country this coin did not seem to be needed. Business had not reached the degree of division and specialization that rendered it useful. Such as were coined were treated more as curiosities than as money. In all new countries where resources have to be developed there is a disregard of detail and of small things. The broad foundations and framework of a nation have to be roughly hewn out at first, and by degrees the finer details and the finishing and polishing are attended to. As civilization progresses and population increases the trading and every-day business is done on finer lines.

Convenient small coins for use in small transactions conduce to economy and saving. In California in the pioneer days there were no coins less than a dime. All transactions in which change could not be exactly made, less than a dime, caused a loss to one side and a gain to the other. The sharp, insistent person always gained the long bit in a bargain. For a long time Californians affected to despise nickels, but the advantage of making closer and juster change gradually recommended itself, and now even the copper cent is gaining ground in that State of great resources and large ideas.

The demand for the half-cent comes from those sections of the country where the struggle for existence is becoming more difficult, and where the subdivisions of business and competition in prices cause the loss of even a half-cent in making change a serious matter. There are many things sold for a cent which would be sold for a half-cent if such a coin existed. The dollars would probably take care of themselves better if the half-cent was in existence to be taken care of, than they are now when the cent is the least coin that can be looked after. To add the half-cent to our coins would increase the profits of small dealers, and the possible economies of that class of people who are obliged to make small purchases. As it is now either the seller or purchaser in these small dealings, which by their number are of great importance, loses or gains.

To save a cent each day amounts to three dollars and sixty-five cents a year, and to save a half-cent each day effects a saving of one-half of the same. The country should have the half-cent.

THE CANADIAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION is to become an incorporated body, and in taking this action seeks to have delegated to it many of the duties that are now regarded as strictly governmental. As an incorporated body it would bear somewhat the same relation to the chartered banks of Canada that is borne to the banks of New York city by the New York Clearing-House Association. The Bankers' Association would have a supervisory power over those portions of the business of each bank that might, if mismanaged, have a detrimental effect on the interests of all.

By creating among themselves such a supervisory body the Canadian banks will diminish the tendency to the enactment of laws by the Parliament providing for inspection by Government officials.

The franchises held by the Canadian banks are virtually monopolies. Although there is no constitutional bar to the granting of franchises to new banks by Parliament, yet by combination among the existing banks the granting of such new franchises can be defeated, and this course is generally pursued by the Canadian banks as a method of protecting themselves from competition. As some of the existing banks fail or go out of business, the position of the remainder is strengthened. While such a system would be antagonistic to the spirit of the institutions of the United States, and could not be adopted here, it is undoubtedly of great benefit to any country in which it is already established. It insures greater capability of management and creates a guild of bank officers of experience who are not likely to be tempted from the straight path of safe and conservative banking. Men brought up under such a system resent more easily the interference of Government with their ordinary operations.

The failures of one or two Canadian banks have suggested stricter enactments which would be unjust to well-conducted banks. An association for mutual protection and inspection will be looked upon as an additional safeguard to the public, rendering legislation unnecessary.

THE WEST VIRGINIA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION recently held its annual convention, which was interesting as showing how thoroughly these associations throw light on the peculiarly local necessities of the banks within the State. There seems to have been no discussion of national financial questions, but only of those which appertain to the business done within the State. Of these the question of taxation was the most important, and this, as far as the taxation of National banks within the State is concerned, was elucidated; but the manner in which the State banks are taxed was not clearly stated. In another paper some criticisms of the State banking law were made

and its provisions as to examinations, and also as to amount of capital required. Instead of desiring that the minimum capital required should be reduced, this critic remarked that banks could now be organized with a capital of $10,000, and suggested an amendment making the minimum capital $25,000.

There seemed to be a sentiment in the convention that publication of reports was an advantage to banks as an advertisement. The subject of credits was ably discussed. The Torrens system of land registration was advocated. There is not much doubt that the general introduction of this system would aid in the making of good loans by reducing the expense of abstracts and title searches. As was remarked in the paper on this subject, there is such a large interest in the present method of registration among attorneys and those who deal in abstracts of title that the opposition to the introduction of the Torrens system would probably be very great and hard to overcome.

The question of dividing the State Bankers' Association into groups had a hearing, and the undoubted advantage of more clearly understanding the necessities and grievances of each separate locality seems to have been acquiesced in. There is no doubt but this system, already adopted by many of the State bankers' associations, tends to keep alive a greater interest than where the association holds only one general convention during the year. The group discussions afford matter for action at the general annual convention and lay an intelligent foundation for general action.

As the development of State bankers' associations progresses, it is natural that the more ambitious topics of finance should be left to the National convention and the local topics be given greater prominence in the State conventions.

IN THE CONTEST FOR THE GOLD STANDARD and the scenes which resulted in its final adoption, Senator WOLCOTT, of Colorado, has been a most picturesque figure. The public sentiment in favor of silver in the State of Colorado rendered it impossible for any one to secure office unless he took the popular side. A man of logical nature, while forced to be to some extent a partisan, cannot sacrifice everything to partisanship when his instincts rebel against a false position. Mr. WOLCOTT in 1896 rebelled against those supporters of silver who were willing to sacrifice the whole financial interests of the country to secure the free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one. He still adhered to bimetallism, if genuine bimetallism at an agreed ratio could be obtained through the consent of the principal commercial nations. The last sacrifice of the Republican party to silver was made when in its platform it was agreed that the possibility or impossibil-

ity of obtaining international consent should be determined by a commission appointed by the President. This was the last lingering hope of sensible men who still retained an affection for silver. President McKinley appointed Senator Wolcott as the head of such a commission. It seemed a forlorn hope, and was in fact an impossibility to attain the result aimed at. Senator Wolcott, however, carried out the investigation with such energy and ability and with such skill in diplomacy, that what might easily have been rendered ridiculous was rendered at least respectable. The result of such well directed, skillful and painstaking efforts was to show conclusively that there was no hope of obtaining any consensus of international opinion in favor of silver. In fact it was discovered to the satisfaction of every one that the great nations of Europe were all definitely committed to the gold standard.

The provision of the financial bill that the gold standard shall prevail in the United States until bimetallism is established by international consent is the same as providing that it shall last until the Greek Kalends or some other impossible date.

It is said that Senator Wolcott's refusal to stultify himself by fighting the battle of sixteen to one will cause him to lose his reelection to the Senate. While this is probable, it is not yet a foregone conclusion. There are indications that the people of Colorado are not so thoroughly silver mad as they once were. There has been a revulsion of feeling there as well as in other mining States. The production of gold in Colorado has been greater than ever before in its history. Even those who still support a lost cause can afford to forgive a man of such eminent ability as Senator Wolcott whose career has been an honor to the State and whose maintenance of his own convictions at the risk of political loss has been an additional honor.

The tendency to the consolidation of banks in the money centres of the country is one that seems to be developing increased force as time goes on. Every great commercial nation has at the present time some method by which the severest fluctuations of the money market can be controlled, and the approach of financial crisis and panic prevented. The cataclysms of the money market which have been experienced in all great financial centres are largely the consequences of the lack of intelligent and united action. The experience in financial crises in London, Paris and New York has shown that even after these crises have progressed far and threaten to involve universal loss, the worst consequences can be prevented by the consolidation of interests. Several times within the last fifty years the

associated banks of New York, by showing a united front, have restored confidence and prevented further disaster. The failure of the copper syndicate and the downfall of the Panama Canal Company might have bankrupted France, had not the banks and capitalists of Paris stood together to resist the workings of a senseless panic. The action of the Bank of England and the joint-stock banks of London at the time of the Baring failure saved millions to the capitalists of England. If these effects can be produced after the crisis has actually arrived, there is reason to believe that analogous action taken in time would be found to be protective, and capable of preventing the inception of such crises.

In England, France, Germany and other principal countries of Europe one great bank has such preponderance that it can take the lead and summon all other banks and capitalists to form a *posse comitatus* of financial strength to afford protection not only to themselves but to the business community as well. In the United States, while the necessity of such action is often felt, a bank similar to the Bank of England or the Bank of France would be contrary to the spirit of American institutions. The same object would be accomplished by the concentration of the business now scattered among fifty or sixty banks in the hands of a reduced number. That reduction of competition and the greater possibilities of economical service would result from such a change is undisputable. Concert of action would be easier to attain, and the rates of discount and loans could be controlled in stricter accordance with the supply and demand of money.

In all other lines of business consolidation and reduced cost of management have been the natural remedies for competition. In banking competition, although not yet as severe as in other lines of business, is loudly complained of; and when the pressure becomes great enough consolidation is sure to ensue. And yet this remedy for competition is not very popular among bankers, no more than trusts are popular among the mass of business men. The process of selection by which the members of the reduced management would be selected would not be a pleasant one. The struggle for the survival of the fittest would cause no doubt much misfortune to individuals; but as the process will probably be a gradual one, the imagination is apt to exaggerate the unpleasant consequences. No development in nature or in society or in trade has ever taken account of the effect, unpleasant or otherwise, that such development might have on individuals; and if the consolidation of banks proves desirable for the great mass of depositors and stockholders, the detriment to those who will be dispensed with under the more effective and economical management will not be taken into account. Society and the individuals who compose it accommodate themselves to new conditions with surprising celerity.

THE REVIVAL OF GOLD EXPORTS from the United States may be expected from time to time, because gold is one of the productions of the country, and the stock on hand is so large that those who need the commodity come naturally to this market to obtain it. The virtual adoption of the metal as the standard of value by all the commercial and manufacturing nations is a phenomenon of the last quarter of a century. The abandonment of silver as a standard, coming in response to the search for precision in business transactions and investments, was a severe shock to the prejudices of ages. The doubts and hesitancies of the conflict still continue in many minds, and the struggle for gold among the nations is greater than it will be after experience of a universal gold standard has been more prolonged.

In past times kings and legislatures enacted laws against the exportation of money. These laws always proved futile to prevent the free flow of coin from one country to another, in accordance with the laws of profit. The instinct which led to the enactment of such laws still prevails in many minds, and to this instinct the exportation of gold is to-day distasteful. When the flow is from the country the moral effect seems to be to depress the hopes of speculators and cause prices to drop.

Under the unwise financial laws which have had a restrictive effect upon the financial development of the United States there have been times that the export of gold afforded real cause of alarm. It was then the symptom of real trouble. Now, however, that the country has adopted a wiser policy, the same exportation should not be the source of apprehension. It is not, as in former days, a sign that the poorer currency was forcing the better to take flight, but merely that the mass of currency all equally good is greater than is needed, and that the surplus is going where it may purchase commodities or earn interest. Under existing law, if the United States needs more gold, it can obtain it from abroad if the normal supply from our mines does not prove sufficient.

THE ORGANIZATION OF SMALL BANKS, under that feature of the new financial law providing for the formation of banks under the National system with capital of less than $50,000, up to June 1 has included 264 institutions whose applications have been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency. Of these eighty-two were actually organized with an aggregate capital of $2,175,000.

The opportunities for the exchange of bonds for the new two per cents have been moderately good, and it is plain that the claim that there were localities where the National system would extend itself if the capital requirement was reduced, have been borne out.

TILDEN *VS.* McCULLOCH IN 1885.

An interesting chapter of financial history, written by the Hon. Conrad N. Jordan, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, appeared in the May number of the MAGAZINE, interesting as far as it goes, and exciting further interest as to the sequel, which perhaps Mr. Jordan did not care to relate at this time, owing to his relations with Mr. Cleveland's Administration and financial policy, and his present position under a Republican Administration.

The date of the transactions revealed in Mr. Jordan's story is in the early part of 1885. Mr. Cleveland had been elected to succeed Mr. Arthur in the national election the previous November, and was to be inaugurated on March 4, 1885. McCulloch had been appointed Secretary of the Treasury during the latter part of Arthur's Administration. The operations of the law of 1878, which required the purchase and coinage into standard silver dollars of not less than two millions and not more than four millions of silver bullion per month, were beginning to seriously affect the possibilities of maintaining gold payments. The proportion of silver money to gold available for circulation was constantly increasing. Legal-tender and National bank notes were ultimately payable in coin without distinction as to whether coin meant gold coin or silver coin. Previous to the law of 1878 authorizing the coinage of standard silver dollars, the term coin virtually meant gold coin, because gold coin was the only full legal-tender coin then existing. The coinage of the silver dollars confused men's ideas as to what coin could be used for the redemption of the notes mentioned.

Previous to the resumption of specie payments National bank notes had been redeemed in legal-tender notes and the Treasurer of the United States required the National banks to make good their redemption funds in legal-tender notes. As will be seen in Knox's "History of Banking," pages 169, 170, National banks holding bonds called for redemption which had been deposited as security for circulation, had been permitted to assign such bonds to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption, the proceeds of the redemption, at that time (1881) gold coin, being applied as far as necessary to the retirement of the circulation secured by the bonds. As Mr. Knox remarks, "The banks were thus relieved from the necessity of first sending in money to retire circulation and the Government was enabled to get its bonds with more promptitude." On May 23 Treasurer Gilfillan declined longer to allow this method of withdrawal and redemption, on the ground that the law required the deposits for the retirement of bank notes to be made in legal-tender notes and that the proceeds of the bonds were coin, *at that time gold coin*, and not legal-tender notes. The question was referred to the Attorney-General, the Hon. Wayne McVeagh, who decided that Government notes are promises to pay, and that for such promises the thing promised may be substituted by the promiser, and that coin of the United States is a legal tender in all payments. When silver dollars became plentiful the banks themselves,

when retiring circulation and when making deposits to restore their five per cent. redemption funds, acting on this decision, began to deposit silver dollars instead of legal-tender notes, and such deposits were accepted by the Treasury.

The proportion of payments in silver dollars to the Treasury for all sorts of dues and revenues began to rise as the amount of silver dollars coined increased, and the public and the banks began to apprehend that this process would continue until silver would form the bulk of all payments. The receipts for customs at the city of New York formed the bulk of all the customs receipts, and the proportion of gold received had sunk to about one-third of such receipts. Naturally the Secretary of the Treasury viewed with alarm the depletion of the Treasury's gold resources, and as there seemed to be no way of stopping the coinage of silver, the endeavor was to use as much as could be used in payments without causing a break between the gold and the silver dollars.

There were always two views held as to the best method of maintaining the parity of the legal-tender notes, National bank notes, gold coin and silver coin. One theory, and the most obvious one, was that the Treasury should strengthen itself by hoarding its gold reserve as much as possible, only paying out gold grudgingly when it was forced to, and paying out as much silver as people would take without complaining. The other theory was that the Government, to maintain its credit, should not make any special effort to pay out its silver, but should get it out as it was normally demanded, but should in all cases grant the option of taking gold to all creditors of the Treasury who demanded it. Those who advocated the last theory took the wider view that by putting no check on the outflow of gold, they would so sustain the credit of the Government that there would be no unnecessary demands caused by apprehensions, and that if the worst came to the worst the gold supply could be strengthened by the sale of bonds. The Treasury proper, however, took the narrower view. The Treasurer of the United States had always in the Department more power to influence the views of the Secretary than any other subordinate official. Mr. Knox, in his history (page 149), suggests the reason of this. And those who held this office seemed usually to have held the narrower views of a watch-dog rather than those of an intelligent financier. At any rate the Department, at this juncture, seemed influenced by the blind policy which is the foundation of the Gresham law. The officials wanted to hold their gold as being the more valuable, and to get rid of their silver as being the least valuable. They acted precisely as any private person who has only his own interests to subserve, and neglected the wider policy, which should have protected the credit of the country and maintained the confidence of the business public.

When McCulloch was Secretary of the Treasury under Lincoln, he showed himself a bold and skillful financier. When he took the office at the fag end of Arthur's Administration, his age or the defeat of his party seems to have rendered him indifferent. The curious revelations of Mr. Jordan show that he was letting things drift and making no effort to stem the difficulties which were arising.

Mr. Jordan, in November, 1884, probably after Cleveland's election, and perhaps understanding that he was to be called to the financial assistance of the new Administration, or perhaps wishing to secure the aid of the guide and

sage of his party, called on Mr. Tilden to consult with him in regard to the condition of the United States Treasury. He continued his correspondence and kept up communication with Mr. Tilden all through December and ensuing months, and arrived with him at the conclusion that the continued coinage of silver was seriously affecting the gold reserves and endangering the maintenance of gold payments. In February, 1885, he happened to meet Mr. Geo. S. Coe, President of the American Exchange National Bank of New York, and learned from him that the catastrophe he feared was about to arrive. He learned from Mr. Coe that Mr. McCulloch despaired of the situation and had concluded that the Treasury could no longer pay gold to meet its balances at the clearing-house, and had ordered Mr. Acton, the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New York, to make these payments in silver and silver certificates. Mr. Jordan went to Washington, had an interview with Mr. McCulloch, and induced him to rescind the order he had given to Mr. Acton. The order was not, however, countermanded until one payment in silver certificates had been made.

That Mr. McCulloch should have given so important an order without apparent consultation with any one, and without previous notice, and then should have rescinded the order on the solicitation of a private person acting apparently on his own volition, indicate that the mind of the Secretary was not in a very energetic state. It is open to a very strong surmise that Mr. E. O. Graves, who was then Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, having before that been head of the National Bank Redemption Bureau, in the Treasurer's office, was the real author of the policy by interfering with which Mr. Jordan is entitled to the gratitude of the American people. Mr. Graves afterwards announced that he had voted for Cleveland, and there is the bare possibility that he played into Mr. Jordan's hands.

The order to Assistant Treasurer Acton was contained in a letter written by Mr. Graves, as he says at the request of Secretary McCulloch. The order was that a part of the balances to the clearing-house should be paid in silver certificates. The letter desires the co-operation of the New York banks, that is that they will receive these payments without protest. The reasons for the change of policy given in Mr. Graves' letter are plausible, but flimsy on examination. He said, in substance, that the continued coinage compels the Treasury to use them in payments. If they are not used in the same proportion in New York as elsewhere, it will create dissatisfaction at the apparent discrimination in favor of New York.

No notice is taken in the letter of the fact that New York was the great centre for settling foreign balances, and that its banks were the central pillar of the credit of the country. It was just a flimsy political reason. The letter continues that no immediate danger was apprehended by the Secretary from this payment of silver, because there was no demand for foreign export or any general hoarding of the metal. This was certainly a shallow reason for committing the Department to the policy of hoarding its gold.

It was evident that Secretary McCulloch was not himself when he authorized this order to be sent. The ease with which he was induced to rescind it appears to indicate that he was not very strongly committed to it.

There are traces in the story told by Mr. Jordan of the ancient Treasury grudge against the banks. Mr. Coe wrote to McCulloch strenuously arguing against the payment of silver certificates, and Mr. McCulloch answered that

if the banks continued to accumulate gold at the expense of the Treasury he should be compelled to use silver certificates in paying balances. The hollowness of this policy is evident; ostensibly its object was to maintain the gold reserve so that the payment of interest on the public debt and legal tenders and National bank notes might be continued in gold. But how long could this have been continued if gold payments at the great clearing-house of the country had been stopped.

There was evidently a mistaken attempt to force the banks into using their resources belonging to their customers to support the credit of the Treasury by a risky method in adopting which the banks were not consulted. Perhaps it was thought Mr. McCulloch's great name would carry through this narrow piece of policy. Mr. Tilden sent a series of questions and suggestions as to the state of the Treasury to Mr. McCulloch. His main suggestion was that silver dollars should be coined at a ratio corresponding to the market value of silver bullion. Mr. McCulloch replied to Mr. Tilden. He disagreed as to the change in the silver coinage proposed by Mr. Tilden, and suggested the calling in of small notes of the denominations of ones, twos and fives, to afford a field for the circulation of gold and silver. Mr. McCulloch had hopes that the silver question might be settled by an international monetary conference. Mr. Tilden replied, and did not approve of the withdrawal of small bills, nor did he have any hope that there would ever be an international agreement as to a ratio between gold and silver.

At the present time the impotent fumblings of the two great financial sages of 1885, one a Democrat and the other a Republican, seem almost matter for pity. They were both extremely old and were looked up to for the great parts they had played in their days of greater strength.

When Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated Mr. Manning became Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Jordan Treasurer of the United States. The latter had great weight in the financial councils of the new Administration. He advocated and practised the liberal policy of giving the holders of Government obligations free option of payment in gold or silver. The summer of 1885 was a trying time. Gold exports began and the gold reserve dwindled. Mr. Jordan saved the situation and restored confidence by procuring the gold necessary to tide over the crucial point by loan from the New York banks, who showed every willingness to sustain the Treasury when approached in a proper way. For this loan Mr. Jordan gave as collateral twenty-five millions of subsidiary silver coin then lying idle in the Treasury. This coin being redeemable in gold was as readily accepted as collateral as bonds or legal-tender notes would have been.

The following copy of a letter from the late Mr. Coe will be found interesting in this connection. It was received too late to be made a part of Mr. Jordan's article in the May issue of the MAGAZINE:

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, February 7, 1885.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Washingtow, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: In an interview with Mr. Acton he has expressed to our committee your desire to be able to reply to the question propounded in Congress by Mr. Bland, in respect to the payment of silver certificates in New York, "that they have been paid into the clearing-house together with gold and United States notes."

I am deeply impressed with the conviction that when this statement is thus officially made it will be everywhere regarded as notice to the public that silver coins have now ex-

ceeded the limit of use in Government transactions, and that henceforth they must become increasingly the medium of commerce in the United States. This is unquestionably the object of the inquiry. The announcement will cause general apprehension of a depreciated standard of values, and increase the uneasiness that prevails among business men respecting their contracts for the future. It will deepen the gloom now depressing all enterprise, and will enable the silver party in Congress to declare that their final triumph is accomplished without the obvious harm done that was predicted, and thus prevent any remedial legislation.

With due respect, let me ask whether it would not be better, if a reply to Congress must be made, to state the facts of the Government connection with the New York Clearing-House, just as they are, and the reasons for them, and to leave the responsibility where it belongs, without any effort either to modify or to mitigate the policy as it now exists. To aid in this suggestion I enclose a paper read before the Cabinet in 1878, when we co-operated with the Government upon the resumption of specie payments.

I have reason to believe that sufficient change of opinion upon the silver question among members of Congress has occurred as to prevent any sharp issue upon such an announcement, and not only so, but that leading men of the new Administration would be able to suppress any unpleasant demonstration, and probably turn it into an occasion of a contrary expression of the whole subject.

It is now engaging the very earnest and anxious consideration here of eminent gentlemen who truly estimate its magnitude. The error of the silver policy is for the first time fully recognized. How to present a practical and efficient remedy during the few remaining days of this session of Congress is the only question under discussion by men whose influence and power have never failed of effect.

Since I saw you I am more and more hopeful of a repeal, arrest, or modification of the compulsory coinage act. At all events no harm can come from stating the facts already known to the gentlemen making the inquiry in Congress, and certainly no good can arise by a change so late and so temporary as that proposed by passing a few silver certificates through the clearing-house.

If Congress adjourns, doing nothing, we must all yield to the inevitable. If slight agitation comes from discussion, the opportunity and the responsibility will be given to develop a change of feeling, for which the best and most patriotic energies are now earnestly at work, both here and elsewhere. I hope to know more before you shall feel constrained to take final action. Yours, very truly,

(Signed) GEORGE S. COE.

REDUCTION OF WAR TAXES.—There is beginning to be an agitation for the reduction of the taxes imposed at the time of the Spanish war. There are indications that the revenues of the Government will continue to grow and that the surplus will continue to increase. Perhaps it is too soon to come to a satisfactory conclusion, and Congress should not be too hasty in regard to this matter. Whenever, however, the reduction is decided upon, there are many reasons why the taxes imposed upon the banking business should be among the first reduced. The taxes imposed at the time of the Civil War upon the banks were those which Congress seemed most reluctant to remove.

Among the various items of taxation to which the banks are now subject, the one which produces the least revenue and is the most annoying to the public is the two cent stamp tax on checks. This tax tends to diminish the use of banks by the public, and to increase the demand for currency in a large number of transactions where checks would otherwise be used, and indirectly to keep up and encourage a prejudice in the minds of the people, which the increased use of checks tends to remove. This tax should be repealed first of all if none of the others is disturbed, for it is a tax upon the accumulated savings of the country gathered together into stores available and necessary for the conduct and development of its commerce, agriculture and manufactures, and in a form in which the taxation of capital engaged in trade assumes its most pernicious aspect.

FOREIGN BANKING AND FINANCE.

Progress of the British Banks in 1899.

The state of the British banks at the close of 1899 is summed up by the London "Economist" of May 19 as showing considerable progress during the year. It is declared that "the conditions of trade and of the money market in 1899 were such that the banks were able to find more than usually profitable employment for the funds controlled by them," and the extent to which they benefited may be gathered from the fact that the reported profits rose from £9,515,700 for 1898 to £10,137,800 ($50,000,000) for 1899. There were several amalgamations and liquidations during 1899, but there were new issues of capital amounting to £853,000, leaving a net increase of £176,000.

The paid-up capital of the joint-stock banks at the close of 1899 stood at £77,003,000. All the English joint-stock banks and private banks which publish accounts showed capitals and reserves of £101,567,000. The Scotch banks showed similar items of £16,021,000 and the Irish banks £10,603,000, making a total for the United Kingdom of £128,191,000. The deposit account shows an estimated total of banking deposits throughout the United Kingdom at the beginning of 1900 of about £840,000,000. The character of the movement during 1899 is thus discussed by the "Economist:"

"The rapid growth in the amount of bank deposits, which had been a feature of previous years, appears to have received a check in the latter half of 1899, the total at the close of the year being slightly less than that recorded at the end of June. If, however, the comparison be carried back for twelve months, a substantial increase is shown. The deposits of the English banks, as tabulated in our Supplement of to-day, amount to £614,700,000, as compared with £592,000,000 at the corresponding date last year, showing a gain of £22,700,000, of which about £13,000,000 is in the deposits of the metropolitan joint-stock banks, and £5,000,000 in those of the Bank of England. Similarly, the Scotch banks show an increase of £4,200,000, and the Irish banks an increase of £2,300,000."

The growth in deposits, including the amount in the private banks, has been very rapid within the last dozen years. The maximum estimate, including the Bank of England, was about £610,000,000 in January, 1889. The amount rose in January, 1894, to £680,000,000 and in January, 1899, to £820,000,000. The growth, therefore, has been much more rapid within the last six years than before 1894. The cash in hand and money at call of the joint-stock banks outside the Bank of England was £135,500,000 at the close of 1899, and their total assets were £674,100,000.

These figures represent the British banks doing a distinctively domestic business. Other strong features of British banking are the colonial joint-stock banks with London offices and the foreign joint-stock banks with London offices. The colonial banks number twenty-nine, with a paid-up capital of £35,816,938 and reserve funds of £9,050,008. The same items for the foreign banks are £29,694,056 and £9,368,104. The foreign banks include several actually owned abroad and having their chief offices there, but are mainly banks owned by British subjects and doing business in partially developed countries, like the Bank of Egypt, the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, the

Imperial Bank of Persia, and the Imperial Ottoman Bank. The *Deutsche Bank* of Berlin and the *Comptoir Nationale d'Escompte* of Paris, are the principal banks actually controlled by foreign capital. The advances and loans of the colonial banks are £157,615,905 and of the foreign banks £156,-065,229. The deduction of the accounts of the two distinctively foreign banks brings down the combined advances and loans of these British banks doing business abroad to about £261,000,000 ($1,275,000,000). The deposit accounts of the colonial banks at the close of 1899 were £161,514,835 and of the foreign banks £115,462,242. The deduction of the deposits of the two distinctively foreign banks brings down the combined deposits of the remaining banks doing business abroad to about £234,000,000. If these deposits, scattered all over the world, and including the leading Australian banks, are added to those in the British banks proper, a deposit fund is revealed under British financial control of about £1,074,000,000.

Fettering Transactions in Germany.

The protest of German business interests against the proposed project for increasing the tax upon bourse transactions is beginning to make an impression upon the Government. The statistics of the existing tax show that the increase from one-tenth of one per cent. to two-tenths in 1894 did not materially add to the revenue. The collections under the tax were 15,100,000 marks ($3,600,-000) in the fiscal year ending with March, 1890, when the rate was only one-tenth, and were only 14,900,000 marks for the fiscal year 1900, when the rate was two-tenths. Various elements enter into the comparison, including the difference in business activity at different dates, but economic prosperity was certainly as great in 1900 as in 1890. The reason assigned by those familiar with transactions on the bourse for the decline in volume of business is the fact that certain classes of transactions were abandoned.

Two big meetings were held on the bourse early in May to protest against the increase of taxation. One of them brought together more than 3,000 persons, representing the commercial and banking interests of Berlin and delegates from all the German stock exchanges of importance. An address of singular strength and clearness was pronounced at one of these meetings by Mr. Kaempf, formerly a director of the *Bank fur Handel und Industrie.* He pointed out how important a part is played in modern business by the stock exchange in regulating values and affording an outlet for the national saving and industrial enterprise. He reviewed the progress made by the German stock exchanges during the last dozen years and the serious alarm which German competition was exciting abroad. He declared that under the influence of hatred of negotiable securities, under the influence of jealousy and misunderstanding with regard to the bourse and its rôle, the work built up by many years was being undermined and demolished. He recalled the fact that a strong army had been created for the defense of the national territory and the maintenance of peace and that a powerful fleet was in process of formation to protect the foreign and colonial interests of the German people. Necessary as are these two factors of national life, he declared, a strong money market is equally necessary to maintain the economic power of the Empire and to preserve its financial independence from foreign dictation.

The petition presented to the Government with hundreds of signatures calls attention to the fact that even in France the tax upon transactions is

only one-twentieth of one per cent., while Austria, Italy and England content themselves with a fixed stamp which is trifling beside the charges which German brokers already bear. The budget committee, according to the "*Moniteur des Intérets Matériels*" of May 13, in which the subject is discussed, have already recognized that the original proposal to advance the tax to a half of one per cent. is impracticable. They have reduced the rate to three-tenths of one per cent., and are seeking other methods to increase the public revenues. One of these projects is a tax upon clearing transactions at the large banks. This would require a special register for such transactions, which would cause much inconvenience and expose private business operations to the scrutiny of Government officials.

Reorganizing Spanish Finance.

The work of putting Spanish finances upon a sounder basis is being pushed with considerable energy by the present Government. A loan was offered early in June for 1,200,000,000 pesetas (equal at par to $232,000,000), which was very generously subscribed all over Spain and on foreign bourses. The nominal interest was five per cent., subject to an income tax of twenty per cent., and the price of issue was eighty-three. The loan therefore affords an investor in Spain a return of about 4.80 per cent., but would pay less to the foreign investor if allowance were made for the depreciation of the currency. The present issue is for the purpose of funding 600,000,000 pesetas five per cent. Treasury loan, 290,000,000 pesetas five per cent. customs loan, and 94,000,000 pesetas Treasury bills of the Colonial Ministry, making altogether 984,000,000 pesetas. At eighty-three the new loan will produce 996,000,000 pesetas. So that the loans to be redeemed will all be covered, and the Government will have about 12,000,000 pesetas in hand. Bonds of the loans to be paid off were accepted at par on subscription, and bonds not sent in in that way were paid off at par on June 5.

A statement issued by the Finance Minister, Senor Villaverde, explains that he has not availed himself fully of the authority for consolidating loans conferred by the Cortes, because he considered it inadvisable to draw more capital from the markets, which have already been much affected by the proposed loan, and also thought it inexpedient to offer inducements which would draw capital away from the reviving industries, commerce and other enterprises of the Kingdom. The new loan has been issued largely at the instance of the Bank of Spain, which has labored to promote its success. How far the project will aid in restoring soundness to the monetary system is thus discussed by the London "Economist" of June 2:

"In the preamble of the decree of May 20, the Finance Minister lays much stress on the reduction of the present engagements of the Treasury with the Bank of Spain that he achieves through the reimbursement of the £5,913,220 of five per cent. Treasury floating debts bonds held by that establishment, and he is sanguine that he will thus begin to put the Bank in the way of reducing its excessive note issue, that has fluctuated between sixty and a half and sixty-one millions sterling for a long time. This result might, perhaps, be attained if really the public subscription for the available portion of the new issue were in part or wholly made in what the Minister styles "numerario" in the vernacular, which means cash in English, but which exclusively signifies bank notes in Spain, considering that gold still fetches twenty-seven per cent premium, and the silver currency barely suffices for the ordinary transactions of the retail trade. Then, again, it must be borne in mind that the notes that will be paid in for the public subscription to the available seven millions sterling nom-

inal of the new redeemable five per cents will almost all have been first drawn before the issue of the loan from the Bank of Spain, through the accounts current of establishments of credit, and through loans, credits with special guarantees of securities, discounts, and other operations that the Bank of Spain has encouraged by reducing its rate of discount and rate of advances to three and one-half per cent., a rate unprecedented in Spain during the last thirty years. Nobody in Spain seems to doubt that this operation of consolidation and conversion and the relatively small loan that flanks it will be a success, but it will not much alter the financial or monetary conditions of the country after all."

American Capital in Europe.

Some light is thrown on the real balance of trade in favor of the United States abroad by the discussion of the amount of American capital employed in Europe, which appears in the London "Statist" of May 19. The London journal admits that there is great difference of opinion among the authorities on the subject, and proceeds to discuss the evidences of the employment of American capital on European bourses as follows:

"As our readers know, what is commonly called 'the balance of trade' is greatly in favor of the United States. In other words, the value of the exports from the United States very much exceeds the value of the imports into the United States. And even if we allow for the interest, dividends, profits, freights and so on, due from the United States to Europe, as well as for the expenditure of American tourists and for American purchases of American securities, there would still seem to be a very considerable balance remaining. In New York it is almost universally held that this large balance is employed in Europe, chiefly in London and Germany. Here in London the belief is that exceedingly little American money is employed here. It is argued that the United States have not yet repaid all the loans that they raised here privately during the long depression that lasted from the middle of 1890 to nearly the end of 1896, and that, therefore, whatever available balance there may be in favor of the United States has still to be employed in clearing off that old debt. That debt is believed in London to have been much larger than is generally supposed in the United States or by the ordinary British public.

In Berlin it is also alleged that the American money employed there is very much smaller than is generally supposed. There is, of course, a very large trade carried on between the United States and Germany, and German investors have employed very large sums in the United States; while Germans who have resided in the United States for a considerable time and made money there, are constantly travelling between the two countries. Therefore it is difficult to distinguish between what is properly and strictly called American capital employed in Germany and capital which belongs to Germans, and which sometimes has been employed in the United States, and sometimes at home. As a matter of fact, the belief in Berlin is that not very much American capital, strictly so-called, is employed in Germany, and that what appears to be American capital is much more correctly described as German capital which was employed in the United States, and has been brought home lately because of the very high rates that have been prevailing in Germany."

The French Savings Banks.

The consolidated figures of both the postal Savings banks and the ordinary Savings banks of France have just been compiled for 1898, and show a slight gain in net deposits for the year. The upward movement which was so marked up to a few years ago has been somewhat checked by the law of July 20, 1895, limiting the maximum of deposits entitled to interest. The balance due depositors on December 31, which was 3,977,366,000 francs for 1894 and 4,148,-918,000 francs for 1895, increased only 19,000,000 francs in 1896, 4,000,000 francs in 1897, and 4,000,000 francs in 1898. The balance at the close of 1898 was 4,275,261,000 francs ($825,000,000).

The number of accounts at the close of 1898 was 9,964,678, showing an average deposit per account of 429 francs ($85). The accounts of twenty francs ($3.86) and less were the most numerous, numbering 3,234,908, and representing 27,555,619 francs. From twenty-one francs to 100 francs the number of accounts was 1,740,245, with credits of 86,243,673 francs. The combined deposits of classes below 500 francs ($95) were about 615,000,000 francs, or 14.41 per cent. of the whole. Those from 501 francs to 1,000 francs were 700,888,776 francs, or 16.45 per cent. Those from 1,000 to 1,500 francs were 1,007,326,691 francs, or 23.45 per cent. This left in the higher classes, subject to reduction under the law, 1,926,783,977 francs, or 45.06 per cent. of the total deposits. There were also 26,964,971 francs in large deposits exempt from reduction under special laws.

The classification of depositors by professions shows that among 453,392 male depositors, minors without profession numbered 142,299; heads of establishments, 48,667; agricultural and other day laborers, 61,060; industrial laborers, 61,957; domestics, 30,419; clerks, 40,463; soldiers and sailors, 16,444; members of the liberal professions, 10,232, and proprietors and capitalists without professions, 31,139. Among the women, the last-named class numbered 92,691, out of a total number of depositors of 459,930. The young women under age numbered 129,255; heads of establishments, 21,789; agricultural and day laborers, 40,892; industrial laborers, 71,146; domestics, 81,694, and clerks, 15,510.

The Borrowing Policy of Russia.

The fact that the Russian Government proposes to increase its borrowings from Western Europe and the United States is arousing renewed discussion of the financial conditions of the Russian Empire. The Russian Government has shown its readiness to aid the money market by sending to London early in May £1,000,000 in gold, by the roundabout route of Paris. This method of shipment increased the commissions considerably, but was attributed to the desire to keep the public in the dark until the transaction was consummated. The effort to avoid publicity was successful, for the arrival of the gold in London was not even suspected until it was actually there. The issue of a considerable loan by the Russian Government is likely to increase the pressure upon the Western money markets and the shipment of gold is suspected in some quarters to be due to the desire to create favorable money market conditions in London and Paris for the issue of the loan. The need for more money in Russia and the present possibility of obtaining it are thus discussed by the London "Statist" of May 12:

"The economic condition of Russia is very unsatisfactory. The financial crisis was put a stop to some months ago by the intervention of the Finance Minister. But the state of things has remained very bad ever since. Almost all the banks—not, of course, including the Government banks—are more or less embarrassed. They have had to write off considerable amounts for bad debts, and the trading public is not well supplied with accommodations. In the meantime, large districts are suffering from famine, and yet the Government is pushing forward great public works and is maintaining immense land and sea forces. It is not surprising to hear, therefore, that the Government is in dire need of money, and that it is thinking of borrowing once more in Paris. We believe that no *pourparlers* have yet begun; but there is a strong belief amongst the well-informed that they will not be very long delayed. As much as a milliard of francs, or forty millions sterling, is talked of. It is an immense sum. But the belief is that the whole will not be attempted to be borrowed at

once. What we learn to be the most likely is that the first attempt will be to raise half a milliard, or twenty millions sterling. * * *

Is it possible that France is prepared to lend as much as twenty millions sterling? It will be recollected that France has advanced to Russia immense sums during the past dozen years or so. Is she prepared to add to her commitments? We do not imply that the security is insufficient. As long as Russia avoids a great world-wide war she will, of course, pay the interest upon her debt. Therefore French investors will probably not concern themselves much about the security. But still it is a serious thing for any country to put so large a proportion of its savings in a single other country. The best opinion, however, seems to be in Paris that the money will be lent; that it is, in fact, a question of interest. If Russia is willing to offer sufficiently good terms, French banks will be found in plenty to bring out the issue, and the public will take it. What seems to be anticipated is that a four per cent. loan will be offered at some discount—two per cent, or three per cent., perhaps, under par. And it is assumed that if this is done the loan will be a success."

The British Savings Banks.

The high price of consols and the decline of the interest rate in Europe has at last led the Government to propose a change in the rate of interest paid to depositors in the Savings banks. A bill was introduced in the House of Commons by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach on May 15, proposing to substitute for the fixed rates now allowed on deposits, rates varying from year to year, to be determined by the Treasury at the beginning of each year "with regard to the income which may be expected to accrue in the ensuing year from the investment of the Savings banks' and friendly societies' funds by the National Debt Commissioners, and in the case of the Post Office Savings Bank, also to the estimated expenses of management during the ensuing year."

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach reminded the House that some such measure was required, by reason of the fact that this year £50,000 had to be voted to make good the loss on the operations of the Savings banks, owing to the interest paid to depositors exceeding the income derived from the invested capital. He called attention to the fact that in 1903 the automatic reduction to 2½ per cent. in the rate of interest on consols would, if things were left as they are, increase the deficiency in the income of the banks by £270,000 per annum. Surprise is expressed by the London "Economist" of May 19, that the Government has been so long content to carry on the business of the Savings banks at a loss, but the question is raised whether a simple reduction in the rate of interest would not be preferable to the elaborate provisions of the new bill. It is declared that "it will probably be found that the fluctuating rate of interest will be no fairer to depositors than a fixed rate calculated on a broad view of future possibilities, and to the legitimate customers of the Savings banks there can be no doubt that a fixed rate of even two per cent. would commend itself more than a slightly higher average rate, rising and falling by fractions year by year."

The Bank of Indo-China.

The operations of the Bank of Indo-China, the leading French bank in the Orient—which represents for French commerce what the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation represents for British commerce—showed a considerable increase during 1898. The capital of the bank is 12,000,000 francs, of which only a quarter has been paid up, and the reserve on December 31, 1898, was 1,593,843 francs. The business of 1898 was 159,655,086 francs in

discounts, loans and advances, and 230,394,610 francs for exchange operations. This total of 390,049,696 francs ($75,000,000) is an increase of 90,143,-867 francs over the operations of 1897. Among the branches showing the largest increase were Saigon, Haiphong and Shanghai. The remittance operations were 135,862,423 francs, of which 76,423,860 francs were remitted to Europe and 59,438,564 francs upon other places.

The balance of deposit accounts at the close of 1898 was 8,414,000 francs, the cash reserve 15,423,694 francs, and the note circulation 23,991,031 francs. The net profits for 1898 were 816,633 francs—an increase of 84,098 francs over 1897. The committee of supervision expressed the wish, in concluding its report, that the proposed law extending the privilege of the colonial banks might be acted upon as soon as possible, in order to put an end to uncertainty in the colonies.

Economic Progress of Russia.

Some striking facts regarding the rapid economic progress of the Russian Empire are presented in the December number of the "*Bulletin Russe de Statistique*," which was issued in May. The panic on the St. Petersburg Bourse in September checked speculation to some extent, but did not prevent a creditable record of investments and corporation earnings during last year. The capital of the stock companies organized during 1899 was 358,354,812 roubles ($187,000,000). This is the highest record ever attained. The organization of stock companies proceeded slowly up to the time of the definitive adoption of measures to enforce the gold standard in 1895. The largest issue of new capital prior to that year was in 1890, when the amount was 63,415,000 roubles.

The year 1895 witnessed a leap upward to 129,363,000 roubles, followed by a record in 1896 of 232,640,000 roubles; 1897, 239,424,000 roubles, and 1898, 256,237,000 roubles. The total issues of capital for joint-stock companies for the century ending with 1899 were about 2,383,000,000 roubles. The figures just given show that about 1,200,000,000 roubles, or more than half the entire amount, has been issued during the last five years. The issues of 1899 included oil companies for 53,800,000 roubles; construction and building material companies, 42,500,000; textile industries, 38,100,000; metal manufactures, 62,625,000; mining and coal industries, 26,174,937; fishing and navigation, 17,000,000; chemical products, 19,625,000; sugar, 13,800,000; electricity, 12,305,000; foods, 9,499,875; beverages, 8,850,000; banks, 5,500,000; precious metals, 4,300,000; street railways, 4,430,000; paper mills, 3,850,000; insurance and pawn banks, 3,075,000 roubles. In addition to the new corporations organized, there were increases of capital amounting to 78,115,125 roubles, and foreign corporations entering upon business in Russia with capital to the amount of 105,000,000 roubles.

The earnings of commercial and industrial companies during 1899 showed an average dividend of 11.53 per cent. The capital of 618 such companies was 1,023,060,000 roubles ($532,000,000), and the dividends declared were 117,992,000 roubles. The largest gross dividends were declared by the banking societies to the amount of 29,165,800 roubles. Next came the textile industries with 28,614,000 roubles; metal industries, 14,287,200 roubles; mineral industries, 9,300,800 roubles, and sugar refineries 8,376,000 roubles. The largest percentage of dividends was declared by the sugar refineries, the rate

being 14.97. The manufacturers of beverages came next, with dividends of 14.09 per cent.; construction materials, 13.92; metals, 12.39; banks, 12.21, and textile industries, 12 per cent. The lowest average dividends were paid by transportation and navigation companies, 7.23 per cent.

The deposits in the Russian Savings banks continue their upward course, which does not seem to have been arrested by the depression of the autumn. The growth of the Russian Savings system is one of recent years. The balances due depositors in 1880 were only 9,054,648 roubles. The amount rose to 147,042,901 roubles in 1890 and 377,165,352 roubles in 1895. The deposits at the end of August, 1898, were 508,512,000 roubles ($260,000,000), distributed among 2,675,536 accounts. A period of about a year and a half since that date has increased deposits another 106,000,000 roubles. The amount on February 1, 1900, was 614,376,000 roubles, distributed among 3,172,858 accounts.

The use of gold which has resulted from the practical enforcement of the gold standard caused a large issue of gold coin from the St. Petersburg Mint during 1899. The total gold coinage for the year was 378,000,150 roubles, as compared with 2,122 roubles in 1896, 331,577,500 roubles in 1897, and 263,890,337 roubles in 1898. The principal coinage during 1899 was pieces of ten roubles ($5.20), the number coined being 27,600,013; while the number of pieces for five roubles was 20,400,004. The total coinage of all kinds of money at St. Petersburg was 403,753,831 roubles. The silver coinage included 61,214,769 pieces, representing a value of 25,753,681 roubles. A part of this coinage consisted of the minor coins, containing only fifty per cent. of silver.

The Finances of the Transvaal.

The future financial system of the Transvaal district is already under discussion by the British press. It is declared by the London "Statist" of June 9, that the Boer financial system was utterly bad, and that sweeping reforms must be introduced may be taken for granted. It is pointed out that out of a total expenditure by the Transvaal Government of £3,971,473 in 1898, several items will entirely disappear or be greatly reduced under British authority. The heading of "fixed salaries" ate up £1,080,382, and it is declared that while the British administration will consist of picked men competent to perform the different duties to which they will be called, "the salaries will certainly not amount to anything like the enormous sum which President Kruger and his *entourage* divided amongst themselves." Among the other items were "public works, special expenditure, sundry services, and war department," amounting together to £1,253,512. This included the secret preparations of the Boer Government for war with England. The "Statist" sums up the situation by declaring:

> "Nearly half the total outlay of 1898, it will thus be seen, was for purposes that will cease with the Boer *régime*. The real expenditure in 1898 upon objects more or less useful was not very much more than forty per cent. of the revenue. And great savings can, and, no doubt will, be effected by conversion of debt and other processes to be immediately noticed, and by stopping leakages of all kinds."

A loan for the purpose of reimbursing the British Government in part for the cost of the war will probably be authorized on behalf of the Transvaal district. If this loan is guaranteed by the Imperial Government to the amount

of £20,000,000, an annual charge for interest and sinking fund would be imposed amounting to £650,000.

A considerable dividend has been derived by the Boer Government from its shares in the Netherlands Railway, connecting the Portuguese frontier with Pretoria. These shares will now be taken over by the British local government, and it is proposed that the entire railway be purchased and made a source of profit. In regard to the economic future of the Transvaal, it is declared by the "Statist":

"The lowering of rates and fares by the Netherlands Railway Company will increase the traffic, and so ultimately add very considerably to the efficiency of the company; while the outburst of activity that is sure to follow the settlement of the country, the inpouring of European capital, skill and labor, and the general development of South Africa, will likewise improve the position, not only of the Netherlands Railway, but of the whole of South Africa, and therefore will make the taxes of all kinds in the Transvaal more productive. The abolition of monopolies will relieve the gold industry enormously. So will the reduction in the rates and fares of the railway. And a further stimulus to gold mining will thus be given; while those who find capital, and the shareholders generally, will be benefited by the general improvement of the country, and development will make residents better able to contribute to the revenue."

The German Silver Coinage.

The bill which has been pending before the German Reichstag for the recoinage of the old silver thalers into subsidiary silver pieces of the new standard has been somewhat amended in the interests of the agrarians and enacted into law. It was finally adopted, according to the Berlin correspondent of the "*Moniteur des Intèrets Matèriels*" of June 3, without great discussion and practically as an entirety. The changes are in the nature of concessions to the German bimetallists, but are not important enough to arrest seriously the transformation of the German system from the limping standard to the single gold standard.

It was originally proposed to raise the subsidiary silver of the Empire from ten marks per head, now 520,000,000 marks ($125,000,000), to fourteen marks ($3.35), but the amendments raised the limit to fifteen marks. It was originally proposed to sell for gold a portion of the old silver thalers and to cover the loss by the less degree of fineness in the new subsidiary pieces coined out of the old thalers. The amended project abandons the sale of the old coins, and provides that only as many thalers shall be retired as are necessary to coin the new subsidiary pieces. The stock of thalers is about 360,000,000 marks, which will coin up into about one-ninth more of the new pieces, because of the greater portion of alloy. Thus there will eventually be an increase of about 40,000,000 marks ($9,500,000) in the silver coinage, instead of a reduction of 35,000,000 marks, according to the original project of the Government.

The thalers will finally disappear from circulation when the population of Germany attains 62,000,000 souls, which is expected within about ten years. The requirement of fifteen marks in subsidiary silver per capita will demand a total of 930,000,000 marks. Of this sum 520,000,000 marks are already in circulation and 360,000,000 marks in the old thalers coining into 400,000,000 marks of the new coin will bring up the total to 920,000,000—almost exactly the amount called for by such a population. The Treasury will profit by the 40,000,000 marks obtained by the recoinage.

Checking Speculation in Germany.

The Imperial Bank of Germany has not seen fit to reduce its discount rate below five and a half per cent. in spite of a reduction by the Bank of England on May 24, from four to three and a half per cent., and by the Bank of France on May 25, from three and a half to three per cent. The restrictions of the German bank law, imposing a tax of five per cent. upon note issues above the legal limit, the severity of the laws regulating stock exchange operations and the pressure for industrial investments, have combined to maintain pressure upon the German money market. Issues of new securities have been falling off and their prices have been going down. The latter influence has probably had some benefit in restraining unwarranted speculation. What has been done towards this end is thus set forth in the London "Statist" of June 9:

"The fall that is going on in industrial securities on the German bourses makes it probable that the coming autumn will be a much less trying time than a little while ago most well-informed observers feared that it would prove to be. The number of industrial companies that have been brought out of recent years is very great. The speculation in them has been very active. And it is believed that a very large proportion of the securities has been held on borrowed money. It will be in the recollection of our readers that the Government through the semi-official press has been warning the market of the consequences that would be likely to follow persistence in speculation. And it is said that the Imperial Bank has added its warnings likewise. It would look as if the banks in general have taken the warnings to heart, and have put pressure upon their customers, and that, in consequence, the accounts carried upon borrowed money are being steadily reduced. The fall in price has been sharp, and no doubt the losses are serious to some of the operators. But it is much better that the liquidation should take place now than that it should be postponed till the autumn, when money, in all reasonable probability, will be much scarcer and dearer than it is now. The liquidation, in short, makes the market much more safe than it has been of late."

Banking and Financial Notes.

—The annual conference of the foreign chambers of commerce of Japan, held at Yokohama on March 29 last, made an interesting report on the economic conditions of the country. Criticism was made upon the indisposition shown in Japan to grant privileges to foreigners encouraging the inflow of capital, which would enrich the country by the increase of merchandise imports and arrest the dangerous exports of gold. It was also pointed out that the recent increase in exportation was largely due to high prices and the stimulus which such prices afforded.

—The condition of the banks of Mexico at the close of March showed loans and discounts by the National Bank amounting to 47,854,000 piasters, and by the Bank of London and Mexico 40,882,300 piasters. The loans of the National Bank increased 1,058,581 piasters during March and those of the Bank of London and Mexico 1,120,016 piasters. The circulation of the latter bank increased 1,460,921 piasters at the expense of a loss by the National Bank of 647,023 piasters. There are now twenty important banks reporting to the National Government, but the largest share of banking business is done by the two banks named.

—The value of industrial securities quoted on the Italian bourses fell during May by 19,000,000 lire and stood at the close of the month at 1,828,723,410 lire ($360,000,000).

C. A. C.

* MODERN BANKING METHODS.

A NEW SERIES ON PRACTICAL BANKING—HELPFUL HINTS DERIVED FROM EXPERIENCE.

Formerly it was the general custom, and was acknowledged in law, to grant an extension of time beyond the regular maturity date upon all time paper. This was termed grace, and was generally confined to three days. Instances, however, are on record of four days having been allowed, and in fact any grace that may be agreed upon would be binding in law.

This custom arose at a time when the country was young, and when it seemed to the best interests of all to deal leniently with the creditor, and allow him a little time limit beyond his contract. Of late a disposition has been shown in banking circles, especially in the older States, to abolish this custom, for it was found to be of annoyance in figuring the maturity date on time obligations, and was felt to be in reality of little or no value.

In twenty-four States and in the District of Columbia this custom of allowing days of grace has been abolished. The States are these: California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Maine (except on sight drafts), Maryland, Massachusetts (except on sight drafts), Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin. It would be of great advantage the country over if the balance of the States should adopt the same custom regarding the settlement of time obligations, thus making it universal.

Paper Maturing on Holidays.

As regards the observance of holidays by the banks, of course they can not close their doors unless there is some legal enactment permitting them to do so. The bank is in a measure a public institution, and it is bound to be open for the business of the public, and especially for the settlement of matured obligations, within certain recognized business hours upon all business days, except those recognized by law as legal holidays. As to what days are legal holidays varies in many States. The customary holidays, January 1, February 22, May 30, July 4, Thanksgiving Day (generally the last Thursday in November) and December 25, are pretty generally recognized. Some States observe February 12 (Lincoln's birthday), Good Friday, Labor Day (the first Monday in September) and the various election days, either State or National.

As to the treatment of paper maturing upon holidays or Sundays, here again the custom varies, as in some States all paper maturing on these days must be paid the nearest business day prior thereto, while in others they must be paid the next following secular or business day. This state of affairs has

* Continued from the June number, page 790. This series of articles commenced in the MAGAZINE for August, 1898, page 790.

resulted in the introduction in banking circles of a form of note in which, instead of specifying a time limit, such as "three months," or "sixty days," the actual date of maturity is stated, thus, "on July 16th, after date." This enables the maker of the note to avoid both holidays and Sundays. An illustration of this form of note was shown in the chapter on "the Discount Department" in this MAGAZINE.

HINTS ABOUT THE COLLECTION DEPARTMENT.

One very important feature should not be overlooked in the collection department or by the bank receiving from the owner any paper for collection, and that is to obtain specific instructions as to whether the paper should be protested or not, for non-payment. Many take the position that if the paper bears no endorsement, there is no need to protest; but this does not always follow, for there are many cases where the owner of the paper may desire it protested with a view of bringing suit. In many banks it is the rule, and a very good one, to protest all unpaid paper unless otherwise directed.

All unpaid paper should be referred to the Cashier or President of the bank before resorting to the extreme measure of protesting, and great care should be exercised, by endeavoring to communicate with the maker of the paper if possible, by telephone, or private messenger, lest the non-payment be merely caused by some unforeseen accident or oversight, and the credit of some good customer be injured. Then the bank should be *sure* that no error has been made within its doors.

When paper is given the notary to protest it is a safe plan for the collection clerk to make a record of such in a small book, which may be called the protest record.

No special ruling is necessary for this book; it is simply a small, plain journal-ruled book in which the collection clerk notes under the date of non-payment the number and description and amount of the paper and name of the notary. In some banks this book is used as a receipt book, and the notary receipts for the paper under the record made. This is a good plan, for the bank then has an evidence of the passing of the paper into other hands, and when the paper is returned to them the receipt is marked cancelled, with the date thereof.

Accidents sometimes occur in banks as elsewhere, and instances have occurred where paper left in their hands for collection have been lost or mislaid. In a case of this kind is seen the necessity of the bank having a clear and complete description of the paper, for with that record a perfect description can be given to the notary and the paper protested for non-payment.

In the protesting of drafts, if they are time drafts, they may be protested for both non-acceptance and non-payment, if both conditions exist. In case of sight drafts it is not advisable to protest except for non-payment.

If a note is made payable at some particular place or bank it must be presented there for payment before it can be protested, and if it is without any locality indicated upon it, and there is no means of finding the maker, it may be protested to hold the endorsers, if any, although presentation had not been made, but that fact should be stated by the notary and the reasons given.

The question of the profit or loss in connection with the collection department is one which interests all banks. It is often argued that the com-

petition between banks is so great that it is impossible to make the collection business profitable. Many banks make a rule of collecting for their regular depositors at par; this, of course, makes the collection department a pure expense. Others only collect at par for such depositors as keep a certain specified balance with the bank. Yet this is a matter which cannot always be controlled. Here is where the analysis department of the bank, mentioned in a previous number of this MAGAZINE, comes to its assistance.

By means of this department the bank officer can easily see what the depositor's account (whether individual or bank) is worth to his bank; how much collection paper passes through it, and what it costs to make these collections. With competition active as it is, it becomes very necessary for the banks to be able to figure closely, and the bank that is able to do so the most successfully will do the most profitable business.

Another element to be considered is the business method employed. We all like to deal with a man who transacts his business in a straightforward, business-like way; is prompt in his correspondence and satisfactory in his dealings. A bank in offering to make collections for others offers certain service; if that service is performed in a prompt and satisfactory manner it has a right to charge for it, and my experience has been that few will object to pay a reasonable compensation for such service.

I have one case especially in mind. The bank had, through bad management, fallen into ill repute. The management changed, and one of the especial features of the new management was their clean, prompt, business methods. The competition was heavy, but they persisted in these methods and charged fair rates for collecting, and in a few years had a very large and profitable collection business.

There is no reason why the collection department of a bank should not be a source of profit, and properly handled it certainly can be.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

One of the busy departments of an active bank is the exchange department, or as some call it the draft department.

The exchange business is divided into two classes, foreign and domestic, the foreign, as I will here treat it, pertaining to business with foreign countries, and the domestic to the business between banks in the United States. The large majority of banks attend only to the domestic branch, so of that I will treat chiefly.

Banks keep accounts with other banks just as individuals keep accounts with them, making deposits and drawing against these deposits. It is to the advantage of the banks throughout the country to keep accounts with banks in the large financial cities, and drafts issued upon these city banks are considered the best and safest means for the transmission of funds. It is in reality the transmission of credit, and the credit of a bank is seldom questioned.

The country merchant or trader desiring to settle an account at some distant city would find himself greatly inconvenienced if he was obliged to take the currency there in person, or even to ship it by express. While at the present date the personal checks of the merchant might be taken at the distant city if he was well and favorably known, yet many object to this because of the risk, and of the charges for collection often made by the city

banks; he therefore goes to his bank and obtains a bank check or draft upon its correspondent, the merchant feeling perfectly assured that this manner of payment will be accepted. The issuing, or selling, of these drafts being an accommodation, is generally made a source of profit, the rate of exchange depending chiefly upon the value of money at the point where it is needed.

Banks make their settlements between each other by means of these drafts.

THE BANKERS' NATIONAL BANK.

Duplicate unpaid — CHICAGO, ILL., May 1, 1900. — No. 175,690.
Pay this the original. — $150.00.

PAY TO THE ORDER OF SAMUEL POTTER

One hundred and fifty ——— *DOLLARS.*
In current funds.

JOHN L. SMITH, *Cashier.*

To Chase National Bank,
New York.

FIG. 1.

They are also used for the transmission of credits from one financial city to another, or a bank may draw on its correspondent for currency to be used in its regular business.

It is necessary that this department be managed with system and care. Banks object, and wisely, to issuing their drafts to strangers, for the reason that there have been many cases where the drafts have been altered to a much larger sum; others where, by the obtaining of the bank officer's signature from the draft, it has been forged to other papers.

Many banks object to the issuing of drafts for small amounts, and here also they act wisely, but in this they should be governed much by the circumstances.

The customary form for a bank draft may be seen in figure No. 1.

When the drafts are issued it is important that a careful record be kept of them. The first record should be made by the teller or draft clerk, and this is done when the customer applies for the draft, and it is made upon a ticket called a draft ticket. On this ticket the whole record is made as the customer gives it, the place upon which he wishes the draft drawn, the name of the party to whom he wishes it payable, and the amount; to this the clerk adds the amount of exchange charged, and this then shows the total amount of money to be received. Figure No. 2 shows the form for a draft ticket.

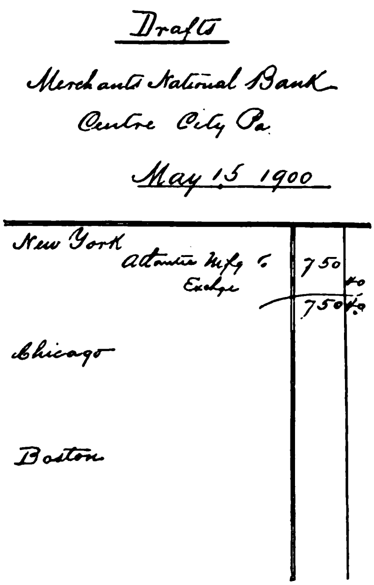


FIG. 2.

It is a good plan to have these tickets made upon paper of distinctive color, pink or yellow, that they may be easily distinguished from the deposit tick-

ets. If they are made in tablets it will be found convenient. Made in this form they become a voucher for the teller for the money received. After the receipt of the money the ticket is given to the draft clerk, and by it he is enabled to draw the drafts required; first making a proper record of the draft

DRAFT REGISTER.

Date 1900		Payable to	Number	Baltimore	Philadelphia	New York	Fee
Apl	14	Johnson & Co	1050		100		10
	"	Smith Manfg. Co	1			360	25
	"	Bronson McGeorge Co	2	462 50			25
			3				
			4				
			5				
			6				
			7				
			8				
			9				
			1060				
			1				
			2				

FIG. 3.

and exchange in a book prepared for that purpose. The draft, when filled out, is handed, together with the ticket, to the Cashier for his signature, and the ticket then put upon a file, when checked by the Cashier.

The records of the drafts are kept in two ways. In a small bank, doing a limited business, if the drafts are bound in a book with a stub, the record on

DRAFTS DRAWN ON First Natl. Bank
New York

Date 1900		In Favor Of	Number	Amount	Exch'ge.	By Whom Purchased.
Apl	15	Jas. S. Jones & Co.	19 50	1000	1 25	Selves
	"	Phillips Mining Co	51	3425	3	Geo. S. Patterson
			52			
			53			
			54			
			55			
			56			
			57			
			58			
			59			
			19 60			
			61			
			62			

FIG. 4.

the stubs will be all-sufficient. But in a larger bank it is customary to have the drafts made loose and bound in tablets, and then to use a book called a draft register, upon which to make the proper records. This system will be found serviceable for a bank of any size, and for large banks a draft register for each of its correspondents will be found necessary.

Figure 3 gives a form for a draft register useful for moderate-sized, or even

small banks, where they prefer to use the loose drafts rather than have them bound in a book with stubs.

Figure 4 shows the usual form for a draft register for a busy bank.

At the close of each day a report is made giving the total of the drafts drawn on each correspondent, and the amount of exchange, and this is given to the teller and to the general bookkeeper. From this the latter charges the respective banks the amount drawn on them and credits exchange account with the total of exchange received.

At the close of each month the correspondent banks return the paid drafts, together with a statement called an account current, and after these drafts have been checked off from their stubs or the draft register, they have a strong manila wrapper put around them upon which is marked the month and year, and they are then filed away. Some keep these cancelled drafts on shelves and some in drawers; however kept, they should be so filed as to be readily referred to when wanted.

FROM
CENTENNIAL NATIONAL BANK,
Centre City, PA.

To B. S. Brown Cas
Falmouth Ga.

We have drawn on you as follows:

DATE		NUMBER	AMOUNT
1900 May	2	1047	100
	"	1048	250
	"	1049	75
			425

FIG. 5.

Some banks have a custom, and a safe one it is, of notifying their correspondent banks of the issue of all drafts on them. This is a good safeguard against the fraudulent raising or issuing of any drafts. Figure 5 gives a customary form for such a notice.

Second National
Jacksonville Fla. ~~Bank~~
Apl 25 1900

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
CENTRE CITY PA

We have this day issued Duplicate of Draft No. 1342 dated Dec 29/99 payable to Jos Manning for $100.00 it not having been paid according to your account rendered to the 1st inst.

Please stop payment on original of the above described draft

Very Respectfully.
S. L. Patterson Cashier.

When issuing Duplicate Drafts, please fill up this blank and return to us being careful to examine accounts rendered to date, also notify us when Duplicates are redeemed by you

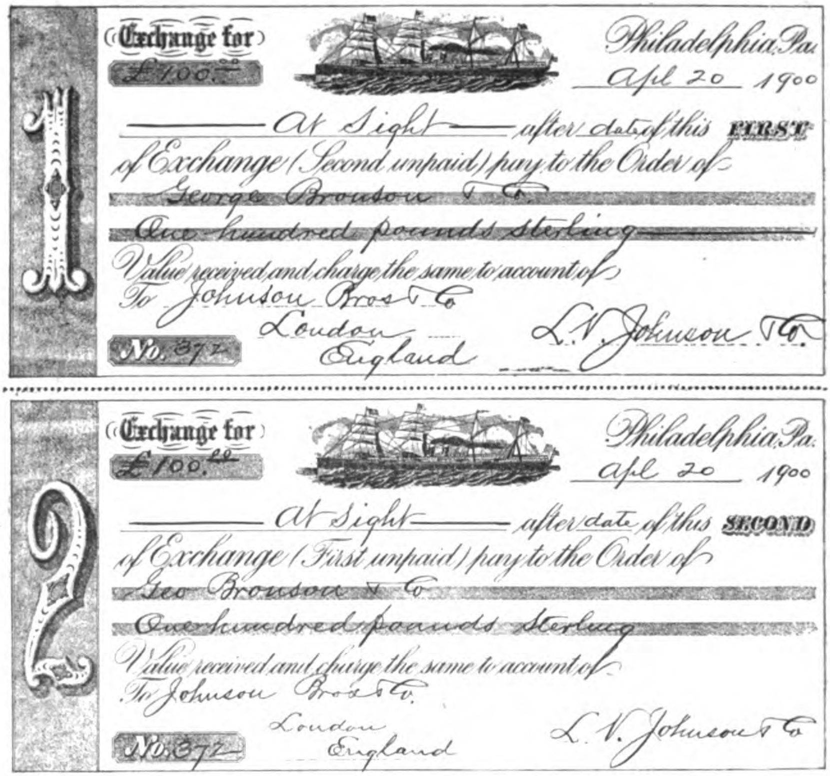
FIG. 6.

It sometimes occurs that a draft becomes lost or destroyed before being used, consequently the owner desires it replaced. The bank should at first look to its own protection in such matters, and require a reasonable time to elapse before issuing a duplicate, to be sure that there is little liability of the original turning up. Then when dealing with a private party it is customary to require a bond of

indemnity to be furnished securing the bank from all loss. Between banks a simple receipt stating the facts and the promise to reimburse for any loss sustained is generally considered sufficient.

When a duplicate draft is issued it should be marked or stamped across the face the word "Duplicate" in large, plain letters. And when issuing such it is customary to notify the correspondent bank upon whom it is drawn of the issuing of such a duplicate.

Figure 6 gives a good form for such a notice.


Exchange for £100.00 Philadelphia Pa. Apl 20 1900

At Sight after date of this FIRST of Exchange (Second unpaid) pay to the Order of George Bronson & Co. One hundred pounds sterling

Value received and charge the same to account of

To Johnson Bros & Co. London England

L. V. Johnson & Co.

No. 372

Exchange for £100.00 Philadelphia Pa. Apl 20 1900

At Sight after date of this SECOND of Exchange (First unpaid) pay to the Order of Geo Bronson & Co. One hundred pounds sterling

Value received and charge the same to account of

To Johnson Bros & Co. London England

L. V. Johnson & Co.

No. 372

FIG. 7.

The methods employed regarding the issuing of foreign exchange are similar to those used with domestic. The register used for recording the issuing of foreign drafts generally has a column stating the amount in the foreign money, and another giving the rate, and another the amount of American money represented. The form of the foreign drafts differs in some measure from the domestic drafts. They are usually made in duplicate.

Advice is sent the foreign correspondent daily of the issuing of drafts, giving a full description of each draft. This is considered a necessary precaution. In fact the foreign correspondent would not pay a draft drawn on him until he had received such a notice.

Figure 7 shows a customary form for a foreign draft.

A. R. BARRETT.

(To be continued.)

BANKING LAW DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKERS.

All the latest decisions affecting bankers rendered by the United States Courts and State Court of last resort will be found in the MAGAZINE'S Law Department as early as obtainable.

Attention is also directed to the "Replies to Law and Banking Questions," included in this Department.

COLLECTIONS—FORGED INDORSEMENT—RESTRICTIVE INDORSEMENT —RIGHT OF DRAWEE BANK TO RECOVER.

Supreme Court of Iowa, April 14, 1900.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK OF DAVENPORT *vs.* CITY NATIONAL BANK.

An indorsement for collection passes no title to the indorsee, but the indorser simply retains such title as he may have, and empowers the indorsee to act as agent in obtaining the money.*

While the drawee is bound, in the absence of fraud, to detect the forgery of the drawer's signature to a check or draft before payment, he is not charged with knowledge of the genuineness of any other signature on the instrument.

Where a check is indorsed by the transmitting bank "for collection," and forwarded direct to the drawee bank, the words "for collection" mean nothing, and if the prior indorsement turns out to have been forged, the drawee bank is entitled to recover of the collecting bank as for money paid under mistake.

LADD, *J.:* Only such facts as are essential to a clear understanding of the points raised need be stated. The German Savings Bank drew its check for $8,000 on the Citizens' National Bank, February 18, 1893, payable to William Quinlin. This was sent to McLaughlin, who presented it, with the indorsement of Quinlin forged, and his own written on the back, to the City National Bank, and received the money thereon. The latter then indorsed the check, "For collection account of City National Bank, of Clinton, Iowa, A. G. Smith, Cashier," and forwarded it to the Citizens' National Bank, by which it was paid. The forgery of Quinlin's name was not discovered until February, 1894, and on May 22 of that year the German Savings Bank began suit against the Citizens' National Bank for the amount it had charged the former in its account, owing to the payment of the check. The Citizens' National Bank, plaintiff herein, thereupon notified the City National Bank, the defendant in this action, to come in and defend, which it did, both by filing a petition of intervention and by causing its attorneys to appear for the Citizens' National Bank. Judgment was recovered against this plaintiff in that action, but was not entered against this defendant, and each party now contends it to have been a complete adjudication of the liability of the City

*The Negotiable Instruments Law provides that, "A restrictive indorsement confers upon the indorsee the right: (1) To receive payment of the instrument; (2) To bring any action thereon that the indorser could bring; (3) To transfer his rights as such indorsee, where the form of the indorsement authorizes him to do so. But all subsequent indorsees acquire only the title of the first indorsee under the restrictive indorsement. (Sec. 67 New York Act.)

National Bank. The doctrine of *res adjudicata*, as applied to a case like this, was very clearly stated in *Littleton* vs. *Richardson* (34 N. H. 179), "When a person is responsible over to another, either by operation of law or by express contract, and he is duly notified of the pendency of the suit, and requested to take upon him the defense of it, he is no longer regarded as a stranger, because he has the right to appear and defend the action, and has the same means and advantages of controverting the claim as if he was the real and nominal party upon the record. In every case, if due notice is given to such person, the judgment, if obtained without fraud or collusion, will be conclusive against him, whether he has appeared or not, of every fact established by it." (*McNamee* vs. *Moreland*, 26 Iowa, 113; *Stoddard* vs. *Thompson*, 31 Iowa, 80.)

The particular advantage of such a proceeding lies in the avoidance of twice litigating precisely the same issues. It does not follow, however, that judgment may be entered against the person so brought in. Ordinarily, this may not be done, for, though he have the right to appear and defend as a party, he does not become such, and is not liable to the plaintiff in the action.

That this defendant was under no obligation to the German Savings Bank was expressly decided in the former action, where we said: "It cannot be doubted that when plaintiff [German Savings Bank] deposited its $8,000 with the Citizens' National Bank it parted with the ownership of its money, and said Citizens' Bank became plaintiff's debtor to that amount. Therefore, in paying said $8,000 to intervener [City National Bank] upon the faith of a forged indorsement, it paid its own money. Such being the fact, plaintiff would have no cause of action against the intervener." (*German Savings Bank, of Davenport*, vs. *Citizens' National Bank*, 101 Iowa, 327.) The only relief sought was judgment against the Citizens' National Bank. But appellant insists that its pleadings were of such a character as, impliedly, at least, to invoke the jurisdiction of the court to enter judgment against it.

Without determining whether, if this were true, an omission to enter judgment against a party not liable would be an adjudication in its favor, it is enough to say such an inference is not to be drawn from the record. In its application for permission to intervene and its subsequent petition, the defendant held strictly to its privilege of defending without being a party, as appears from the prayer of the former that it might be made a defendant, answer, "and thus preserve its rights to make full defense against all persons and claims which may be asserted against it in this litigation," and the ending of the latter asserting "that plaintiff cannot recover against said defendant." True, the plaintiff might have canceled the charge against the Savings bank, and brought its action against this defendant in the first instance, but it was not bound to do so, and might wait until its liability had been adjudicated; and the law, in its charity, will not allow the defendant, after having been vexed with that litigation and put to expense, to litigate the same issues in this action. As defendant was not a party in that suit, though permitted to defend as such, and no judgment against it might have been rendered, no reason exists for not permitting the plaintiff to maintain this action.

Notwithstanding its specific admission of responsibility over in the former action, the defendant now insists that its indorsement was restrictive, and

carried no guaranty of the genuineness of the payee's signature on the back of the check. That an indorsement "for collection" passes no title to the indorsee is too well settled to call for discussion. (*Manufacturers' National Bank* vs. *Continental Bank*, 148 Mass 553; *Freeman's National Bank* vs. *National Tube Works*, 151 Mass. 413; *Bank* vs. *Hubbell*, 117 N. Y. 384; 3 Am. and Eng. Enc. Law, 815 *et seq.*) Nor does it carry any guaranty of the genuineness of the check. (*Bank* vs. *Westcott*, 118 N. Y. 468; *Goetz* vs. *Bank*, 119 U. S. 551.)

The indorser simply retains such title as it may have, and empowers the indorsee to act as its agent in obtaining the money. But the fact that it so forwarded the check had no tendency to show that it held the same other than as owner. (*Cody* vs. *Bank*, 55 Mich. 379); and it did hold it under that claim. While the drawee, for reasons stated in *First National Bank of Marshalltown* vs. *Marshalltown State Bank* (107 Iowa, 327), is bound, in the absence of fraud, to detect the forgery of the drawer's signature to a check or draft before payment, he is not charged with knowledge of the genuineness of any other signature on the instrument. This is evidently because of the superior advantages for investigation possessed by the indorsee. The latter acquires no title to a check or draft under a forged indorsement, and, the moment it is paid by the drawee, becomes liable as for money had and received. (*First National Bank of Chicago* vs. *Northwestern National Bank*, 152 Ill. 296; *Marine National Bank* vs. *National City Bank*, 59 N. Y. 67; *Vagliano* vs. *Bank*, 23 Q. B. Div. 243; 4 Am. and Eng. Enc. Law, 502.)

But, it must not be overlooked that in the case at bar the check was indorsed by the defendant to the drawee, and the words "for collection" meant nothing. Indeed, no indorsement at all was essential. The defendant is in no better position than it would have been had it demanded and received payment over the counter of the plaintiff's bank on this check to which it never obtained title. Had this been done, no one would say the money ought not to be restored. Appellant recognized this difficulty, and pleaded that plaintiff was instructed to present the check to the drawer for payment or for certification. Such an inference is not to be drawn from the form of the indorsement. That did no more than confer authority to collect from the party on whom the check was drawn. It would be the acme of absurdity to require a drawee of a check, with ample funds of the drawer, to present it to the latter for payment. Such a course would be contrary to the very purpose of the instrument's existence. Nor would a request for certification be any more availing. The drawer was not under the slightest obligation to investigate the genuineness of indorsements, and certify thereto. Had this been suggested, it would doubtless have declared the validity of the check irrespective of transfers, as was done in *Clews* vs. *Bank* (N. Y. App. 20 N. E. Rep. 852), and *Espy* vs. *Bank* (18 Wall. 614). Novel would be the rule which would impose on a drawing bank, the burden of ascertaining at its peril, upon demand of any indorsee or drawee, the validity of all transfers under which any of these acquire a check or draft. That the duty of making such inquiry devolves on the transferee has been too often held to call for the citation of authority. Besides, it appeared in the former action that appellant had all the information the drawee could possibly have obtained upon such an inquiry from the drawer.

(The Court here discussed a question of practice.) Affirmed.

CERTIFICATION OF CHECK BY MISTAKE—RIGHT OF BANK.

Supreme Court of New York. Trial Term, April, 1900.

RANKIN *vs.* THE COLONIAL BANK.

Where a certification, by a bank having two branches, of a check at one branch, has the effect of making its subsequent innocent certification of another check, having the same maker and payee, at another branch not good for the face of that check, the payee cannot, where no rights of indorsers or transferees have attached, hold the bank for the face of the second check, but only for the balance remaining in the bank to the credit of the maker after payment of the check first certified.

McAdam, *J.:* William Lipkin had an account in the branch of the Colonial Bank at 104th street. He was the agent of William Rankin, the plaintiff, for collecting his rents. On Saturday, January 6, Mr. Rankin had a check for $1,500, drawn on the bank by Lipkin, payable to the former, returned as not good. He thereupon went to the branch at 104th street and asked about Lipkin's account. Lipkin had just deposited some money, and then Rankin was told that Lipkin had enough in the bank to pay it. He asked the teller if he would certify the check if he brought it, and was answered "Yes." Rankin then went away. It appears that he got another check from Lipkin for $1,617.03, went to the Colonial Bank, at Eighty-third street and had that check certified. This was between ten and eleven o'clock. He deposited that check in his own bank and then went to the branch of the defendant's bank, at 104th street, and, concealing the fact of the certification of the $1,617.03 check at the main office at Eighty-third street, had the $1,500 check certified at the 104th street branch. This was between eleven and twelve o'clock. The teller at the 104th street branch did not know of the certification at Eighty-third street, which had made Lipkin's account short. This last certification took place a little before twelve o'clock, January 6. On Monday morning the Cashier of the bank saw Mr. Rankin and told him of the mistake and demanded a correction. Rankin refused and brought this suit to compel the bank to pay the $1,500 check on account of its certification.

There were no indorsers to be charged. Lipkin, the drawer, knew that his account was short and did not need notice to that effect. No loss has occurred on the check through the certification. Rankin was notified in time to prevent any possible injury. On Monday morning the notification to him was given.

The question presented is whether Rankin can, under these circumstances, maintain an action against the defendant on the $1,500 check by reason of its certification thereof, and, if so, the extent to which he is entitled to recover. The defendant concedes that the plaintiff is entitled to $861.51, the balance, Lipkin, the drawer of the check, had on deposit at the time the defendant certified the check in suit. The controversy is as to his right to recover any more than this amount.

The rule is correctly laid down by Daniel on Negotiable Instruments, § 1608, as follows: "If the bank certifies a check to be good by mistake, under the erroneous impression that the drawer had funds on deposit, when in fact he had none, or has been induced by some fraudulent representation to certify it as good, the certification may be revoked and annulled, provided no change of circumstances has occurred which could render it inequitable

for such right to be exercised. If the check still remains in the hands of the holder who held it when it was certified, and the mistake is discovered and notified to him so speedily that he has time afforded him to notify and preserve the liability of indorsers, the bank may retract its certificate. But if another person has become the holder of it, or circumstances have so changed that the rights of the holder would be prejudiced, and especially if it has been paid to a *bona fide* holder without notice, it is absolutely estopped from doing so." (See, also, *Irving National Bank* vs. *Wetherald*, 36 N. Y. 335; *Second National Bank* vs. *Western National Bank*, 51 Md. 133.)

"On general principles, mere negligence in making the mistake is not * * * sufficient to preclude the party making it from demanding its correction. Such negligence does not give to the party receiving the payment the right to retain what was not his due, unless he has been misled and prejudiced by the mistake. If his loss had been incurred and become complete before the payment, he should not, in justice, be permitted to avail himself of the mistake of the other party to shift the loss upon the latter." (*National Bank of Commerce* vs. *National M. B. Assn.*, 55 N. Y. 215.)

Where a certificate is made without funds by a Cashier, either by mistake or in fraud of the rights of the bank, none but a *bona fide* holder can enforce it. (*Cooke* vs. *State National Bank*, 52 N. Y. 115.)

Such a certificate will bind the bank in favor of innocent third persons, upon the principle of estoppel *in pais*. (Morse Bank., § 155, ¶ i.)

If the plaintiff's position had been changed to his prejudice by reason of the certification, or the check as certified had found its way into the hands of a *bona fide* holder for value, and the action had been brought by him, different questions would be presented. The check itself did not operate as an assignment of the funds in the hands of the defendant (Neg. Inst. Law, 1897, Chap. 612, § 211), and if the latter had not certified the check no liability whatever would have attached in favor of the plaintiff. The small deposits made by Lipkin subsequent to the certification do not increase the defendant's liability. The defendant might have applied them to the check held by the plaintiff, but the plaintiff cannot compel the defendant to make such application, the relation occupied by the bank and its depositor in respect thereto being that of debtor and creditor.

The plaintiff claims that if the check had not been certified he would have discharged Lipkin from his agency at once, and in that way prevented the collection of further rents by him whereby loss might have been prevented. But such damages are altogether too remote to be recoverable against the defendant. Embezzlement and felonious breach of trust by an agent is by the Penal Code made larceny (§ 528, subd. 2; *People* vs. *Dumar*, 106 N. Y. 508; *People* vs. *Ward*, 3 N. Y. Crim. 504), and it is difficult to discover any legal principle for holding the bank responsible for felonious acts of dishonesty committed by the plaintiff's chosen agent. The defendant did not contract with reference to any such contingency, for it had the right to assume that the plaintiff had selected an honest agent. Such would naturally be within the contemplation of the parties.

There is a well-known rule by which the principal is made liable to a third person for the fraud or other misfeasance of his agent, perpetrated by the latter in the course of his employment, although the principal did not authorize, justify or know of his misconduct (*Fifth Avenue Bank* vs. *Forty-sec-*

ond St. and Grand St. Ferry R. R. Co. 137 N. Y. 231; *Trankla* vs. *McLean*, 18 Misc. Rep. 221; *Smith* vs. *Hildenbrand*, 15 Misc. Rep. 129; *Fairchild* vs. *McMahon*, 139 N. Y. 290), but the converse of the rule has never been asserted or applied by any law writer or jurist. Nor does *Brooklyn Trust Co.* vs. *Toler* (19 N. Y. Supp. 975; affd., 138 N. Y. 675), cited by the plaintiff, aid him in his contention. That decision is in harmony with *Irving National Bank* vs. *Wetherald*, 36 N. Y. 335, which it cites and follows.

In conclusion, the court decides that the certification at best simply holds the defendant to the plaintiff for the moneys in the hands of the defendant, at the time the certification was made, and for this sum, $861.51, with interest, the plaintiff is entitled to judgment.

Judgment for plaintiff.

TAXATION—NATIONAL BANK STOCK—ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE—TRUST COMPANIES.

Court of Appeals of New York, June 5, 1900.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF BROOKLYN *vs.* BOARD OF ASSESSORS OF THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.

In fixing the actual value of shares of bank stock for the purpose of taxation, the real estate of the bank is to be taken at its actual value, notwithstanding it is assessed at a lower valuation.

The assessment of bank stock at a greater rate than individual capital is assessed for in trust companies of the city where the bank is located, is not violative of Section 5219 of the United States Revised Statutes, which provides that taxation upon National bank stock "shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State." Trust companies, even under the enlarged powers conferred upon them by the Banking Law of 1892, are not, in a legal or commercial sense, engaged in the business of banking.

Appeal from an order of the Appellate Division, Second Department, unanimously affirming an order of the Special Term in Kings County, affirming the assessment made in the City of Brooklyn in the year 1897 on the shares of stock of the First National Bank of Brooklyn.

BARTLETT, *J.:* This is a proceeding by *certiorari* brought by John G. Jenkins and 140 other stockholders of the First National Bank, of Brooklyn, against the defendants, constituting the Board of Assessors of the City of Brooklyn, to review and correct an assessment for the year 1897.

The appellants have submitted a lengthy brief and argued this case as if the principles involved had not been long ago considered and decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. There are really but two principal questions presented which need be considered.

The first relates to the assessment on the shares of stock under Section 24 of the Tax Law. This section provides, among other things, that in making an assessment there shall be deducted from the value of the shares a sum which bears the same proportion to such value as the assessed value of the real estate of such bank or banking association bears to the capital stock thereof.

After the return to the writ herein the case was sent to a referee to take evidence and report to the court, with his findings of fact and conclusions of law.

The referee found as a conclusion of law that the board of assessors failed to deduct from the gross assets or value of the capital of the bank the sum

of $93,000, the actual value of its real estate as carried on the books, and deducted only the sum of $50,000; that the remaining $43,000 should be deducted, which will reduce the assessment $14.33 a share.

The Special Term disagreed with the referee on this point and held that the assessment as imposed by the defendants was in compliance with the terms of the statute.

The Appellate Division affirmed the Special Term on this point without discussion. The reasoning of the learned judge who wrote the opinion at Special Term is, in substance, that Section 12 of the Tax Law requires that the capital stock shall be assessed at its actual value after deducting the assessed value of the real estate; and Section 24 of the same law provides that in assessing shares of bank stock there shall be deducted from the value such a proportionate sum as the assessed value of the real estate bears to the value of the shares.

It is undisputed that the real estate was assessed at $50,000, and that sum was deducted from the actual value of the shares. It is, however, urged that the actual value of the shares was ascertained by putting in the real estate at its full value of $93,000, as carried on the books of the bank. The argument of the appellants' counsel is that this results in a double taxation.

We agree with the court below that such is not the fact. In order to reach the actual value of the shares it was necessary to ascertain the total value of the assets of the bank, and from that was to be deducted the assessed value of the real estate, which was done.

In People *ex rel. Equitable Gas Light Company* vs. *Barker* (144 N. Y. 94) it was held that under the provisions of law governing the taxation of corporations (Chap. 456, Laws of 1887), which required, in order to ascertain the capital subject to taxation, that all the property owned by a corporation, both real and personal, shall be valued, and that from the aggregate the assessed value of the real estate be deducted, in determining the value of the real estate, the assessors are not bound by the assessed valuation. This does not necessarily show the full value, and the assessors may legally disregard it and estimate the real estate at its actual value, although this exceeds the assessed valuation.

While this was a case reviewing the provisions of law governing the taxation of corporations, yet it involves a principle similar to the one now presented, where a tax is imposed upon the stockholders of a corporation.

In the case cited Chief Judge Andrews (at page 100) said:

"In case of corporations it may happen that an undervaluation in the assessment of the real estate as such will be corrected in its valuation as part of the capital, and so the undervaluation may be remedied, and the whole property be subjected to taxation at its real value. The fact, therefore, that the assessed value of the relator's real estate was $1,515,400, does not necessarily show that it was its full value, nor did it, we think, preclude the commissioners from estimating its value for the purpose of ascertaining the capital subject to taxation at its actual value, although it exceeded the assessed value. The act of the commissioners in undervaluing the real estate in its assessment as such did not estop the public nor relieve them of the duty, in ascertaining the value of the capital, to estimate the real estate at its full value. We are not here concerned with any question of inequality of assessment as between the relator and other taxpayers. We hold that the com-

missioners could legally disregard the assessed value of the real estate in estimating the value of the capital, and the question of legality is the only point now in question."

The fallacy of the argument of double taxation is very apparent. The bank carried its real estate on the books at a valuation of $93,000; the assessors of Brooklyn have placed it on the rolls at $50,000. Section 24 of the Tax Law provides that a stockholder is entitled to have deducted from the actual value of the stock this assessed value. There is no double taxation, for the reason that the Tax Law contemplates that a tax shall be imposed upon the actual value of the stock less the value of the real estate appearing upon the assessment roll. It is clear that the stockholders have received the benefit of this deduction.

The second question is raised by the contention of the appellants that the assessment upon the shares of stock of the First National Bank, of Brooklyn, was at a greater rate than on other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the State, namely, in the hands of the trust companies of Brooklyn.

We have thus presented the question whether the manner in which trust companies are assessed in this State is in violation of Section 5219 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the material portion of which provides "that the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State."

The power of a State to tax a National bank and its stockholders has been considered and construed many times by the Supreme Court of the United States, and it is unnecessary to consider all these cases.

In the Bank Tax case (2 Wall. 200) it was held that a tax laid by a State on banks, based upon a valuation equal to the amount of capital stock paid in or secured to be paid in, is a tax upon the property of the institution, and when that property consists of stock of the Federal Government the law imposing the tax is void.

In *Van Allen* vs. *Assessors* (70 U. S. [3 Wall.], 573) the question of taxing the shares of National banks came up from the State of New York under a statute held to be defective, because it did not contain the limitation in the National Banking Act that the tax should not exceed the rate imposed upon the shares of any of the banks organized under the authority of the State where the association is located. This omission was afterwards remedied by amendment.

The main question decided, however, was whether the State possessed the power to authorize the taxation on the shares of these National banks in the hands of stockholders whose capital is wholly invested in stocks and bonds of the United States, and it was held that this power was possessed by the State. The distinction was pointed out between a direct tax imposed on the capital stock of a bank and a tax laid upon the owners of its shares. In the first case the deduction must be allowed and in the other it is not proper.

In *People* vs. *Commissioners* (71 U. S. [4 Wall.], 244), arising in the State of New York, the last question above referred to was again brought up, but not discussed, as it was held to have been disposed of in *Van Allen* vs. *Assessors*.

The other point presented was the clause in the 41st Section of the National Bank Act, which provides as follows as to the tax: "But not at a

greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State" (now Sec. 5219 U. S. Revised Statutes).

Mr. Justice Nelson said in this connection:

"It is argued that the assessment upon the shares of the relator is at a greater rate than that of the personal property of individual citizens, upon the ground that allowance was made on account of United States securities held and owned by them, when at the same time the deduction was disallowed to him. The answer is that, upon a true construction of this clause of the act, the meaning and intent of the lawmakers were that the rate of taxation of the shares should be the same, or not greater than upon the moneyed capital of the individual citizen which is subject or liable to taxation; that is, no greater proportion or percentage of tax, in the valuation of the shares, should be levied than upon other moneyed taxable capital in the hands of the citizens."

The learned judge, further on in the opinion, says:

"Another objection taken is that the taxation of the shares of the relator is illegal on account of this deduction, it being a departure from the rate of assessment prescribed in the clause already cited. The answer is that this clause does not refer to the rate of assessments upon insurance companies as a test by which to prevent discrimination against the shares; that is confined to the rate of assessments upon moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens. These institutions are not within the words or the contemplation of Congress; but even if they were, the answer we have already given to the deduction of these securities in the assessment of the property of individual citizens is equally applicable to them. These companies are taxed on their capital, and not on the shareholder, at the same rate as other personal property in the State. There is not much danger to be apprehended of a discriminating tax in their favor, prejudicial to the rights or property of a citizen, and, of course, to the rights of the shareholders in these National banks who stand on the same footing."

In *Mercantile Bank* vs. *New York* (121 U. S. 138) the bill was filed by the complainant as a National bank. It sought to restrain the collection of taxes assessed upon its stockholders in respect of their shares therein, on the ground that the taxes to be collected by the defendants were illegal and void under Section 5219 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, being at a greater rate than those assessed under the laws of New York upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of that State. It was claimed that there were a large number of unlawful exemptions under the laws of the State of New York in violation of the statute, to which reference has been made; among others, trust companies and life insurance companies were named.

Mr. Justice Matthews, in delivering the opinion of the court, said:

"It is accordingly contended on behalf of the appellees in the present case, first, that the shares of stock in the various companies incorporated by the laws of New York as moneyed or stock corporations, deriving an income or profit from their capital or otherwise, including trust companies, life insurance companies and Savings banks, are not moneyed capital in the hands of the individual citizen within the meaning of the act of Congress; second, that if any of them are, then the corporations themselves are taxed under the laws of New York in such a manner and to such an extent that the shares of stock therein are in fact subject to a tax equal to that which is assessed upon shares

of National banks; and third, that if there are any exceptions they are immaterial in amount and based upon considerations which exclude them from the operation of the rule relative to taxation intended by the act of Congress."

The learned judge, after reviewing a number of authorities in the Supreme Court of the United States and discussing the question generally, said:

"It follows as a deduction from these decisions that 'moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens' does not necessarily embrace shares of stock held by them in all corporations whose capital is employed, according to their respective corporate powers and privileges, in business carried on for the pecuniary profit of shareholders, although shares in some corporations, according to the nature of their business, may be such moneyed capital. * * * The key to the proper interpretation of the act of Congress is its policy and purpose. The object of the law was to establish a system of National banking institutions in order to provide a uniform and secure currency for the people and to facilitate the operations of the Treasury of the United States. * * * It was deemed consistent with these national uses, and otherwise expedient, to grant to the States the authority to tax them within the limits of a rule prescribed by the law. In fixing those limits it became necessary to prohibit the States from imposing such a burden as would prevent the capital of individuals from freely seeking investment in institutions which it was the express object of the law to establish and promote. * * * The business of banking, as defined by law and custom, consists in the issue of notes payable on demand, intended to circulate as money where the banks are banks of issue; in receiving deposits payable on demand; in discounting commercial paper; making loans of money on collateral security; buying and selling bills of exchange; negotiating loans and dealing in negotiable securities issued by the Government, State and national, and municipal and other corporations. These are the operations in which the capital invested in National banks is employed, and it is the nature of that employment which constitutes it in the eye of this statute 'moneyed capital.' Corporations and individuals carrying on these operations do come into competition with the business of National banks, and capital in the hands of individuals thus employed is what is intended to be described by the act of Congress. That the words of the law must be so limited appears from another consideration; they do not embrace any moneyed capital in the sense just defined, except that in the hands of individual citizens. This excludes moneyed capital in the hands of corporations, although the business of some corporations may be such as to make the shares therein belonging to individuals moneyed capital in their hands, as in the case of banks."

The opinion takes up the matter of trust companies. After commenting upon certain legislation of the State of New York in respect to them and not material to consider at this time, the Court said:

"Trust companies, however, in New York, according to the powers conferred upon them by their charters and habitually exercised, are in no proper sense of the word banking institutions."

After enumerating the general powers of trust companies, the Court said:

"It is evident, from this enumeration of powers, that trust companies are not banks in the commercial sense of that word, and do not perform the functions of banks in carrying on the exchanges of commerce."

In the case at bar the appellants' counsel contends that, since the decision of the case last cited, the powers of trust companies have been increased by the Banking Law of 1892 (Chap. 689, Sec. 156), as it confers upon them all the powers prescribed by the statute laws of the State of New York to banks created thereunder, except the power to emit bills which circulate as money.

While this statement is unintentionally much broader than the detailed provisions of the statute referred to warrant, yet it is true that trust companies exercise the powers conferred upon individual banks and bankers by Section 55 of the Banking Act and subject to its restrictions.

This section fixes the rate of interest to be charged and imposes penalty for violation of its provisions.

It is, however, to be remembered that trust companies are very much limited as to the money they can use for these purposes. Their capital must be invested in United States bonds, State or municipal bonds, or first mortgage bonds on improved real estate, and is thereby separated from the surplus and deposits of the company that may be used for the purposes to which reference has been made.

A trust company accepts and executes all trusts of every description committed to it by any person or corporation, or any courts of record, receives the title to real or personal estate on trusts created in accordance with the laws of the State and executes such trusts, acts as agent for corporations in reference to the issuing, registering and transferring certificates of stock and bonds and other evidences of debt, accepts and executes trusts for married women in respect to their separate property, and acts as guardian for the estates of infants.

It is very obvious that trust companies are not, in the legal or commercial sense, engaged in the business of banking.

A National bank is authorized to issue notes, payable on demand, intended to circulate as money, and, while compelled to secure its circulation by the deposit of United States securities, it can employ the balance of its capital for business purposes, thereby securing a profitable return for its stockholders. A National bank occupies a distinct field of operation as compared with a trust company and enjoys privileges that are not accorded to the latter, which are the source of great profit.

It is also to be borne in mind that the Federal Government imposes a tax of ten per cent. on the bills issued by State banks, which practically prevents them from competing with National banks in putting out circulation, which is greatly to the advantage of the latter.

In the case of *Owensboro National Bank* vs. *Owensboro* (173 U. S. 664), the Supreme Court of the United States referred to Section 5219 of the United States Revised Statutes and held, reviewing some of the former cases, that it is the measure of power of the State to tax National banks, that power being confined to a taxation of the shares of stock in the names of the shareholders and to an assessment of the real estate of the bank.

Mr. Justice White uses this language (page 677):

"This question was examined and it was decided that, as the shares of stock in the hands of the shareholders were distinct and different subject-matters of taxation from the property or rights of the bank, that, therefore, the power conferred by Congress could be exercised so as to tax the shareholders even although the property of the bank was invested in non-taxable

bonds of the United States, because the two were distinct and different things. * * * These cases (referring to *Van Allen* vs. *The Assessors* and other cases), interpreting the act of Congress, have never been questioned, and, indeed, from the basis upon which the taxation of the shares of stock in the names of the shareholders allowed by the act of Congress have been made efficacious for the purpose of bringing a vast amount of property within the taxing power of the States which would have been excluded had not the principles which the cases announced been established."

We have not deemed it necessary to consider in detail the various points argued by the appellants. It is sufficient to say that, after an examination of them, we see no reason to disturb the order of the Appellate Division.

The order appealed from should be affirmed, with costs.

Parker, *Ch. J.;* O'Brien, Martin, Vann and Landon, *JJ.*, concur; Haight, *J.*, not voting. Order affirmed.

NATIONAL BANK—USURIOUS INTEREST PENALTY—WHEN SAME MAY BE RECOVERED.

Supreme Court of Missouri, Division No. 1, February 20, 1900.

HASELTINE, *et al. vs.* CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.

An action to recover of a National bank the penalty provided by Rev. Stat. U. S. Sec. 5198 for taking usurious interest cannot be maintained unless the usurious interest has been actually paid the borrower.

MARSHALL, *J.:* This is an action under Section 5198, Rev. St. U. S. 1878, to recover \$831.70; that being double the amount of the usurious interest paid by the plaintiffs to the defendant on a note for \$2,240, on which the defendant obtained judgment against the plaintiffs.

It is conceded that the plaintiffs paid the defendant the sum of \$415.85 to procure extensions of the note for \$2,240, from time to time, between October 29, 1894, and June 14, 1896. It is also conceded that such payments were for usurious interest, and that the defendant, in accepting and receiving the usury, has violated the Federal statute.

The sole defense is that the party who has paid usurious interest cannot maintain an action under that statute to recover twice the amount so paid, until he has paid the principal sum due, or, at least, unless he tenders the principal; and it is admitted that the plaintiffs have not done this. In support of this contention the defendant relies upon *Wheaton* vs. *Hibbard* (20 Johns. 293); *Hawkins* vs. *Welsh* (8 Mo. 490); *Rutherford* vs. *Williams* (42 Mo. 18); *Livingston* vs. *Burton* (43 Mo. App. 272), and *McBroom* vs. *Investment Co.* (153 U. S. 318, 14 Sup. Ct. 852, 38 L. ed. 729.)

In the New York case it was pointed out that the statute of that State permitted a borrower to recover the excess of interest, over the legal rate paid, in an action of debt, if the suit was begun within one year, and, if the borrower did not sue within such year, then any other person could institute such an action within the second year, and one-half of the recovery went to the person suing, and the other half to the poor of the town in which the offense was committed.

It was also shown that at common law, under the statute of 12 Anne, c. 16, "the party receiving more than the legal rate of interest, forfeited the treble value of the moneys or things lent," to be recovered in an action for

money had and received. "But the party injured cannot recover any part of the principal and legal interest, and, to entitle him to maintain the action, he must show that he has done all that equity requires. (Bacon, Abr. tit. 'Usury' (G); 1 Term R. 153.") And it was held that the statutory remedy did not supersede the common-law remedy, but that the remedies were concurrent.

The suit was not brought until more than two years after the offense was committed, and it was held that the action was under the common-law remedy, and that at common law the suit could not be maintained so long as the principal and legal interest remained unpaid, but, as the defendant had not pleaded or proved that it had not been paid, it would be inferred that it had been paid.

Hawkins vs. *Welsh* (8 Mo. 490) was an action to recover usurious interest paid, and *Wheaton* vs. *Hibbard* (20 Johns. 290) was followed. The whole of the principal had not been paid, and the Court said: "And if the plaintiff now obtain a judgment against the defendant for $90, and collect that money from the said defendant, the plaintiff may himself become insolvent, and be unable to pay the principal, or, rather, what remains of the principal."

Rutherford vs. *Williams* (42 Mo. 18) was a suit by a grantor against the *cestui que* trust in a deed of trust, for the value of the property sold under the deed of trust, less the debt secured thereby, which it was alleged had been fraudulently foreclosed. There was an allegation that usurious interest had been exacted. In the course of the opinion it was noted that usurious interest, once paid, could not be recovered. *Ransom* vs. *Hays* (39 Mo. 445). But it was held that equity would not aid a borrower, except on condition that the principal and legal interest were paid.

Livingston vs. *Burton* (43 Mo. App. 272) was an injunction to restrain a sale of real estate under a mortgage, and for a cancellation of the mortgage. The circuit court found that usurious interest had been paid, which equaled the amount of the debt, and therefore canceled the mortgage. The Kansas City Court of Appeals reversed that decree, and held that usurious interest, once paid, could not be recovered or applied in extinguishment of the principal, and that the plaintiff was not entitled to have the mortgage in question canceled unless he offered to pay what was due on the principal debt, "leaving out of consideration the amount of usurious interest paid."

McBroom vs. *Investment Co.* (153 U. S. 318, 14 Sup. Ct. 852, 38 L. Ed. 729) was an action, under the statute of New Mexico, by a borrower, to recover double the amount alleged to have been paid by him to the lender as usurious interest. The statute of New Mexico in this regard is very much like the National Banking Act, except that the limitation is three years, instead of two.

The plaintiff borrowed of the defendant $65,000, evidenced by his notes, maturing at stated times, and secured it by a mortgage on land, live stock, etc. For securing the loan, the plaintiff paid the agent of the defendant $6,500, which the defendant knew of, and afterwards received from the agent. The plaintiff paid one interest note, and then quit paying, but at once sued the defendant for $13,000—double the $6,500 so paid—as usury. He recovered judgment for that amount in the lower court, but on appeal the Supreme Court of New Mexico reversed the judgment below (30 Pac. 859), and held "that the borrower was not entitled to recover the statutory penalty while any portion of the amount really loaned, with legal interest, after crediting

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all payments, remained unsatisfied." The case then went to the Supreme Court of the United States, where Mr. Justice Harlan delivered the opinion of the court. After calling attention to the similarity between the statute of New Mexico and the National Banking Act, and holding that the taking of usurious interest did not cut off a right to recover the sum actually loaned, he said:

"The contract of loan not being void, except as to the excess of interest stipulated to be paid, the question arises whether the lender is liable to an action for the penalty prescribed by the statute, so long as the principal debt, with legal interest thereon, after deducting all payments, is unpaid. We are of opinion that this question must be answered in the negative. While, under the statute, the mere charging of usurious interest may be a misdemeanor, for which the lender can be fined, whether such usurious interest is or is not collected or received, the borrower has no cause of action until usurious interest has been actually collected or received from him. Such is the mandate of the statute. And interest cannot be said to have been collected or received, in excess of what may be lawfully collected and received, until the lender has, in fact, after giving credit for all payments, collected or received more than the sum loaned, with legal interest.

Such, in our judgment, is the true construction of the statute of New Mexico. In this view, the limitation of three years, within which the borrower may sue for double the amount of usurious interest collected and received from him, does not commence to run, and therefore the cause of action does not accrue, until the lender has actually collected or received more than the original debt, with legal interest.

These conclusions are supported by adjudged cases. In *Duncan* vs. *Bank*, in the district court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, it was said: 'From the origin of the loan—from the retaining of the first discount through all the renewals up to the time of final payment of the principal, or up to the time of entering judgment—there is a *locus penitentiæ* for the party taking the excessive interest. Any time till then he may consider the excessive interest paid on account of the loan, and so apply it and lessen the principal. * * * Up to that time he may make this election. When payment is actually made or judgment entered, the election is made, and if, as in these cases, judgment is entered for the face of the amount of the notes or full amount of the loan, or payment is taken in full without any reduction by taking out the excessive interest, the cause of action is complete.' (Thomp. Nat. Bank Cas. 360, 362, Fed. Cas. No. 4,135.)

In *Stevens* vs. *Lincoln* (7 Metc. [Mass.] 525, 528), which was an action under a statute of Massachusetts authorizing suit to recover threefold the amount of interest paid—it being alleged that interest had been paid at a greater rate than the law allowed—the Court said: 'In regard to the payment of $1,458.91, whether this was a payment of the usurious interest, or a part of it, we are of opinion that while the usurious interest is unpaid there remains the *locus penitentiæ*; that the party may relinquish it and recover for the balance of his debt, the contract not being rendered void by the statute. And, in the absence of proof as to any appropriation of a partial payment, the law will apply a payment to the valid demand, rather than to the illegal one; and the balance which remains unpaid, if it exceeds the usury agreed to be paid, includes the usury; so that, on one side, the debtor shall not recover back any part

of that which he honestly owed, by the allegation on his part that the payment made by him was the payment of the usury; nor, on the other hand, will the law permit the creditor to secure to himself the avails of his illegal contract, and, when he sues for the balance due on the contract, to aver that the usurious interest was contained in the previous payment, and that the residue is justly due.'

The same rule was affirmed in *Saunders* vs. *Lambert* (7 Gray, 484, 486). So, in *Harvey* vs. *Insurance Co.* (60 Vt. 209, 211, 14 Atl. 7): 'As the result of that transaction, the plaintiff went away with nine hundred dollars in money —all he had ever received from the defendant—as his own money, and the defendant with the plaintiff's note for $1,000. * * * Hence the one hundred dollar usury entered into, and became a part of, the mortgage note. The payments made by the plaintiff and by Mrs. Hardaker prior to the time of taking up the note would, in law, be applied towards the payment of the legal portion of the note. * * * All the payments made by her, as well as those made by the plaintiff, up to the final payment were, in law, to be applied towards the liquidation of the legal portion of the note. Hence the plaintiff is entitled to recover what was then legally due upon the note, after applying the payments made thereon in liquidation of the legal portion of the note, with interest.'

To the same effect are the following authorities: *Kendall* vs. *Crouch* (88 Ky. 199, 202, 11 S. W. 587); *Smith* vs. *Robinson* (10 Allen, 130, 132); *Hawkins* vs. *Welsh* (8 Mo. 490, 492); *Hall* vs. *Bank* (30 Neb. 99, 102, 46 N. W. 150); *Jackson* vs. *Garner* (79 Ga. 415, 7 S. E. 213). In *Wright* vs. *Laing* (3 Barn. & C. 165, 169), which was an action to recover the penalties of the statute of usury, Abbott, C. J., said: 'None of the payments were appropriated by either party at the times of payment. If the law ought now to make such an appropriation as the pleader has supposed in this count, the count will be sustained by the proof; otherwise not. We think the law ought now to make such an appropriation. * * * And such an appropriation works no prejudice to the party. It leaves him only where, by his own conduct, he placed himself. And in the case I have put, of the payment of one bill and non-payment of the other, if an action for the penalties of the statute should be brought, the same principle of law would protect the defendant, by applying the payment of the first bill to the legal demand, and not permitting the then plaintiff to apply it to the illegal demand (that is, to the loan and interest), although it be precisely of the same amount, because, peradventure, the lender might repent the illegal bargain, and refuse to receive the full amount of the second bill, and the law will allow him the opportunity of doing so, that he might not be deemed a receiver of usurious interest, without clear evidence that he had not only bargained to receive, but had actually received, such interest. And, if the law will make this appropriation of the payment in the two cases that I have put—in the one instance against the lender, and to prevent him from enforcing an illegal bargain, and in the other instance in favor of the lender, and to protect him from being subject to a penalty for an illegal bargain only—it seems very plainly to follow that a similar appropriation ought to be made by law in the case before the court. * * * And this, in effect, is only saying that where a person has two demands—one recognized by law, the other arising on a matter forbidden by law—and an unappropriated payment is made to him, the law will afterwards appropriate

it to the demand which it acknowledges, and not to the demand which it prohibits.'

For the reasons stated, we are of opinion that this action cannot now be maintained under the statute, and consequently the court below properly reversed the judgment of the court of original jurisdiction, and entered judgment in favor of the defendant.

It is proper to say that the questions determined in *Barnet* vs. *Bank* (98 U. S. 555, 25 L. Ed. 212); *Driesbach* vs. *Bank* (104 U. S. 52, 26 L. Ed. 658); *Stephens* vs. *Bank* (111 U. S. 197, 4 Sup. Ct. 336, 337, 28 L. Ed. 399), and *Carter* vs. *Carusi* (112 U. S. 478, 5 Sup. Ct. 281, 28 L. Ed. 820)—do not arise here. No question is presented in the case before us as to whether the borrower, when sued for the principal debt and legal interest, may, of right, set off the amount of any penalty prescribed by the statute of New Mexico. The judgment of the supreme court of the Territory is therefore affirmed."

This must be taken as an authoritative interpretation of the meaning of Section 5198, Rev. St. U. S. 1878, and, as that is a Federal statute, the construction thereof by the Supreme Court of the United States must be followed by this court. Under the rule there laid down, the plaintiffs herein are not entitled to maintain this action, for there is no allegation or proof that they have paid or offered to pay the debt actually due; that is, the amount actually received by the plaintiffs from the defendant.

It is contended, however, by the plaintiffs that the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in *Brown* vs. *Bank* (169 U. S. 416) establishes a different rule, and authorizes a recovery in this case. This is a misapprehension. Mr. Justice Harlan delivered the opinion in the *McBroom Case* and also in the *Brown Case*, and in the *Brown Case* he cites and reaffirms the *McBroom Case*.

In the *Brown Case* it did not appear how much of the usurious interest had been paid, and how much was included in the face of the note. It was argued, however, that including it in the face of the note was a payment, but the Supreme Court held that not to be the law. The rule is clearly laid down, however, that if usurious interest is included in the face of the note, it should, in a suit on the note, be credited on the note or eliminated from the note, but no action could be maintained under Section 5918 to recover it, because it had not been actually paid, and that only usurious interest actually paid could be recovered under that section. This is all that the *Brown Case* decides.

The question whether an action for usurious interest actually paid could be maintained without allegation and proof that the debt itself had been paid, or without an offer to pay it, was not raised, discussed or passed on in the *Brown Case*, except so far as approving the *McBroom Case*, which so held, may be regarded as an inferential determination of that question; and, so regarded, it cuts off the plaintiffs' right to maintain this action.

Thus, it will be seen that the Supreme Court of the United States puts the same construction upon the Federal statute that courts of equity and the courts of law, where the statute of 12 Anne is in force, place upon the rights of the borrower and lender; that is, that courts will neither aid the lender to collect usurious interest promised to be paid, nor will they aid the borrower to recover such usurious interest actually paid unless he has paid or offers to pay the amount of money actually received from the lender.

The judgment of the circuit court is therefore reversed, and the cause remanded, to be proceeded with in accordance herewith. All concur.

NATIONAL BANK STOCK AS COLLATERAL—LIABILITY OF PLEDGEE—STOCK HELD IN NAME OF CASHIER.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals, First Circuit, April 24, 1900.

FRATER, RECEIVER, *vs.* OLD NATIONAL BANK OF PROVIDENCE, R. I., *et al.*

Certain shares of the M National Bank, owned by B, were pledged by him to the O National Bank as collateral security for his indebtedness to the latter bank, and were transferred upon the books of the M Bank to "C, Cashier of O National Bank." *Held*, that the O National Bank was not liable for an assessment upon such stock.

ALDRICH, *District Judge:* It seems quite unnecessary to add anything to the clear and conclusive reasoning of Judge Brown in the court below, with respect to the questions presented by this record (see [C. C.], 86 Fed. 1006).

Certain shares of the Merchants' National Bank of Seattle were held by the Old National Bank of Providence, R. I., as collateral security to indebtedness of one Barker. The shares stood upon the records in the name of "F. A. Cranston, Cashier Old National Bank, Providence, R. I."; but they were in fact owned by Barker, and in fact were pledged as collateral security to indebtedness from Barker to the bank.

The primary purpose of the statutory assessment law was to secure members of the public dealing with corporations, by creating an assessment liability upon the owner of the stock. That is where the primary burden should rest, and there is where legal rules place the liability, unless some one not the owner holds himself out as the owner under such circumstances as to lead the public to deal with the corporation in reliance upon what is represented by the record of the holding in respect to ownership. This is not a case where the security right has ripened into absolute title, so the situation presents none of the aspects which result from full bank ownership under such conditions.

Again, the primary object and purpose of such a holding is security for indebtedness. It is, therefore, a substantial departure from the original object in any case to find the holding not only worthless as security, but subject to an assessment to the amount of its par value. If, however, a party holds himself out as owner, and the public relies upon such holding as a fact, it would be unfair to allow the holder to relieve himself from liability, because he would thereby relieve himself at the expense of another, who was induced to act upon a situation which he had held out as being a true situation.

So, under certain circumstances, the pledgee may be liable for the assessment. Liability, however, under such circumstances, would result, not from the primary legal obligation, but upon grounds of estoppel, which operate to reverse the primary legal status, by holding a party who, contrary to the fact, has held himself out as the owner, and permitted the public to deal with such conditions as representing the truth. It is only in clear cases that legal obligations which primarily rest upon one party are shifted and fastened upon another by operation of law.

The case under consideration is not within this rule; for, while the record of the standing of the stock did not fully represent the conditions upon which it was held, it did suggest that the holding of the bank or the Cashier was a

qualified holding—a holding less than that involved in full ownership—and was therefore sufficiently suggestive of the character of the holding to put the public upon inquiry as to the fact of ownership, if any member of the public dealing with the bank had sufficient interest to make inquiry in respect to the actual conditions of the title to the stock.

The argument in this case is that the record, "F. A. Cranston, Cashier," etc., in effect means, and would naturally be accepted as indicating, ownership by the bank. We do not think this is so clearly that way as to present a situation which would justify holding the pledgee to the assessment on grounds of estoppel. One element of estoppel *in pais* is that the person relying upon estoppel shall have acted in actual reliance upon a situation, supposing it to be as represented. There is no evidence or argument of that kind in this case. How it would be if this questionable entry was supplemented by evidence of that character, we do not say. It is sufficient for the purposes of this case to say that the entry upon the books was of such a character as to suggest a qualified or representative holding, and such as to put the public upon inquiry; and, there being no evidence that the public or the Seattle bank actually acted upon any belief or representation of ownership by the Providence bank, the rules governing estoppel do not operate to create the liability contended for by the appellant.

The decree of the circuit court is affirmed, with costs.

NATIONAL BANKS—RATE OF INTEREST.

Supreme Court of the United States, April 30, 1900.

DAGGS *vs.* PHŒNIX NATIONAL BANK.

Where the laws of a State or Territory expressly authorize parties to contract in writing for any rate of interest, such laws apply in favor of the National banks located in such State or Territory, and they are at liberty to contract for any rate of interest.

This was an action upon two promissory notes. One of the defenses interposed was that the interest charge was usurious, and in violation of sections 5197 and 5198 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Mr. Justice McKENNA (omitting part of the opinion): By § 5197 of the Revised Statutes of the United States a National bank may charge on any note interest at the rate allowed by the laws of the State or Territory where it is situated. It is further provided, however, that if no rate is fixed by such laws the bank may not charge a greater rate than seven per cent., and if a greater rate be knowingly charged, the entire interest agreed to be paid shall be forfeited. (Sec. 5198.)

The laws of the Territory are as follows:

2161. "Sec. 1. When there is no express agreement fixing a different rate of interest, interest shall be allowed at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on all moneys after they become due on any bond, bill, promissory note, or other instrument in writing, or any judgment recovered in any court in this Territory, for money lent, for money due on any settlement of accounts from the day on which the balance is ascertained, and for money received for the use of another."

2162. "Sec. 2. Parties may agree in writing for the payment of any rate of interest whatever on money due or to become due on any contract; any judgment rendered on such contract shall conform thereto, and shall bear

the rate of interest agreed upon by the parties, and which shall be specified in the judgment."

The contention of appellant is that the rate of interest is not *fixed* by the laws of the Territory. It permits the parties to do so, but does not do so itself. In other words, it is urged that the rate is fixed by permission of the laws, and not by the laws, and upon this distinction a power which every person and every bank in the Territory has, it is contended, the National banks do not have.

We cannot accept this as a correct interpretation of either the spirit or the words of the National Banking Act. By that act, certainly no discrimination was intended against National banks, and that the interpretation contended for would seriously embarrass their business is manifest.

We said in *Tiffany* vs. *National Bank* (18 Wall. 409, 21 L. ed. 862) that National banks "were established for the purpose, in part, of providing a currency for the whole country, and in part to create a market for the loans of the general Government. It could not have been intended, therefore, to expose them to the hazard of unfriendly legislation by the States, or to ruinous competition with State banks."

The language of the Revised Statutes is that National banks "may take, receive, reserve and charge on any loan * * * upon any note * * * interest at the rate *allowed* by the laws of the State, Territory or district" where located, "and no more, except that where by the laws of any State a different rate is limited for banks of issue organized under State laws, the rate so limited shall be *allowed* for associations organized or existing in any such State under this title." (Rev. Stat. § 5197.) The italics are ours.

The meaning of these provisions is unmistakable. A National bank may charge interest at the rate *allowed* by the laws of the State or Territory where it is located; and equality is carefully secured with local banks.

The clear meaning and purpose of these provisions remove the ambiguity of those which follow, if there is any ambiguity. "When no rate is *fixed* by the laws of the State or Territory or district, the bank may take, receive, reserve or charge a rate not exceeding seven per centum." "*Fixed by the laws*" must be construed to mean "*allowed by the laws*," not a rate expressed in the laws. In instances it might be that, but not necessarily. The intention of the National law is to adopt the State law, and permit to National banks what the State law allows to its citizens and to the banks organized by it. (*Tiffany* vs. *National Bank*, 18 Wall. 409, 21 L. ed. 862.)

It is urged, however, that *National Bank* vs. *Johnson* (104 U. S. 271, 26 L. ed. 742) is in conflict with these views.

In that case the defendant, a National bank doing business in the State of New York, discounted for the plaintiff in the case, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, commercial paper and promissory notes amounting to $158,-003. The interest which the bank knowingly charged amounted to $6,564.88, an excess of $2,735.36 beyond the rate allowed by the general laws of the State. Judgment was rendered for twice the amount of the interest, which was affirmed by this court upon the statute of the State, which established the rate of interest for the loan or forbearance of money at seven per cent.

Meeting the arguments of counsel upon a supposed difference between loans and discounts, and usurious and non-usurious contracts under the laws of the State in the transactions of natural persons, the learned justice who

delivered the opinion of the court made some remarks which seemed to imply that a rate allowed by a State law was not a rate fixed by a State law. The remarks, however, were not necessary to the decision, and cannot be considered as expressing the judgment of the court.

PLEDGEE OF NATIONAL BANK STOCK—WHEN LIABLE TO ASSESSMENT—BURDEN OF PROOF.

United States Circuit Court, N. D. Iowa, May 5, 1900.

TOURTELOT *vs.* STOLTENBEN.

When it is proved or admitted that the person in whose name National bank stock stands is a mere pledgee, then the burden is upon the Receiver attempting to enforce an assessment upon such stock against such person to show that he knowingly permitted the stock to stand in his name on the books of the bank.

SHIRAS, *District Judge:* In the case of *Pauly* vs. *Trust Co.* (165 U. S. 606) the Supreme Court reviewed the previous decisions of that court upon the question of who can be deemed to be owners of stock in National banks in such sense that they may be held liable for assessments imposed by the Comptroller under the provisions of Section 5151, Rev. St., and deduced therefrom the following rules:

"That the real owner of the shares of the capital stock of a National banking association may, in every case, be treated as a shareholder within the meaning of Section 5151. That if the owner transfers his shares to another person as collateral security for a debt due to the latter from such owner, and if, by the direction or with the knowledge of the pledgee, the shares are placed on the books of the association in such way as to imply that the pledgee is the real owner, then the pledgee may be treated as a shareholder within the meaning of Section 5151 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and therefore liable upon the basis of that section for the contracts, debts and engagements of the association."

The facts stipulated in this case show clearly that the fifty shares of stock now represented by certificate No. 670 are the property of George B. Clifford, and that he, as the actual owner thereof, is liable for the assessment levied by the Comptroller under the first of the rules just cited from the decision of the Supreme Court in *Pauly* vs. *Trust Co.* It no less clearly appears that the defendant is not now, and never has been, the actual owner of these shares of stock, nor has he had any interest therein even as a creditor. He holds the stock as a trustee and as collateral security for the indebtedness due from Clifford, the actual owner of the shares, to George A. Burden. Under these circumstances, to hold him liable he must be brought within the rule laid down in *Pauly* vs. *Trust Co.* in the following language:

"It is true that one who does not in fact invest his money in such shares, but who, although receiving them simply as collateral security for debts or obligations, holds himself out on the books of the association as true owner, may be treated as the owner, and therefore liable to assessment, when the association becomes insolvent and goes into the hands of a Receiver. But this is upon the ground that, by allowing his name to appear upon the stock list as owner, he represents that he is such owner; and he will not be permitted, after the bank fails, and when an assessment is made, to assume any other position as against creditors."

In other words, the liability of the defendant, if it exists, is because he knowingly permitted himself to appear upon the books of the bank to be the real owner of the shares of stock, and to now permit him to aver the truth—*i. e.* that in fact he is not the owner—would work a fraud upon the creditors of the insolvent association. In cases of this nature the estoppel is based upon the fact that the person sought to be held liable has been derelict in his duty, in that he has caused or allowed his name to be carried on the books of the bank as an owner of stock therein, whereas in fact he was not such owner. To recover, therefore, in this case, the burden is upon the Receiver, representing the creditors, of proving that the defendant has been derelict in the particular named, for, unless that be shown, there is no ground upon which to base an estoppel as against the defendant. The query is, therefore, whether the plaintiff has proven that the defendant, with his knowledge, appears upon the books of the bank to be the owner in fact of the fifty shares of capital stock represented by stock certificate No. 670, and the first question to be considered is, what is meant by the books of the bank? In Section 5210 of the Revised Statutes it is provided that:

"The President and Cashier of every National banking association shall cause to be kept at all times a full and correct list of the names and residences of all the shareholders in the association and the number of shares held by each, in the office where its business is transacted. Such list shall be subject to the inspection of all the shareholders and creditors of the association."

The evidence in this case is wholly silent with respect to what is shown upon the stock list of the Grand Forks National Bank, and it is strongly contended on behalf of defendant that this is the only book to which reference can be made in determining who are to be deemed to be stockholders in the association. It certainly must be true that if, upon the list of the Grand Forks Bank, it is shown that Clifford, and not the defendant, is the owner of the shares of stock represented by certificate No. 670, then liability as owner cannot be imposed upon the defendant by showing entries made upon other books of the bank in conflict therewith; but it does not necessarily follow that liability may not be incurred by one whose name does not appear upon the stock list required to be kept by Section 5210. Thus, in a given case, it might appear that through the negligence of the bank officials no stock list had been kept, or only a partial list had been made out, and which contained no reference to the particular shares of stock in controversy.

Under these circumstances, if the other books of the bank, such as the transfer book or stock register, should clearly show that the party sought to be held had permitted his name to appear as a stockholder in fact, he might be held liable, under the rule stated in *Pauly* vs. *Trust Co.*, *supra*, that "those may be treated as shareholders, within the meaning of Section 5151, who are the real owners of the stock, or who hold themselves out, or allow themselves to be held out, as owners in such way and under such circumstances as, upon principles of fair dealing, will estop them, as against creditors, from claiming that they were not, in fact, owners." But the failure to prove what the stock list does show with reference to the shares of stock in question must have weight in deciding the issues in this case. The evidence is wholly silent upon this matter. In the absence of evidence, the court cannot presume that there is in fact no stock list showing the shareholders in the Grand Forks Bank. On the contrary as the duty to keep a proper stock list

is one imposed by the statute upon the President and Cashier of the association, the presumption would be that the list was kept as required by the statute. Presumably, the books and papers of the insolvent bank are under the control of the Receiver. He has not chosen to inform the court as to the contents of the stock list. For aught the court knows, there may be such a stock list, and that upon its face the truth is stated, to wit, that George B. Clifford is the actual owner of the stock, and that the defendant has no interest therein. Under these circumstances the rule might be invoked that when a party has under his control material evidence upon a question in dispute, and he fails to produce it, the presumption is that, if produced, it would be against his contention. Instead of producing the stock list, or accounting for its absence, the Receiver places his right of recovery upon the matters shown upon the stock certificate book. It will be kept in mind that the real contention of the Receiver is that upon the face of this book it is made to appear that the defendant is the owner in fact of the shares of stock represented by the stock certificate No. 670. What, then, is made to appear by the entries on this book touching the ownership of these shares of stock? The first entry shows that the original certificate, No. 579, was issued, under date of June 29, 1892, to George B. Clifford, thus causing him to appear to be, what he in fact was, the full and actual owner of the fifty shares of stock represented by the certificate then issued to him. The next entry, under date of June 22, 1893, shows that this certificate was taken up, and a new certificate, No. 657, was issued in place of it to George A. Burden, the entry on the stub showing that the transfer to Burden was as security only for the indebtedness due to Burden from Clifford. The effect of this entry on the stock register showed that Clifford continued to be the actual owner of the fifty shares of stock, and that Burden held the same as collateral security for the debt due him; or, in other words, his title was that of pledgee only, and as such pledgee Burden could not be held liable for an assessment levied under the provisions of Section 5151 of the Revised Statutes, that fact appearing on the face of the register (*Pauly* vs. *Trust Co.* 165 U. S. 606).

The next entry is under date of December 14, 1893, showing that certificate No. 657, issued to George A. Burden as collateral security, was assigned by Burden to the defendant, and a new certificate, No. 670, was issued to the defendant in lieu of that assigned to him by Burden, the record on the stub in the stock register showing that certificate 670 was issued in lieu of No. 657, which was returned to the bank, and pasted on to the proper stub in the register; thus causing the register to show that the defendant derived his title only from Burden, who was not the owner of the shares, but only the pledgee thereof. The register, therefore, on its face showed just what the truth is—that Clifford, since June 29, 1892, has been, and is now, the owner in fact of the fifty shares of stock in question; that the title and interest conveyed to Burden was that of a pledgee only, and that the only title held by the defendant is that derived from Burden. It is, however, contended on behalf of the Receiver that the creditors were not required to look beyond the single entry on the register, which shows that a certificate for fifty shares of stock had been issued to the defendant, and that this entry justified them in assuming that the defendant was in fact the owner of the fifty shares represented by the certificate then issued. If the entry relied on was part of the stock list required to be kept by the provisions of Section 5210, it might well be that the credi-

tors would not be required to look further than to the bare entry on that list, but that is not the fact in the present case. It is now urged that the court shall hold that the creditors, ignoring what may appear on the stock list, can hold the defendant bound as a stockholder because the stock register shows that he is a shareholder; and it is not held that this may not be done, but it is held that the rights of the parties are to be determined by what fairly appears on the stock register, and the inquiry is not to be limited to the effect of a single entry thereon, when that entry, by its terms, shows that it has a connection with and relation to another and preceding entry.

The theory on which the claim of the Receiver is based is that the parties dealing with the Grand Forks National Bank had the right to assume that all persons whom the stock certificate register showed to be owners of shares were in fact stockholders within the meaning of Section 5151 of the Revised Statutes. If, however, this book is to be taken as a criterion for determining who are stockholders in the association, it must be taken as a whole; that is to say, in determining from its contents who are stockholders, all entries throwing light upon the ownership of particular shares must be taken into account. The entry relied on by the Receiver simply recites that certificate No. 670 was issued to the defendant in lieu of certificate No. 657. This entry does not recite that certificate 670 was issued to defendant as the owner of the stock. The entry is silent upon the character of the certificate issued to defendant, except that it recites that it is issued in lieu of certificate No. 657. This was sufficient to challenge the examination of certificate 657 on part of any one who should examine the stock register for the purpose of ascertaining who in fact were shareholders in the association, and that examination would have disclosed the fact that the only title to the stock held by the defendant was that derived from Burden, who was not the owner, but only a pledgee.

Under these circumstances it must be held that the evidence fails to show that the defendant permitted his name to appear as the actual owner of the stock upon the books of the bank in such a manner as to render him liable to creditors under the rule laid down in *Pauly* vs. *Trust Co.*, *supra*, and therefore judgment must be for the defendant.

REPLIES TO LAW AND BANKING QUESTIONS.

Questions in Banking Law—submitted by subscribers—which may be of sufficient general interest to warrant publication will be answered in this department.

A reasonable charge is made for Special Replies asked for by correspondents—to be sent promptly by mail. See advertisement in back part of this number.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: TOLEDO, Ohio, June 24, 1900.

SIR: Kindly answer the following question:

April 28th (Saturday) we received from one of our customers a check drawn to it by another party upon Johnson & Co. at a town fifteen miles south of here for $200, which we placed to their credit and forwarded same day to our Cleveland bank for credit with other cash items. We received notice of credit as usual and heard nothing more until May 17, when we received letter from them that they had not yet received returns for the item and had sent tracer. We immediately so notified the drawer or endorser of check. Drawer went to Johnson & Co. May 18, and was told by them that they had never received the check, and when he asked that the amount be paid him then, they said they were unable to do so. The bank closed May 19. The check never turned up and no trace of it could be found.

Our Cleveland bank claims no responsibility in the matter and charged the amount to our account and returned an affidavit covering the facts and disclaiming any liability upon their part, they "having used due diligence" in the matter.

The question is, Who should stand the loss? The check was gone from Cleveland sixteen days before they wrote us that it had not been paid. Could we be held liable to the endorser from whom taken by reason of the loss through seeming negligence of the Cleveland bank to notify us sooner?

Johnson & Co. claim that had the check come in within a week from the time it was given (April 28th), it would have been paid. Was the Cleveland bank acting as our agent in such a way that we would be liable as principal? We charged check back to our customer from whom received; but now drawer claims he is released, as due diligence was *not* used in presenting check for payment or notifying of non-payment.

Could we be held responsible for sending check to Cleveland and not to Johnson & Co.'s town direct? From circumstances connected with some other checks, I believe the $200 item was received by Johnson & Co. all right and never accounted for, and they would not even reply to tracer sent by the Cleveland bank. I know of one check sent them from Chicago which was gone six weeks and bank sending wrote and wired a number of times, but could get no reply. The receiver found other checks which had not been paid but held in the office.

CASHIER.

Answer.—We infer from the statement that the Cleveland bank forwarded the check direct to the drawees, Johnson & Company. If this was done, then the Cleveland bank is clearly liable, upon the ground that, as a collecting agent, it was guilty of negligence in sending the check direct to the bank on which it was drawn. (*Merchants' Nat. Bank* vs. *Goodman*, 109 Pa. St. 422; *Drovers' Nat. Bank* vs. *Provision Co.* 117 Ill. 100; *German Nat. Bank* vs. *Burn*, 12 Colo. 539; *First Nat. Bank* vs. *Fourth Nat. Bank*, 56 Fed. Rep. 967.) In the case first cited, it was said:

"We think the principle may be stated as a true one that no firm, bank, corporation or individual can be deemed a suitable agent, in contemplation of law, to enforce in behalf of another a claim against itself. * * * We interpret the cases to which we have referred as establishing the rule of transmission to a suitable correspondent or agent to mean that such suitable agent must, from the nature of the case, be some other than the party who is to make the payment."

We think the situation is this, that your bank is liable to its customer, and in turn is entitled to look to the Cleveland bank for indemnity.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: WACO, Texas, June 4, 1900.

SIR: If Jones buys from a Waco bank, New York exchange, payable to the order of John Smith, and the said exchange is presented by, and paid to another John Smith, for whom it was not intended, but who is known by the New York bank to be John Smith, the said John Smith (receiving the exchange) refusing to refund the amount, who sustains the loss?

TELLER.

Answer.—The indorsement of the draft by a person of the same name as the payee, but who was not the person intended, was just as much a forgery as if the names had not been the same. (See Daniel on Negotiable Instruments, §§ 1344–1345; *First Nat. Bank of Danvers* vs. *First Nat. Bank of Salem*, 151 Mass. 280.) The case, in its legal aspects, is therefore the ordinary one of a payment made upon the forged indorsement of the payee; and in such a case it is well settled that the drawee bank cannot charge the amount to the account of the drawer. (*Shipman* vs. *Bank of the State of New York*, 126 N. Y. 318; *Citizens' Nat. Bank* vs. *Importers and Traders' Nat. Bank*, 119 N. Y., 195, 200.) If it relied upon false representations as to the identity of the payee, for which neither the drawer nor payee is responsible, it made payment at its peril. (*Dodge* vs. *Nat. Exchange Bank*, 30 Ohio St. 1.) In the case stated the New York bank must bear the loss.

THE NEW FINANCIAL LAW.

[Address of Hon. E. J. Hill, of Connecticut, before the Midsummer Meeting of Group VI of the New York State Bankers' Association, Hotel Kaaterskill, June 30.]

Ladies and Gentlemen—It is a courageous company that will face a discussion of any financial question in midsummer. So far as I am concerned I have become hardened to it. I am like the man who lay on his deathbed. The clergyman stood on one side of the bed and the man's wife on the other. "Are you ready to go and meet the King of Terrors," said the clergyman. Looking up into the face of his wife, the man smilingly replied, "I ought to be; I have been living with the Queen for twenty years."

When I spoke to you last year upon the "Progress and Prospects of Currency Legislation," I had no thought that the subject was "to be continued in our next," but at the request of your chairman, I am here, and with the old theme prescribed by him.

As you will doubtless remember, when you met at Larchmont, a committee of the Republican caucus of the House members had under preparation a financial bill. It was introduced on the first day of the session as House Bill No. 1, and was largely modelled from bills which had been previously considered by the financial committees.

A Republican caucus was immediately called and it at once became apparent that great differences of opinion existed concerning the measure. Some objected to it because under its provisions they said the greenbacks could be retired. Others, and noticeably the new members, objected just as strongly because they thought that they could not be and because too much discretion was lodged in the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the maintenance of parity of the various kinds of money. Some demanded the elimination of all banking provisions and the passage of a simple declaration for the gold standard, with all else stricken out.

After an evening's discussion the caucus adjourned until the next day, but the prospect of an agreement was very gloomy. A night's sleep and a forenoon's study, however, brought the members together again with a clearer understanding of the measure and with the added conviction that it must be the pending bill or nothing, and that the only thing to be done was to pass it without amendment, send it to a conference committee of the House and Senate and get the best thing possible out of the action of the two bodies. The bill passed the House on December 18, by a majority of forty, and went to the Senate. The House bill defined the standard of value and made all interest-bearing obligations and demand notes of the Government payable in gold coin, and all other obligations to be performed in accord with the gold standard. It provided for exchangeability of all forms of money and authorized the coinage of the silver bullion on hand into subsidiary coin, and the concurrent retirement of the Treasury notes.

Meanwhile the Finance Committee of the Senate had prepared and reported a bill framed on somewhat different lines. It fixed the standard and made the greenbacks redeemable in gold, authorized the prompt coinage of the bullion into legal tender dollars and the issue of silver certificates therefor with a concurrent retirement of Treasury notes. It provided for a new two per cent. gold bond to be exchanged for all of the outstanding coin bonds except the fours of 1925 and the extended twos, but it restricted the use of the gold reserve fund to the redemption of the green-

backs and made no specific provision for exchangeability of other forms of money, and the debate in the Senate shows clearly that such a method of maintaining parity was neither intended nor desired. It contemplated a gold coinage with gold notes, and side by side with it a silver coinage and silver certificates. It looked to two kinds of bonds, one payable in gold and the other in coin, and solemnly declared that the provisions of the act were not intended to place any obstacles in the way of the accomplishment of international bimetallism, provided the same be secured by concurrent action of the leading commercial nations of the world, and at a ratio which shall insure permanence of relative value between gold and silver. In the strength of its gold reserve and in the provisions for refunding the bonds, it was a manifest improvement upon the House bill, but in its treatment of the large volume of silver and the absurd bimetallic amendment, it was pitifully weak.

From these two bills came the present law. It is not a finality. If it had been so considered it would never have become a law. It is a great step forward, however, toward a sound currency. It solves many questions concerning which honest men in both parties differed. No matter what the standard may have been in the past, it declares that the standard unit of value *shall be* the gold dollar. Concerning this honest doubts had existed. The bill removes them all and puts this nation in harmony with the financial systems of the leading commercial nations of the world. If it had done nothing else this alone would have justified the honest money men of this country in every effort which they had made for an improved currency system, for it laid a foundation on which to build in the future.

It might have been well if the bill had either stopped there, or gone much farther than it did. Laws will not enforce themselves. The ten commandments were given to the children of Israel on Mount Sinai, but the *law had hardly been proclaimed* before the people turned away and began to worship gods of gold, forgetting that the very essence of the decalogue was obedience to its requirements. It was forty years before the promised land was reached and if the sound money men of this country assume that a declaration only is all that was required and that united effort is no longer needed, I very much fear that this nation will wander in the wilderness of financial doubt for many years to come.

The Money Question not Settled.

It is not true that the money question is settled, and as a prominent speaker has recently said, "laid away in the catacombs of political oblivion." It is not true that further legislation only can reverse the action of the Fifty-sixth Congress. It can be done in full compliance with the letter of the law by the action of an Administration not in harmony with its spirit. Yes, more than that, it will require the constant and untiring efforts of the Secretary of the Treasury and a continued increase of the present enormous world's production of gold, supplemented by an unbroken surplus of revenue and continued prosperous business conditions, to prevent in this country a relapse from gold redemption and a renewal of many of our former experiences.

The gold standard in law must be the gold standard in fact, before its perpetuity is assured. It must be justified by conditions as well as by statutes.

The currency panic of '93 was due to the enormous volume of legal-tender silver and fear that by reason of deficient revenues the demand notes outstanding would be paid in depreciated coin or not at all. Those notes exist to-day with the reissue law still unrepealed. It is true that they are now specifically redeemable in gold and that fifty millions may at any time be withheld from circulation, but the "endless chain" is still unbroken and the provisions of the present law are only calculated to make it run more smoothly. We stand before all the world, with the faith and honor of this nation pledged to furnish gold to whoever may demand it and when-

ever it may be wanted elsewhere, and if need be to mortgage the resources of the nation to fulfill this promise.

What should be treated as a business matter, to be performed by the banks and brokers for a charge proportioned to the services rendered, as in other countries, our Treasury agrees to do for nothing. Instead of taxing the people to pay the debt, we are taxing them to continue it for the benefit of others.

In the eight and a half months of the fiscal year of 1900 from July 1, 1899, to March 14, 1900, the date of the passage of the present law, $14,710,919 of gold was paid out by the Treasury in redemption of its demand notes. Since March 14 to June 27—three months and thirteen days, the Treasury has paid $19,969,407 for the same purposes, and to day the volume of United States notes is unchanged and their effectiveness for similar work in the future not diminished. We have provided for the retirement of the Treasury notes but we have only done so by changing them into legal tender silver and in doing that have added thirty millions to our liabilities by the coinage of the seigniorage.

On December 1, 1899, of the monetary stock of the United States forty-five per cent. was gold and fifty-five per cent. silver and paper.

As far back as '97, the monetary stock of Great Britain consisted of seventy-two per cent. of gold and twenty-eight per cent. silver and paper; of France, fifty-eight per cent. of gold and forty-two per cent. silver and paper; of Germany, sixty-six per cent. of gold and thirty-four per cent. silver and paper.

When Germany adopted the gold standard, her per capita of silver was $7.47. It was reduced by sale of bullion to $4.07, and she finds it necessary now to recoin this into subsidiary coin and so relieve herself from the burden of its practical redemption in gold.

With the provisions of the present law in effective operation we shall find ourselves with more than three times as much silver per capita in circulation as either Germany or Great Britain, with the added burden of perpetual greenback redemption in gold, and yet political orators and stump speakers are shouting that the money question is settled and earnest men in all parties who have thus far acted together to secure the splendid advance already made, are justifying themselves in ignoring the subject for the future, trusting to the Senate of the United States to block any backward step.

When six and one-half millions of people have once voted that they believe that the trade of the United States *alone* will absorb all of the silver which can be brought to its mints, and that its parity with gold will be maintained by such use, if a majority of our people shall again declare such belief and elect an Executive and House of Representatives upon such a platform, how much is the discretion as to further action by a free silver Secretary of the Treasury worth, and how long would a Senate permeated with silver sentiment resist the demand of the country for further silver legislation?

The money question is far from dead. In a government by the people, the persistent demand of millions of voters cannot be ignored. These people are in earnest for what they call "cheap money," and are honest in their belief that value can be legislated into silver or paper by act of Congress.

Already the Populist party convention has declared for the free coinage of silver and the overwhelming majority of the delegates elected to the Democratic convention are pledged to like action. Concerning the elimination of this issue from the coming campaign, Mr. Bryan, the leader of both, said but a few days ago:

"We want the law that opened the mints to the coinage of gold and silver at the present ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth."

Again: "You tell me that we must drop the silver question. I do not know

what the opinion of others may be, but God forbid that I should ever cease to demand and argue for the restoration of bimetallism."

In nearly every State in the Union some party convention has declared for free silver or the issue of paper money by the Government without coin redemption.

In view of these things, not only is the money question not dead, but I know of no way to meet the issue but for the believers in the gold standard and a sound currency system based upon it to stand together, and with the same aggressive spirit which characterizes our opponents demand the continuance in power of its advocates, so that further legislation may be enacted to strengthen the law already passed.

Further Legislation Necessary to Make the Gold Standard Secure.

In my judgment, to make the gold standard absolutely sure, the greenbacks must either be retired or by the impounding process practically changed into gold certificates. Bank notes must be made redeemable in gold.

The volume of legal-tender silver must be reduced, as is now being done in France, or we must follow the example of Germany and gradually recoin it into subsidiary coinage. Instead of doing either we are changing our Treasury notes into silver and recoining the silver of Porto Rico and Hawaii into American coin, so that when these processes are completed we shall have in addition to a hundred millions of subsidiary coin, nearly six hundred millions of legal-tender silver to be maintained at a parity with gold. With the increasing volume of bank notes, one-third of which may be in $5 notes, a like denomination with the silver certificate, and with the effort on the part of the banks to keep their own notes in circulation, the silver certificates will surely be forced back upon the Treasury in payment for customs and other taxes, and *what the Treasury receives that it must pay out.*

Law Should Be Administered by Its Friends.

In view of these facts let me call your attention to the parity provision as the House proposed it and the law as Congress finally made it, and then ask you whether this law will execute itself, or whether it is safe to put it in the power of any one to execute who loves it not.

In the House bill in Section 3 was this language: "The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and required to use said reserve fund in maintaining at all times the parity and equal value of every dollar issued and coined by the Government, and if at any time the Secretary of the Treasury deems it necessary in order to maintain the parity and equal value of all the money of the United States, *he may at his discretion* exchange gold coin for any other money issued or coined by the United States."

The language of the present bill is: "That the dollar, etc., etc., shall be the standard unit of value, and all forms of money issued or coined by the United States shall be maintained at a parity of value with this standard, and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to maintain such parity."

How? In the House provision the reserve fund and bonding power could be used for the redemption of greenbacks and the maintenance of silver at par; in the law as it is, both of these instrumentalities are restricted to the greenbacks alone; the methods of maintaining the parity of silver with gold are left discretionary with the Secretary, and he always confined to the gold in the current funds in the Treasury, which, under the terms of the bill *must be exhausted before he can avail himself of the privilege of issuing bonds to maintain greenback redemption.*

Under these circumstances how long would it take a free silver Secretary to convince himself that *use* and not exchangeability was the best method of maintaining parity of silver and gold, and when that conclusion was reached the old experiences of '93 would be again repeated.

Oh, no; the money question is far from settled, and permit me to say frankly to you as business men, that as a business man it is my deliberate judgment that notwithstanding the excellent law which has been enacted, inaugurating the single gold standard, the effective maintenance of it, absolutely demands an administration of the Treasury Department which will enforce that law, not only in the letter, but in its spirit also, until our existing currency conditions are radically changed.

I have spoken to you plainly of existing conditions. There is no reason for discouragement or doubt. Congress did the best it could do. Men who believed that they were right, admitted for the first time the possibility that they were wrong, and gave the cause of sound money the benefit of their doubts and their votes as well. One great party, from facing both ways, is looking straight ahead. The new discoveries of gold and the general prosperity of the people will ultimately bring us to the promised land, but the sound money men of this country, must, in the language of an eminent citizen of New York, "hustle while they wait." It will not do to call the question settled and give it no more attention.

There are many other important features of the present law, and one of these is the refunding clause. Under it, within three months, more than three hundred millions of coin bonds have been changed into gold bonds at two per cent. interest, with large profit to the Government and advantage to the holders.

Let me call your attention to the fact that the provisions of the act in this respect are not mandatory upon the Treasury, but only permissive, and that the Secretary may at any time reduce the rate or withdraw from its operations any of the classes of bonds which are now being exchanged.

Unless the complications in China should cause a large increase in expenses, the surplus revenue for the year will not only pay the refunding premiums and cancel the extended twos, but will leave a balance for the extinguishment of some portion of the bonded debt. Under these circumstances, I submit it to your business judgment whether the withdrawal of the unrefunded fives of 1904 and at least a portion of the fours of 1907 and of the threes of 1908 from the provisions of the act would not be wise.

To extend the whole of these issues for thirty years and hold the surplus funds in the Treasury would hardly meet the approval of the American people. I have sufficient faith in Lyman J. Gage to believe that when the bonds issued for the payment of the expenses of the Spanish war mature in 1908, the bonded indebtedness of the United States will be no greater than when the war began. So believing, my suggestion is to those who have not already exchanged their bonds that they cannot begin the work too soon, for it is possible that the rate of exchange may be reduced and in reference to some classes the opportunity gone. Besides, under any circumstances, a bond payable in coin is no better than one specifically payable principal and interest in gold.

National Banking System not a Monopoly.

Under the liberal provisions of the banking sections of the bill, the organization of new banks, and what is equally desirable, the conversion of State and private banks, have been very gratifying. In the first three months 981 preliminary applications were made—405 of these were conversions to the National system. I am informed by the Comptroller that the indications point to possibly 1,500 applications within the first six months of the law. Thus far about ninety per cent. of them have called for a capitalization under fifty thousand dollars. Forty-seven States and Territories are represented in the list.

In view of these statements and the fact that any five men who choose to do so may, under our laws, organize and operate a National bank, how utterly absurd become the charges against the system that it is "a money trust," or that it in any

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way antagonizes the interests of the people. When banks can be organized as freely as grocery or dry-goods establishments, they must, like those institutions, cater for the business of the people, and the only anxiety which I have concerning them is, that they will not be able to find sufficient business to maintain them on a paying basis. Even now there is pending before the Committee on Banking and Currency a bill which provides for the loaning of twenty-five per cent. of the assets of a National bank on real estate security, and we are advised that a vigorous effort will be made to secure its passage next winter by the West and South, where, in small towns, commercial business is lacking and agricultural loans only are made. Personally I am opposed to such a policy, for all history shows that a bank of issue, receiving deposits payable on demand, cannot make loans on real estate and meet its obligations; but the prompt presentation of the bill and the source from which its advocacy comes, indicate the weakness of the small bank system. I believe that the ultimate destiny of these little banks will be their absorption as branches by the larger ones when our law shall have recognized the greater economy and efficiency of the branch bank system, as it certainly must at no distant day, in this country, as the laws of every other commercial nation already do.

The truth is that expansion in the National banking system is just as essential to success and growth as in any other business, and I can see no other reason why a National bank should not be permitted to maintain branches in this country or any other where it chose, precisely as any mercantile or manufacturing corporation would. As it is now, competition in interest rates is stopped by the increased expense of independent organizations and the country customer pays the bill here, while abroad foreign banking organizations are levying tribute upon our manufacturers and merchants. The absurdity of it is shown by the recent action of Congress authorizing an English chartered bank to act as the agent of this Government in Manila and steadily refusing to allow our own National banks to establish branches there. Let us hope for better things bye and bye.

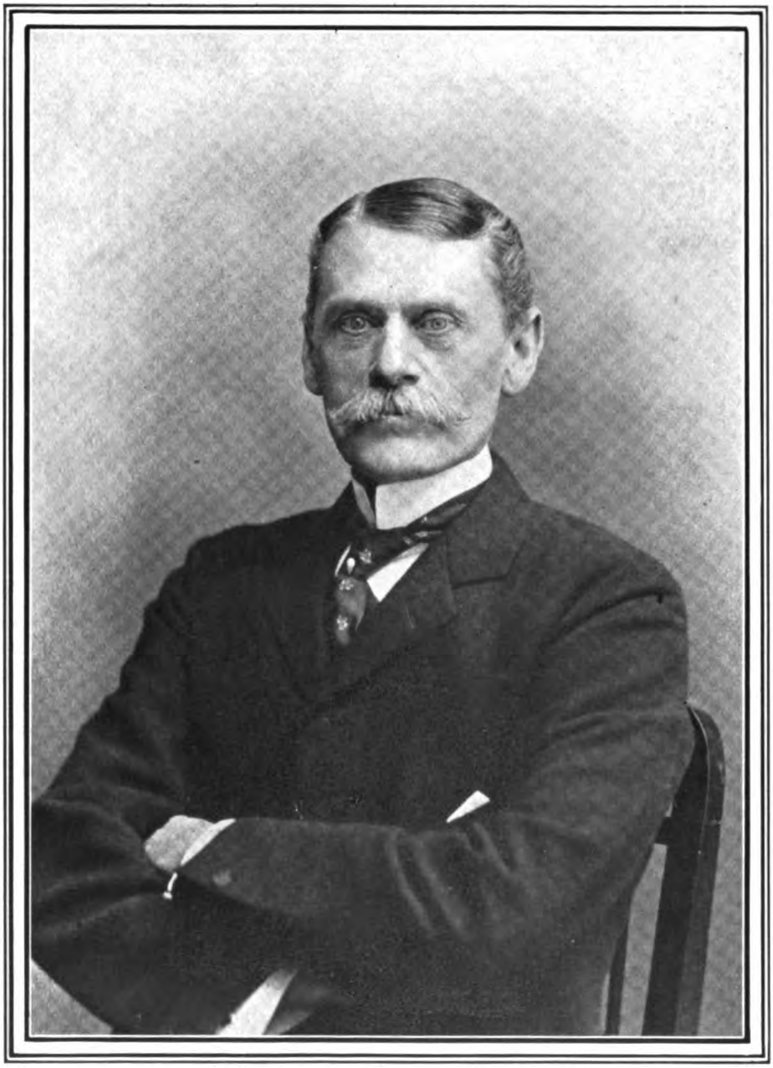
The National bank notes outstanding on Tuesday last were $308,096,858, being an increase of sixty-one million dollars since January 1. Speaking in the interest of the Government, the issue of a $5 note by the banks should not have been permitted. The whole field of change money below a ten dollar bill is more than needed to float the silver and silver certificates.

It will be a curious and interesting study to note the effect of the increased circulation upon the frequency of bank-note redemption.

So far as my inquiry goes the promptness of return is quite marked. I found one case last week where a package of $2,000 in new $20 notes, deposited by a bank with its reserve agent in New York, was returned by way of Washington with the wrapper unbroken in just two weeks.

As the volume increases it may develop that it is easier to take out circulating notes than it is to keep them out.

Ladies and gentlemen, neither my time nor your patience will permit me to go further into the details of the present financial law. In closing let me impress upon you that good as it is, helpful as it has already been, it is but the beginning of the work in which every believer in sound money must continue to do his part. Compared with an honest medium of exchange, all other issues sink into insignificance. Without it, the markets of the world are either closed to us or only opened to our products at enormous cost. With it, backed by the skill and genius of the American people, the world is ours to take it if we will. In the race for such a prize let no man be laggard or stop till victory is fully won.



ANSON R. FLOWER.

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ANSON R. FLOWER.

There are few names more widely or honorably known among the bankers of the country than that of Flower, and the reputation attaching to the name has been earned by a long and unbroken record of success in enterprises requiring financial skill of a high order. The firm of Flower & Co., while never failing to exercise due caution and prudence in its operations, has not been slow in taking proper advantage of favorable opportunities for enhancing its profits and prestige, and so wisely have its affairs been managed that it is now recognized as one of the great financial houses of the United States.

The banking house of Flower & Co., 46 Broadway, New York city, was founded by Roswell P. Flower, whose career as a banker and as Governor of New York is so well known that it need not be extensively referred to here. Courage and honesty were distinguishing traits of his business and political life. Upon the death of Governor Flower, he was succeeded as head of the firm by his brother, Anson R. Flower, the subject of this sketch. During the considerable period in which he has controlled the operations of the house, he has practically demonstrated his capacity for financial management and has shown that he possesses some of the qualities for which his brother and predecessor was noted. He has not only maintained the established standing of Flower & Co., but has carried it forward to a point fully commensurate with the enlarged scope of present-day transactions.

Anson R. Flower was born at Theresa, Jefferson county, New York, June 20, 1849. He is married, and resides in New York city. In addition to being a special partner in the firm of Flower & Co. he is associated with a number of important corporations, and is a director of the Amalgamated Copper Co., Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railroad Co., Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad Co., Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Co., Federal Steel Co., International Paper Co., Keokuk and Des Moines Railroad Co., New York Brake Co., People's Gas Light and Coke Co., Watertown Gas Co., Vice-President and director of the Des Moines and Fort Dodge Railroad Co., and director of the Colonial Trust Co., Trust Company of America and National Bank of the Republic, New York city.

These connections are numerous and vast enough to keep an ordinary man busy, but Mr. Flower still finds time to devote to social pursuits and enterprises for the public welfare. He is a member of the Manhattan, Metropolitan, Riding, Democratic, Lawyers' and Church clubs, Ardsley Casino (of Ardsley-on-Hudson), American Museum, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New England Society, and the American Fine Arts Society.

THE SUPREME ISSUE OF 1900.—The silver issue has only been emphasized by the proceedings at Kansas City.

The supreme issue of the campaign of 1896 is to be the supreme issue of the campaign of 1900—the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, "without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation."

It is again to be a square fight between gold and silver.

The only question that has excited the least debate or provoked the slightest enthusiasm at Kansas City is free silver. All efforts to smother it or evade it have been in vain. The demand for it has asserted itself as the dominant Democratic passion.

On the other hand, "anti-imperialism" was only lugged to Kansas City and shoved to the front by main force. It was recognized there as it is recognized everywhere else as pure humbug. Only 16 to 1 is a genuine distinctive Democratic issue.—*New York Sun.*

STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

REPORTS OF RECENT AND PROSPECTIVE MEETINGS.

GEORGIA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bankers from all parts of the State were present at the opening of the ninth annual convention of the Georgia Bankers' Association at Sweetwater Park Hotel, Lithia Springs, June 13. The president of the association, Joseph G. Rhea, Cashier of the City National Bank, of Griffin, was unable to be present owing to illness in his family, and his annual address was read by Secretary L. P. Hillyer, Cashier of the American National Bank, Macon. It condemned the continuance of the taxes imposed on banks by the War Revenue Act, and called attention to the assistance given to the farmers by the banks of Georgia. On this point President Rhea said:

"The bankers stood firmly by the farmers until a crop of 1,000,000 bales of cotton, planted on a basis of five cents per pound, was sold in the markets for an average of eight cents, realizing a profit to the Georgia farmer of $15,000,000 as compared with the crop of 1898, and the bankers of Georgia were a very large factor in bringing about this result, for it may be stated as a fact that the Georgia bankers, unaided by outside assistance, did carry the crop from September, 1899, until it reached the eight-cent limit, and a large portion of it sold even as high as nine and 9¼ cents. Thus we have shown to the farmers of the State that we are their friends, and are willing to help them when they show an honest disposition to help themselves."

The report of the executive council, read by F. T. Hardwick, of Dalton, favored the appointment of a protective committee to prosecute criminals who defraud banks.

An able paper was read by Joseph T. Orme, Cashier of the Lowry National Bank, of Atlanta. It will be found in full below.

THE ENTRANCE OF STATE BANKS INTO THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM—BY JOSEPH T. ORME, CASHIER LOWRY NATIONAL BANK, OF ATLANTA.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Bankers' Association—I do not hope to be able to present any new ideas upon this subject, which has recently been so fully gone over by the press, and so ably discussed in our banking journals. It shall be my purpose rather to present for your consideration a few facts and figures bearing directly upon the subject without attempting any elaborate argument *pro* or *con*.

A good banking system is necessary for the welfare of the commonwealth, but a poor system is the bane of national life, and such was the hydra-headed State bank system before the passage of the National Bank Act June 3, 1864. The principal evil of the State banks was the license given them to issue circulating notes, which notes to a considerable extent were of uncertain value, and often worthless, causing great loss to the wage-earners of the country so largely dependent on circulating notes as a means of exchange. The National banking system came as a blessing in remedying this evil, since the bank act practically prohibited the issues of State bank notes by a tax of ten per cent. imposed upon such issues, and at the same time substituted for them a currency secured by Government bonds, thus furnishing a truly national currency.

RECENT CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL BANKING LAWS.

The recent modifications of the National bank laws have suggested to many State institutions the idea of entering the National bank system. In discussing the subject I do not mean to reflect in the slightest particular upon our admirable State banking system in Georgia, or the solvent and well-conducted institutions which have grown up under it, spreading

infinite benefits over the whole community by affording a means for obtaining credit, moving our crops and carrying on our various business enterprises.

There is room for both State and National banks, each performing their special function, and one supplementing in some measure the work of the other.

The essential benefit of the National system lies in the fact which appears in the very name—that it is national in its scope. Satisfactory and efficient as our State system is, and as are the systems in many other States, banks established under them cannot have in ordinary cases the wide notoriety and high reputation at the outset which belong to banks under the ægis of the Federal law. Some of our State banks, when they are known and appreciated at their true merit, may rank higher than some of the National banks, which compete beside them; but to the general public, and even to the banker who is not familiar with local institutions, the fact that a bank has a National charter undoubtedly gives it a certain credit and standing not otherwise obtainable.

UNIFORMITY OF THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

The fact of uniformity, which was one of the benefits expected from the National banking system at its foundation, has come to mean much to the modern business world, since local markets are being fused into a great world market, and one hemisphere may communicate with the other in a few minutes through the electric cable. It is much more important than it was fifty or even thirty years ago that a bank in Georgia engaged in certain lines of business should operate under the same law as a bank in Alabama, or Ohio, or New York.

Uniformity of organization, in spite of the differences which still exist in the laws of commercial paper, distribution of property among heirs, and in other respects, is of great convenience in the manifold transactions which link the business life of the State to that of other States and other countries. As the business of the community, therefore, becomes more closely linked with the great business of the world in our inter-State commerce and export trade, it is reasonable to expect that those of our State banks which combine such business with local business will gradually transfer their allegiance from the State to the National system.

One of the advantages which grows out of the uniformity of the National banking system is the regular and uniform character of the reports required from National banks to the Comptroller of the Currency and the thoroughness of the examinations made by National bank examiners. It does not so much matter whether these examinations may or may not be a little better than those under the State system, so long as both are good. The advantage derived from the National system in the relations of banks with each other lies in the fact that the character of the examination in Georgia is the same as in New York, or Maine, or California. The National banker knows that the same law, the same regulations, the same limitations as to classes of business, the same requirements as to reserves, the same system of inspections, which hold him to solvency and sound banking principles, are enforced upon other National bankers in all the other States. This establishes a basis of union and uniformity in business relations which is at once a guarantee of security, and avoids the infinite trouble which would result from the necessity for knowing the banking systems of forty-five distinct States, even if every one of them was good.

INDUCEMENTS FOR THE CONVERSION OF STATE BANKS.

Special inducements for the entry of State banks into the National system are held out by the recent modifications of the National Banking Law. These inducements relate to the size of the banks and the profits on circulation. In respect to the size of the banks I do not need to remind you that it has become possible for the first time for a bank to enter the National system with a capital of less than $50,000, and even as low as $25,000. That this has had a powerful influence in bringing State banks into the National system is shown by the fact that out of 928 letters received by the Comptroller of the Currency in regard to the creation of new National banks from March 14 to May 31, 1900, 339 came from existing State and private banks having capitals of less than $50,000 each. There were 476 applications for National banking charters for small banks, where the organizations were new. Georgia appears with eight State banks seeking conversion into National banks, and four applications from new organizations. I speak now of the banks with a capital of less than $50,000, and not of the much smaller number of recent applications for bank charters, which could have been legally entertained under the old law.

The number of these applications from Georgia perhaps throws some light upon the relative preference between State and National banking institutions. The State of Georgia contained 136 State banks at the date of the last report to the Comptroller of the Currency—September 5, 1899—with an aggregate capital stock of $9,240,828 and deposits of $21,150,309. Georgia ranked second in capitalization and deposits among the State banks of the Southern States. Kentucky stood first with 216 State banks with an aggregate capital of $13,119,533 and

deposits $33,017,184. The next highest State was Virginia with eighty-nine banks, a combined capital of $5,840,080 and deposits of $21,106,621. All these State banking systems are admirably conducted and based upon firm foundations, but the tendency to enter the National system has been shown in Kentucky to an even more marked extent than in Georgia. Sixteen State banks with capitals under $50,000 have applied for conversion into National banks, to say nothing of such applications from five larger State banks. None of the small banks of Virginia have yet applied for conversion into National banks. It is probable, however, that such conversions may occur from time to time within the next few years. This will depend to some extent upon the relative success of the banks which have been pioneers in the process of leaving the State for the National system, as compared with those which await events before transferring their allegiance.

PROFITS ON NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

There is little doubt that the more favorable conditions upon which bank-note circulation can be obtained under the refunding law have had an influence in the transformation of State into National banks. The calculations presented by Senator Aldrich, in discussing the refunding project in the Senate on January 4, 1900, represented the banking profit on the new two per cent. bonds upon the basis of exchange offered by the Government at 1.437 per cent. per annum. This calculation was based upon more favorable conditions for the banks than if they were compelled to buy the new two per cent. bonds in the open market at the existing premiums. The net banking profit, over and above what would be earned upon a direct loan of the capital at any given rate of interest, probably hovers about one per cent. under present conditions, and does not go much above 1.2 per cent. in any case. There are several elements, moreover, which are likely to reduce this profit. One is the fact that the profit could be earned upon a given amount of capital invested in bonds only by keeping all notes loaned for the entire year. If they were lying idle in the bank vaults or came back frequently for redemption at the Treasury, the banking profit would be seriously impaired. This is true equally of the circulation under previous conditions, except so far as a disposition at present to increase the note issues unduly may bring them back more rapidly for redemption than before. The circulation based upon new bonds is considerably more profitable than that based upon the old bonds, and is likely to afford a small banking profit at all times instead of an actual net loss, as sometimes occurred with the old bonds.

Notwithstanding the benefits of the National banking system, I believe that these benefits willl be found to be somewhat exaggerated when the operation of the small National banks is put to the test. It is obvious that if a bank with a capital of $25,000 has nothing but its capital upon which to do business, it can earn at six per cent. only $1,500—hardly enough to pay the expenses of a single working official, let alone other necessary costs of management. The success of the small National banks must therefore rest, like that of the State banks, upon the deposits which they attract, and this must depend upon the confidence which they inspire. While the prestige of the National system will undoubtedly count for much in attracting depositors, I think it will prove less convincing in the case of these small banks than in the case of larger banks, even though the latter operate under State laws, when these laws command the confidence which is felt in the banking laws of Georgia and many of her sister States. The profit on note circulation at 1.2 per cent. would not exceed $300 for a bank of $25,000 capital, and even this calculation is based upon the somewhat violent assumption that the bank obtains two per cent. bonds at par, obtains them to the full amount of its capital, and keeps every note in constant circulation at a profit from January to December.

INFLATION OF BANK-NOTE CIRCULATION.

There are already evidences that the bank-note circulation is rising above immediate demand, and that the notes may come back rapidly for redemption. The monthly statement of the Comptroller of the Currency at the close of May showed that the total bank-note circulation was $300,488,889. This was an increase of about $54,000,000 over the amount at the close of 1899, which was $246,195,523. Even this difference does not fully measure the inflation of issues which has followed the enactment of the new law. The circulation secured by bonds on May 31 was $263,089,117, while the bonds on deposit to secure circulation were $276,-829,990. This gap between the circulation based on bonds and the amount of bonds pledged, amounting to nearly $14,000,000, will be filled as soon as the notes can be issued from the Treasury. The total circulation, without allowing for further bond deposits, will then stand at about $315,000,000, an increase of nearly $70,000,000 over the amount at the close of 1899. It is a reasonable conclusion that these notes will come back for redemption rapidly in some cases, and that they will not prove as profitable to the issuing banks as many now seem to expect.

The fact that the benefits of note circulation under the new law are already losing some of their attractiveness, when the figures of the profits are carefully scanned, is indicated by

the fact that nearly all the new banks which have been organized within the last few months have taken out nearer the minimum than the maximum circulation to which they are entitled. Out of 119 new National banks authorized to begin business between March 14 and May 31, with an aggregate capital of $7,250,000, bonds were deposited to secure circulation to the amount of only $2,226,850. This is a trifle more than thirty per cent. of the capital, and a like ratio of circulation for a bank with a capital of only $25,000 would reduce its profit from circulation to the paltry sum of $160.

There is abundant reason for conservatism, therefore, in jumping into the National banking system, and swelling the number of small banking institutions. The new banks must depend, like the old State banks, upon the confidence they inspire and the business they attract rather than upon the direct benefits conferred by National law. Within these limitations, the admittance of small banks to the National system promises some beneficial results in what I may call the political sense, as well as in the strictly economic sense. It broadens the base of the National banking system by extending its advantages into small communities, and teaching the people what a National bank is, and what its benefits are to the community.

The new law is so conservative that it does not deal an offensive blow at the State and private banks, which prefer to continue operations under their local charters, and which will enjoy in many cases privileges in regard to real estate loans and other classes of business which cannot be enjoyed under the National banking system.

The State systems and the National systems will continue to work side by side, a slightly heavier weight having been cast into the scale in favor of the National system by its extension to small banks, but a fair field having been left for the State and private banks within their proper province as providers of local credits, where the National system is too restrictive. But it will not be surprising if there is a gradual movement of the strictly commercial banks towards the guardianship of the National system, in order to gain the benefits of the uniformity of inspection and wider reputation which it affords throughout the Union.

Gentlemen, I thank you for your attention.

On motion of Capt. John A. Davis, President of the First National Bank, Albany, a telegram expressing sympathy was sent to President Rhea.

Hon. Hoke Smith, former Secretary of the Interior, and editor of the Atlanta "Journal," was among the speakers at the first day's session.

On motion of T. B. Neal, President of the Neal Loan and Banking Company, Atlanta, President Harvie Jordan, of the Georgia Cotton Growers' Protective Association, and Byron B. Bower, Jr., of the State executive committee of that organization, were escorted to seats on the platform.

Mr. Jordan delivered a brief impromptu talk, impressing the bankers with the earnestness of his desire to see a concert of action between the farmers and bankers of Georgia, which would develop into a close and lasting relationship in their business dealings.

He stated clearly and concisely that the great object of the Cotton Growers' Association was to bring together and cement by ties which could not be broken, the farmers, bankers, merchants, warehousemen, ginners and other trades and professions, by which all might combine in a common effort to check the sale of cotton on a speculative basis, and thus obtain its fair and just value.

He said that his association was in no way connected with any bonded warehouse or financial scheme for handling the cotton crop, other than those now in operation. That the association would endeavor by correct statistical information to find out the true value of the South's great staple, and that he felt the producers could rely upon the local warehousemen to give as low rates of storage and insurance as was possible, and that the bankers would not only furnish all the money needed on safe warehouse receipts, but would do it at a low rate of interest.

He wanted to see the time come in the near future when the farmers would become depositors as well as borrowers, and that the banker would become the closest and best friend which the planter could have in the transaction of his commercial and financial affairs. He thanked the bankers for the appreciated courtesy extended him, and was gratified to feel that the opening wedge had been entered, by which the Southern banker would lock arms with the vast army of planters, and through

a mutual co-operation, hasten the day of prosperity, advancing and developing the great agricultural interests of our country.

In the evening a banquet was given at the Sweetwater Park Hotel, toasts being responded to as follows:

"The Contented Banker," F. T. Hardwick, Manager of C. L. Hardwick & Co., Dalton; "Woman," R. N. Berrien, Cashier Citizens' Bank, Waynesboro; "The Outlook," Albert H. Cox, Atlanta; "In One Act," L. P. Hillyer, Cashier American National Bank, Macon.

At the second day's session the following resolutions were adopted:

"*Resolved* by the Georgia Bankers' Association, That we are in full sympathy with all associations that have in view the promotion of the best interests of the planters of Georgia.

Resolved, That we recognize the interest of the planters and of the State and its banks to be identical, and we Georgia bankers commit ourselves fully to as liberal a support of the planting interest of the State as circumstances will justify.

Resolved, That we express our willingness and ability to advance to the planters of Georgia three-fourths of the market value of their cotton, taking as collateral therefor proper warehouse receipts."

An address made by State Bank Examiner S. G. Turner, showed that the earnings of the banks had greatly increased in the past year.

Following is a list of the newly-elected officers:

President—F. T. Hardwick, Manager C. L. Hardwick & Co., Dalton.

Vice-Presidents—W. S. Witham, Atlanta; Thomas Hopkins, Cashier Commercial Bank, Augusta; Miller S. Bell, Cashier Milledgeville Banking Co., Milledgeville; Oscar E. Dooly, Cashier People's Bank, Talbotton; J. Fred Allen, Cashier Bank of Warrenton, Warrenton.

Treasurer—G. H. Plant, Vice-President First National Bank, Macon.

Secretary—L. P. Hillyer, Cashier American National Bank, Macon.

Delegates to American Bankers' Association—T. B. Neal, President Neal Loan and Banking Co., Atlanta; Herman Myers, President National Bank of Savannah.

Executive Council—P. E. May, Cashier National Exchange Bank, Augusta (chairman); Joseph A. McCord, Cashier Third National Bank, Atlanta; B. W. Hunt, Cashier Middle Georgia Bank, Eatonton; C. E. Beach, Cashier Third National Bank, Columbus; J. A. G. Carson, President Merchants' National Bank, Savannah; F. S. Etheridge, President Jackson Banking Co., Jackson; E. D. Walter, Cashier National Bank of Brunswick, Brunswick; E. A. Copelan, Greensboro; J. T. Anderson, Cashier Marietta Trust and Banking Co., Marietta.

IOWA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The fourteenth annual convention of the Iowa Bankers' Association was held at the Foster Opera House, Des Moines, June 13 and 14. Hon. Lafayette Young made the address of welcome, and J. H. Ingwersen, Cashier of the People's Trust and Savings Bank, Clinton, responded on behalf of the association.

President Charles H. Martin, Cashier of the People's Savings Bank, Des Moines, then read his annual address, in the course of which he said:

"Right here I would like to make one suggestion as to my idea of how banking should be conducted and transacted, as it will be more and more transacted in the future in Iowa, and that is on an entirely collateral basis. I believe that bankers should, if possible, conduct their institutions without taking any chances whatever. There should be security of some kind or character back of every loan or accommodation advanced. More conservatism should be the watchword. 'Good beyond the question of a single doubt' should be the O K placed on every bill receivable. We have often heard it said that this bank or that bank is too conservative to succeed. To my mind such a contingency is impossible. We may, and do very often, err in judgment. In our opinion the security or collateral of certain loans may be marked 'bad,' when in fact it is really good. The mere fact that we are unable to properly mark it,

and thereby cause us to refuse it, is not conservatism, but our lack of knowledge of the real worth of the bill forces us to err in judgment. I certainly believe that none of us are attaining as much success as we should, or could, because of our lack of knowledge of the real worth of this or that security, which is another strong evidence of our need of more united work and conference, and thereby posting ourselves as fully as possible in every way that directly or indirectly affects the general welfare of the community. To my mind there is no better possible way than through association work."

In reviewing the work of the legislative committee, President Martin said:

"The legislative committee has also done good work. Whereas we are not able to report many new special measures passed at the last session of the Legislature that were of any special benefit to the bankers of Iowa, yet we are pleased to be able to report that during the session no measures were passed and became laws that in any way interfere with successful banking, if properly, consistently and honestly managed, notwithstanding there were numerous offensive measures introduced. The law governing the deposits of Savings banks was thought by the committee to be very unfair: as Iowa is the only State in the Union that has no restrictions on bank deposits they endeavored to have the law changed so as to allow Savings banks twenty times the amount of their capital stock in deposits instead of ten times. The committee found opposition to this bill of Hon. A. J. Wilson, of Marathon. A bill was then presented and passed allowing surplus to be counted as capital, and regulating deposits the same way as before, and the Savings banks are now allowed deposits amounting to ten times the amount of their capital and surplus. As the situation now stands, if a banker desires to put more than ten times his capital in deposits, he may simply increase his surplus, instead of being obliged to increase his capital. As the Savings banks of Iowa are almost entirely banks that do a commercial business, it was also thought best to have the law made plain as regards the right of Savings banks to require notice from the depositor as to withdrawal. The law now defines that the right of the sixty-days' notice by the bank is given on strictly savings deposits only, and all commercial deposits are subject to demand, the same as National and State banks."

President Martin also recommended the appointment of a committee on taxation, the names of the members not to be made public. He declared that the banks of Iowa were never before in such good condition as at present.

Secretary J. M. Dinwiddie, Cashier of the Cedar Rapids Savings Bank, made an interesting report. He stated that the work of the protective committee of the association had been so efficient that there was almost an entire freedom from loss through forged drafts, etc., during the past year.

Treasurer C. B. Mills, President of the State Security Bank, Sioux Rapids, presented his annual report, which showed receipts, $3,930.07, and disbursements, $1,294.30, with $850 transferred to the protective fund, leaving $1,785.77 on hand. Disbursements from the protective fund were only $164.20 during the year.

The membership is now 425, an increase of twenty-two in the past year.

"My Friend, the Cashier," was the subject of an address by Judge Charles A. Bishop, of Des Moines. He paid a high tribute to the fidelity of the average bank Cashier.

Reports from group chairmen were next called for. They showed that the group plan had not worked with uniform success. In those parts of the State where it had been possible to hold meetings the results had been generally satisfactory, but several of the groups were unable to hold a meeting at all. It was stated in some of the reports that a rearrangement of some of the groups might prove beneficial.

J. A. S. Pollard, Cashier of the Fort Madison Savings Bank, made an address on "Progress and Banks," which was much praised for its force and eloquence.

Auditor Merriam read a paper prepared by Max Beehler, State Bank Examiner, on "Reserve Maintained by Making Daily Balances." He said in part:

"In the first place, the balance book, whatever its form, should show the actual condition of every account on the ledger. Grouped together on a separate page should be the accounts of the general ledger, with the deposits subject to check, certificates of deposit, demand and time separately shown, and the whole book properly balancing with the ledger. If this is done, the manager of the bank can easily, almost at a glance, see what the total deposit

amounts to and calculate the reserve required. On looking at the head of the page, he can see not only what is the required amount on hand, but that the proper proportion is maintained between 'amount in banks' and 'cash on hand.' The balance book, showing the items in the way I have suggested, will, in a short time, so attract the manager's attention that he will habitually consult it each morning before opening for business, and each evening he will again cast his eyes over it and quietly estimate the changes of the day. With this custom once established, there will be no time when a 'call for a statement' will be followed by a surprise to find the reserve below the limit.

Right here, however, I want to call attention to one system of managing a balance book, that the figures maintain the reserve when actually the facts do not carry out the showing. For instance, A checks heavily during the day and overdraws his account heavily to pay for a shipment of cattle. The bank, not liking the showing of the overdraft and knowing the proceeds of the cattle shipment will in all probability be deposited the next day but one, debits his city correspondent with say $10,000 and credits his customer; thus doing away with an overdraft and maintaining its reserve. Of course, if everything works as expected, the entries stand; but, if by any means the shipment is paid by draft, the entries are reversed and new ones made according to the facts. This is not good banking, nor is it 'maintaining the reserve' as contemplated by the law, and should not be indulged in—even if you think the bank examiner won't find it if he comes. The examiner soon finds the various expedients used to avoid or evade the law's requirements, and could call attention to many of them."

F. F. Faville, of Storm Lake, spoke forcefully on "The Effect of Banks Upon the People's Prosperity." Referring to the assertion that banks prosper upon the adversities of the people, he said:

"It does not seem to have occurred to these critics that if it be true that the bankers of the country are benefited by a period of business depression and increase their profits by the stagnation of all other lines of business, that it should logically follow that the opposite proposition should be equally true, and they should be the object of compassion and sympathy in these golden days of national weal. The harsh voice of criticism should have softened its tones to one of commiseration."

The assertion that the banks were in a conspiracy to decrease the volume of money was disposed of as follows:

"The chief argument of the opponents of banks has been that they were united in favor of certain financial legislation in order to bring about a scarcity of money; that should the gold standard be adopted the circulating medium would be decreased; that the scarcity of money would cause interest rates to advance and that the banks would reap the benefit. With a semblance of logic this argument has appealed most strongly to those who have been termed the 'debtor class.' It has found its complete answer in the record of events. In the nearly four years since the close of the fiscal year on June 30, 1896, the amount of money in the United States has increased more than $475,000,000, and to-day it exceeds $2,000,000,000, the greatest amount at any moment of our national existence. Instead of the threatened decrease per capita the circulation has actually increased from $21.10 in 1896 to $25.75 in 1900, and stands to-day at this high-water mark. If the bankers of this country have entered into a conspiracy to reduce the amount of money in circulation through legislation and the record of to-day is the result of their combined efforts in that direction, they had better file a voluntary petition in political bankruptcy without delay." * * *

We are justly proud of this fair State of Iowa, the queen of the prairies, that stands to-day without a peer in the Union. From the unexplored prairie of half a century ago, it has developed to a mighty State with nearly 2,500,000 people; with all her growing cities busy with activity; with more than fifty colleges and a little white school house on every alternate section of land; with more miles of railroad than all New England; with countless herds, and boundless fields where the corn steals kisses from the moonlight and the wheat locks the sunshine in its bearded sheaf.

This marvelous development is partly explained by the fact that Iowa to-day has more banks than any other State in the Union. It was the industry and energy of the pioneer aided by the money furnished by the bank that have brought about these results. Men have borrowed money in Iowa and are doing so to-day to improve and enlarge their farms; to develop manufactories; to establish and promote all the great industries of the State. The banks in every locality have aided legitimate investment, have prevented failures and have ever stood for the upbuilding and prosperity of the community."

Arthur Reynolds, President of the Des Moines National Bank, spoke on "Our New Currency Bill." He pronounced it a most important piece of legislation, and of great benefit to the country. It was somewhat uncertain, he thought, whether the increase in the circulation to 100 per cent. of the bonds deposited would provide a sufficient degree of elasticity, but he was not in favor of permitting the issue of notes based upon commercial assets.

The following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of the Iowa Bankers' Association that the present Federal bankruptcy law has accomplished all that its most ardent advocates can wish, and that its further retention as a Federal statute is a menace to the business of the country, depriving many honorable business men of the credit their integrity and business ability would entitle them to because of its use by the unscrupulous, and that we advocate its speedy repeal by Congress."

Resolutions were also passed to invite members of other State associations to be present at future conventions; in favor of co-operating with surrounding States in the protective work; providing for the appointment of a committee on bank taxation; dividing Group IV, the southern half of the counties to be known as Group X and the northern half Group IV; requesting that in any modification of the War Revenue Act banks be taxed at no higher rates than their competitors; appropriating $200 annually for entertaining future conventions; thanking the bankers of Des Moines for their hospitality; providing for the election of eight delegates to the convention of the American Bankers' Association. Suitable resolutions were also adopted on the death of John H. Drake, President of the First National Bank of Albia.

The salary of the Secretary was placed at $500 for the coming year, and $2,000 was added to the protective fund from the general fund.

Officers were chosen as follows for the ensuing year:

President—E. D. Huxford, Cashier Cherokee State Bank.

Vice-President—C. B. Mills, President State Security Bank, Sioux Rapids.

Secretary—J. M. Dinwiddie, Cashier Cedar Rapids Savings Bank.

Treasurer—L. F. Potter, President First National Bank, Harlan.

KANSAS BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual convention of the Kansas Bankers' Association was held at Abilene, June 6 and 7. Col. E. C. Little made an address of welcome, which was responded to by Thornton Cooke, Cashier of the Bank of Herington.

W. F. March, Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, Lawrence, President of the Association, stated in his annual address that the banks of Kansas have never been on a firmer business foundation than at present. He recommended a serious consideration of the rule of the banking law by which banks cannot invest more than four times the capital stock. He held that it is working a grave wrong to the banks, in many instances limiting business, cramping legitimate expansion. "Any law which may tend to restrict a bank as a public servant," he said, is to a certain extent unfair." He complimented the association on having had the best year in its history.

Reports of the Secretary and Treasurer and of the various groups were next presented. Only one group—the eastern—held a meeting during the year.

At the evening session a paper was read by C. C. K. Scoville, President of the Citizens' State Bank, Seneca, on "Kansas and Kansas Bankers." He declared that the banker had the greatest trust in the world—the trust of the community which places its savings in his hands. He said that the banks are in better condition than

ever before, and urged still better management in the future. "To be a good banker a man must be a good merchant, a good farmer, a good stock raiser and a good money lender." The bane of the average banker is too much politics, too much dabbling in politics, too many railroad passes, too much desire to pose as a cattleman, too much speculating in outside matters, too much experimenting with real estate.

J. M. Harper, Cashier of the Bank of Conway Springs, read a paper on "Cattle Paper Exchange." At the last meeting of the association a resolution was adopted that banks wishing to loan money on cattle paper should make application. He told of the workings of the plan. Applications were made to loan through the association $414,500 and to borrow $131,800. Applications were all filed and recorded with all the circumstances of security, time, interest, etc. The amount of money loaned is not known, but it was probably $60,000 to $70,000. The amount rediscounted directly through the association was $13,154. The object is to familiarize the banks with the plan and to test its workings.

Bank Commissioner Breidenthal made an address, referring especially to Kansas commercial paper, which he thought could be handled by the banks of the State, under a perfected system, without depending upon outside money markets.

John R. Mulvane, President of the Bank of Topeka, made a report from the committee appointed to form a plan of insurance against bank burglars.

The second day's session opened with an enlarged attendance, and the principal address of the forenoon was made by Governor Stanley.

Scott Hopkins, President of the First National Bank, Horton, spoke on "Trusts." He said that about one fourth of the manufacturing interests of the nation is in the hands of trusts, and he estimated that forty per cent. of the capital stock of such companies is actual value and the rest water.

The contest, he said, has reached the point where absolute supremacy or the annihilation of monopoly in whatever garment it may be clothed is a foregone conclusion. He advised compelling the utmost publicity in the management of these corporations, and said: "Our contest is not so much against the corporations as the man behind the corporation. We are rushing to that point in our history when by proper legislation we must control these great engines of modern existence, otherwise the alternative of State socialism will become an impending, an imperative choice."

"State Funds and What to Do With Them," was the subject of a paper that was read by C. Q. Chandler, President of the Kansas National Bank, Wichita.

Mr. Chandler pointed out the weaknesses of the Kansas laws relating to State funds, which gives all the deposits to Topeka banks without interest, and recommended the adoption of the Missouri system, which provides for depositing State funds in the banks offering the highest interest, Government, State or county bonds being deposited as security. Mr. Chandler held that under this system the State would have absolute protection and at the same time would realize from $8,000 to $10,000 a year in interest.

J. M. Harper, of Conway Springs, was appointed to have charge of the cattle paper exchange among the banks, to be assisted by L. F. Naftzger, of Wichita, and J. P. Bradley, of Sedan.

The resolutions adopted at adjournment declare the National Bankruptcy Act injurious and ask its repeal, favor a deed of trust law similar to that of Missouri, oppose the "four times" rule of the Kansas banking law, indorse a sub-Treasury at Kansas City, Mo., indorse a uniform negotiable instruments law, ask reduction of internal revenue tax on banks, recommend a Kansas law like Missouri's for handling State funds, urge conservatism in banking interests and express thanks for entertainment.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are:
President—C. Q. Chandler, President Kansas National Bank, Wichita.
Vice-President—Scott Hopkins, President First National Bank, Horton.
Secretary—Thornton Cooke, Cashier Bank of Herington.
Treasurer—C. L. Brokaw, Cashier Commercial State Bank, Kansas City, Kas.
Next year's meeting will be held at Lawrence.

MICHIGAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Michigan Bankers' Association was preceded by a reception tendered the bankers by the State Savings Bank, of Detroit, in its new building on the evening of June 12. On the following morning Vice-President Clay H. Hollister, of Grand Rapids, called the convention to order, President Angell having died recently.

An interesting review of the financial policy of the present Administration was made by Frank A. Vanderlip, Secretary of the Treasury.

A paper on "Bad and Doubtful Debts" was read by R. W. Smylie, Auditor of the People's Savings Bank, Detroit. Alvah Trowbridge, President of the North American Trust Co., New York, spoke on combination in business, which he thought was, upon the whole, beneficial. He said that to oppose combination of capital is to oppose enterprise and progress in every line of the advancement of the race.

J. J. Sullivan, President of the Central National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio, took an opposite view, and thought that the unrestricted growth of trusts was a menace to the business interests of the country. John L. Hamilton, Jr., of Hoopeston, Ill., also opposed the trusts. He also argued in favor of allowing National banks to loan ten per cent. of their capital and surplus to one person, and to loan money on real estate, which is considered a safe security for Savings banks.

A smoker at the Hotel Cadillac and a trip to some of the famous pleasure resorts near Detroit contributed to the enjoyment of those attending the convention.

MINNESOTA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The eleventh annual convention of the Minnesota Bankers' Association was held at Winona, June 19 and 20. A. A. Crane, Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce, president of the association, called the meeting to order in the Laird Library Building, and after the usual preliminary exercises delivered his annual address. He reported an increase of interest in the work of the association, and a gain of 100 in the membership in the past year. The group plan of organization was recommended.

Joseph Chapman, Jr., of the Northwestern National Bank, Minneapolis, read his annual report as secretary. His report referred to the large growth in the membership, and predicted a further important increase in the near future. No assistance was asked in prosecuting bank criminals during the year.

George H. Prince, Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, St. Paul, read his annual report as treasurer. It showed receipts of $1,725.55 and $837.48 disbursements.

W. C. Edgar, editor of the "Northwestern Miller," spoke on "Old-Fashioned Honor in Modern Business," and Hon. James H. Eckels, President of the Commercial National Bank, Chicago, and former Comptroller of the Currency, spoke on "The Business Outlook." While he regarded the present prosperity of the country as substantial, he thought business had expanded too rapidly in the past two years,

and that the prices of some manufactured articles had been unduly advanced. Regarding combinations of capital, he said: "I have always believed that no harm could come from the combination of capital, providing there is honesty and capability in the conduct of the combination. Combinations of capital are just as essential in the evolution of trade as the expansion of railways. The difficulty with the public is that they lose sight of the business element in looking at the speculation which may result. The stock market is not the proper criterion of the business conditions of a country."

S. R. Flynn, President of the Second National Bank, St. Paul, gave an interesting review of "The New Financial Bill." He suggested the following amendments to the law:

"That all United States notes and Treasury notes be retired or converted into gold certificates.

That circulation bonds, so designated, to be used for no other purpose, and drawing 1½ per cent. interest, be issued direct by the Government at par to National banks.

That these bonds, and these alone, shall be accepted for circulation purposes.

That there shall be a minimum and maximum amount of circulation required and allowed.

That convenient depositories shall be designated where, in times of currency famine, banks may secure shipping currency at a minimum cost by depositing coin or circulation bonds therefor.

That circulation bonds must be registered and cannot be transferred except back to the Government, thus avoiding the possibility of a premium.

That National banks be permitted to include National bank notes in their reserve.

That the gold redemption of all forms of money and all classes of bonds be provided for.

That National banks located in towns having less than 25,000 population be permitted to loan not more than twenty per cent. of their available funds on farm lands."

In view of the restrictions as to loans on real estate, he did not think that the organization of National banks in small towns would be so profitable as State banks.

An address was made by Prof. James Paige, of the University of Minnesota, on "The Negotiable Instruments Law," and on "The Country Banker," by John Street, Cashier Citizens' State Bank, Lamberton.

A list of the newly-elected officers follows:

President—James C. Hunter, Cashier American Exchange Bank, Duluth.

Vice-President—J. R. Mitchell, Vice-President Winona Deposit Bank.

Secretary—Joseph Chapman, Jr., Northwestern National Bank, Minneapolis.

Treasurer—George H. Prince, Cashier Merchants' National Bank, St. Paul.

Executive Committee—A. A. Crane, Cashier National Bank of Commerce, Minneapolis; O. H. Havill, President Merchants' National Bank, St. Cloud; Joseph Lockey, Cashier National German-American Bank, St. Paul.

An excursion on the river, a luncheon at the Winona and a visit to the Meadow Brook Golf Links were pleasant features incident to the convention An outing party, made up of members of the association and their friends, left Winona on June 20 for an excursion to St. Louis on the steamer "Quincy," the trip occupying about eight days.

Next year's convention will be held at Duluth.

NORTH CAROLINA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual convention of the North Carolina Bankers' Association was held at Greensboro in the parlors of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, June 14 and 15. The convention was called to order by President Joseph G. Brown, of the Citizens' National Bank, Raleigh, who called on Rev. Dr. E. W. Smith to offer prayer.

President Brown announced that the address of welcome on the part of the citizens of Greensboro would be delivered by Hon. Charles M. Steadman, for whom no

introduction was necessary. Major Steadman welcomed the bankers in fitting words, assuring them that the people of Greensboro were glad to have them as guests.

In behalf of the bankers Hon. Alf. A. Thompson, Vice-President of the Commercial and Farmers' Bank, of Raleigh, responded to the address of welcome. He referred in glowing terms to Major Steadman, and said that Greensboro had a right to feel proud of this distinguished citizen. Continuing, he said Greensboro had been giving warm receptions for more than a hundred years, the first on record being found in Caruther's "History of North Carolina." The difference between the former reception and the one accorded the bankers, Mr. Thompson said, was found in the fact that the British were only too glad to get away, while the bankers were delighted to remain. He declared Greensboro to be "an emerald in the lap of the Piedmont hills, the gateway to a beautiful and prosperous section." It was a citizen of Greensboro, the speaker said, who first conceived the idea of building the North Carolina Railroad, and from the time of Morehead until the present she has continued to furnish big men of broad and strong minds. He also spoke of the splendid work being accomplished by the State Normal and Industrial College and Greensboro Female College, and mentioned the fine banking facilities of the city and the high stand taken by the manufacturers, merchants, ministers, lawyers, physicians and other professional and business men.

The president then declared the convention open for business. First on the programme was the annual address of President Joseph G. Brown. He spoke in part as follows:

President's Annual Address.

I am glad to greet you in this progressive and beautiful city, in which is so clearly portrayed that new industrial life that is, to-day, so rapidly developing the waste places of the State.

The association is to be congratulated that in this, the third year of its existence, it embraces in its membership almost every leading bank in the State, and more than three-fourths of all banks and bankers.

Men in every department of life find great benefit in mingling with each other and talking over their special work. For such purpose we are here to-day. Let us talk together then, freely and frankly. Thus may we get new ideas and learn new methods. Thus the younger members may learn moderation and conservatism from the older—whilst those who have already "borne the heat and burden of the day" may become enthused and rejuvenated by contact with the progressive young life. By such intercourse our members imbibe higher views of the responsibilities and requirements of their calling and become better fitted for their arduous duties; and, in such manner, every institution represented is directly benefited. Many of the banks already recognize this, and insist upon their officers attending these meetings, at the expense of the bank. This course should be followed by every institution. No investment will bring larger returns.

We need more relaxation. We are living too fast. Holidays are too few. Every bank ought to require each clerk to take an annual holiday. This system has been operated for many years in our own bank, and with excellent results. Better work is done, and, besides, an opportunity is given to the clerks in one department to familiarize themselves with the duties in every other department, and thus be ready for service anywhere.

The favorable condition of the banks of the State, as indicated by recent reports, is also a subject of congratulation. Bank statements reflect the general prosperity of the people.

The banker is expected to keep well posted on all subjects, and, as through his hands runs the current of all business, he has excellent opportunities for informing himself. The merchant and manufacturer, the miller and the miner, the farmer and the lawyer, the doctor and the teacher and the preacher, the lonely widow and the desolate orphan, all feel free to go to him—and feel sure of his interest in all their plans. He seems to know instinctively whom to trust and whose application to "submit to the board." A famous London banker illustrates this quick perception. To a persistent applicant he finally made a loan of £100, and remarked to the Cashier, as his customer retired, that he had virtually given him the amount, as he never expected its repayment. He was amazed, however, at the maturity of the paper to have it paid in full. Not long thereafter the same individual applied for another and a larger loan. This he peremptorily declined, telling his customer that he had deceived him once and he would not give him the opportunity to do so again. * * *

ADVANCES MADE TO FARMERS.

Much was said some months ago about the inauguration of plans by which the farmers could secure advances on their cotton and thus be enabled to hold it for higher prices. An idea seemed to prevail even among some intelligent people, that the banks would not lend to the farmer. A great mistake this. A bank always wants to lend its money. Its living depends upon its loans. There is no more desirable customer than the substantial farmer—and no better collateral than the warehouse receipt for cotton. A bank would rather lend to ten farmers $1,000 each upon such security than to one individual $10,000 upon security equally good, for thus its funds are better distributed and the circle of its friends is enlarged. To obtain loans on such security the influence of no organization or association is needed. The banks seek just such paper, and esteem the opportunity to handle it as a favor to themselves.

Let the farmers be assured then that we want to accommodate them; we want them to feel free to come to us, to advise with us, to bring us their cotton and borrow our money, and when their crop is sold and they have surplus funds, then we would have them feel just as free to deposit with us, so that through our agency other enterprises may get the benefit of their thrift. This is the true mission of the bank.

Our great need is the establishment of bonded warehouses whose certificates could be readily used as collaterals. Unfortunately there is now no statute in North Carolina under which warehouses can be bonded. It would be well for our legislative committee to take this matter up with our attorney, and have a bill prepared, to be submitted to the next General Assembly. The passage of such an act would inure principally to the owners of cotton and other merchantable property, but would be of benefit to all business, and is therefore of interest to the banks.

The last reports of the banks in this State show capital $5,609,272; surplus and profits, $2,398,732; deposits, $19,259,894, and total resources, $29,346,090. This is an excellent showing for North Carolina, and indicates that she is bravely rallying from her former impoverished condition. The passage of the six-per-cent. law a few years ago was regarded by many as a death blow to the prosperity of our banks. It was, indeed, heroic treatment, but a contrary result followed from that which many anticipated. Whether due to this law or not, I cannot say, but certainly since its adoption more industrial enterprises have been inaugurated than ever before in our history. These movements have caused general activity in which the banks have shared. Deposits have been larger, demand for money more active, and resulting therefrom, surplus and profits have been largely augmented. So, by the lower rate, the banks seem not to have suffered and the people have prospered. The law has borne most heavily upon the farmer, whose only security was his land. The rate of taxation on solvent credits has been so high that the money heretofore loaned, at the higher rate, upon real estate mortgages, has been largely diverted into factories or non-taxable bonds.

This introduces naturally the subject of taxation. Our laws on this subject are far from clear, and frequently in conflict. Our best attorneys find it difficult to interpret them satisfactorily. This is probably due to the hurried manner in which the revenue bill is prepared during the session of the Legislature, when everything is in a rush. It would be a wise innovation if the Legislature, at one session, would appoint a committee to revise the present tax laws, and to present, at the next succeeding session, a well-matured revenue bill.

The passing of the fiscal year which ends with this convention marks an epoch in the history of the nation. The Financial Bill has already added fifty million dollars to the circulation of the country, and there is an immediate probability of seventy millions additional, and a possibility of two hundred and fifty millions more. If further provision should now be made by which a carefully guarded *emergency circulation*—say to the amount of their surplus, but not in excess of one-half of their capital—could be issued by each bank, based upon its assets (upon which it should be a first lien) and taxed so high that its retirement would be forced when not actually needed, then would the much-desired elasticity be added to our currency, and the country banks made less dependent upon their city correspondents.

Well, too, might a recent suggestion be followed by which the Treasurer of the United States would ship *free* to any part of the country $5, $2 and $1 certificates, just as is now done with the standard dollars, in coin, which the certificates represent.

And should and cannot there be devised some system by which the banks in the interior would be saved the great inconvenience and heavy expense of having to ship currency both ways—north to-day and back home to-morrow?

Two recent decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina (to be reported in 126 N. C.) and one of the Maryland Supreme Court are of special interest to bankers, and worthy of careful reading:

1. (*Carr* vs. *Fidelity Bank.*) While this decision is favorable to the banks, it shows the importance of the utmost care on the part of the bank in obtaining explicit instructions as to authorized withdrawal of funds, and especially when the funds belong to owners in common.

2. (*Finch* vs. *Gregg.*) This case refers to bills of lading. From the "Southeastern Reporter" I gather that the consignee who pays draft and afterwards finds the goods damaged, can recover for such damages from assignee, and that goods subsequently shipped by same consignor, under same circumstances, are liable to attachment in suit for damages arising out of the defective condition of first shipment.

3. (*Second National Bank of Baltimore* vs. *Wrighteon, Ex'r S. Stines.*) A certificate of deposit was issued to S. Stines, payable to the order of himself or Ellen Stines. S. Stines dies. Shortly after, Ellen, who was his wife, presented the certificate and drew the money. *Held*, that this was not a good payment and the bank was still liable to the estate of S. Stines.

In this connection I would call your attention also to two North Carolina cases somewhat similar to this, but referring to notes: (*Parker* vs. *Carrow*, 64th N. C. page 563; *Cutlaw* vs. *Farmer*, 71st N. C. page 31.) Owing to peculiar wording in one case and to peculiar circumstances in the other, the Court took the liberty of construing "or" to mean "and." (See, also, Daniel on Negotiable Instruments, Section 103.)

And now, in conclusion, I wish to express my grateful thanks for the faithful and intelligent services of our efficient Secretary and for the cordial sympathy and support of all the officers of the association. I have a high appreciation of the honor done me in placing me in this position, and sincerely regret that more has not been accomplished during my term of office. The report of the Secretary and Treasurer, however, shows the association to be in fine condition financially and generally. I would call especial attention to the Bureau of Information which has been inaugurated. It is susceptible of greater growth and larger usefulness to our members. The services of Mr. Mordecai have been of great value. The operations of the Negotiable Instruments Law have been entirely satisfactory, and only the abolishment of the antiquated days of grace is now needed to conform our statutes to those of other leading States.

It is exceedingly gratifying that no bank failure has occurred during the year. I rejoice, too, that no member has died. Only three have married. There are others, however, eligible and willing, but timid. We cheerfully commend them to the interested; they are "worth while."

The opening of new markets, the anticipated building of the great canal, and our magnificent natural endowment, all contribute to making this an era of unparallelled advancement. As we stand upon the lofty eminence of these closing days of the nineteenth century and look to the future, we see the dawning of another century pregnant with great possibilities. Our necessities have revealed to us our wonderful resources. Our loved Southland sees, and is grasping with eager hand, the opportunities that are being presented, and never before has she made such rapid strides forward. Shall not we, then, in the dear old North State, be fully alive to our advantages? With lavish hand has Nature endowed us. We are rich in material wealth. We have men with brain and brawn. A brighter day is dawning. Let us not fail to catch its inspiration, and, as men who love their country, let us rise to the full measure of the opportunities a gracious Providence has spread out before us, and, with united effort, help to place our loved State alongside the foremost in the sisterhood of States in this American Union."

Annual Report of the Secretary and Treasurer.

John M. Miller, Jr., Cashier of the Merchants and Farmers' National Bank, Charlotte, made the following report as secretary of the association :

The growth of your association during the past year has been gratifying. At our last annual meeting we had seventy-one members; since then we have had three withdrawals, one of which was due to the retirement from business by voluntary liquidation. To offset these withdrawals we have added sixteen new members, making our present membership eighty-four.

The policy of furnishing literature, information, etc., to all the banks of the State, regardless of whether members or not, has been continued throughout the year, in the hope of demonstrating the usefulness of the association to non-members. That this has proven wise is shown by an increased membership during the year of nearly twenty per cent.

The proceedings of the first, second and third conventions have been neatly and substantially printed and bound together in one book and mailed to each member of the association and to non-members within our State, as well as to many other friends of the association.

Mr. F. Mordecai, a prominent attorney of Raleigh, was retained by your executive committee to furnish to members of the association legal opinions upon matters pertaining to banking, requests for such information to be made through the president or secretary. Several important opinions were rendered by Mr. Mordecai, all of which were printed in pamphlet form and distributed to your members. This practical feature of our work should, in the opinion of the secretary, be continued and more interest be manifested therein.

The treasurer's report showed total receipts for the year, $971.85; disbursements, $687.07; balance on hand, $284.78.

Lawrence B. Kemp, President of the Commercial and Farmers' National Bank, Baltimore, spoke on the topic "Practical Thoughts on Banking." Among other interesting suggestions in the course of his address, he referred to the qualifications necessary for bank clerks and officers, and continuing said:

"But with this requirement upon the men who are doing the detail work of the bank, it is incumbent upon the bank to furnish them with everything needful for the proper and easy performance of their duties. Good modern books, suitable desks, good light, well-heated rooms in winter, well-ventilated rooms in summer, together with all the minor appliances which are needed by modern banking, and which will facilitate the various departments. Keep your banking room clean and tidy, and make it as attractive as possible. This always pays, since order begets order, and it is not a vain and fruitless philosophy that insists upon neatness and order in persons, in houses, in offices and banks. The large body of excellent and faithful men who are year in and year out doing the exacting and responsible work of our banks are entitled to be surrounded by reasonable comforts, which will enable them to be comfortable and do good work. I do not feel that I am going out of my way to say that I believe that for trustworthiness, for efficiency, for intelligence and faithful service, no set of men in any department of business surpass the men who are engaged in the every-day work of our banks throughout our land.

It was my honor for several years to be the National Bank Examiner for Maryland and the District of Columbia, and during those pleasant years of work I looked over many banks and into many bankers' homes, and left the service believing that the best representative in each community was the banker.

Don't let us overlook the salaries we pay our clerks; weigh well their needs, look carefully into the temptations they daily encounter and the helps and safeguards we place about them, and take the kindly interest in them and in their homes that as sponsors we so often forget.

My early life was spent in a country town by the side of a country bank President, my grandfather, who always looked upon his clerks and his customers as part of his own household. I have never gotten away from this old-time feeling, and the absence of it in many of our banks of to-day is, to my mind, to be greatly deplored."

President George T. Winston, of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, made an address in which he presented very strikingly the natural resources of the State of North Carolina. He spoke particularly of the need of industrial training schools in developing the enterprises of the State.

State Treasurer Worth gave the following statistics showing the growth in the National, State, Savings and private banks since 1895:

"In 1895, eighty-one banks were reported, twenty-six National, thirty-nine State, twelve private, and four Savings banks, and the grand total resources amounted to $18,069,650. In 1900, 117 banks were reported, twenty-nine National, fifty-four State, twenty-five private and nine Savings banks, with grand total resources amounting to $29,332,357, showing an increase of $11,262,706. This is an increase of .6232 per cent. in the total resources of the banks of the State within the five years. We find that the grand total loans and discounts in 1895 amounted to $11,009,918: in 1900, $18,393,823, an increase of $7,383,904, or .6706 per cent. In 1895 the grand total banking capital was $5,279,985, in 1900, $5,609,277, showing an increase of $329,287, only a little over .06 per cent. In 1895 the grand total deposits amounted to $9,597,595, in 1900, $18,062,362, an increase of $8,464.766, or .8819 per cent."

J. P. Sawyer, President of the Battery Park Bank, Asheville, made a very practical talk on the "Benefits of Organization." After referring to the many gratuitous services rendered by banks to the public, he said:

"Neither do all banks make what they should out of exchange. This is a legitimate source of profit, and should be employed as far as possible. It entails the necessity of keeping funds on deposit in New York or some other financial center. These funds draw no interest and can only be made productive by a reasonable charge for exchange, and the banks throughout the State should one and all make such a charge.

Let us illustrate this: In January, 1895, there were four banks doing business in Asheville. Their officers, realizing that they were not making out of the exchange and collection business as much as they should, met together and decided to make a systematic and uniform charge for exchange and collections. They dispensed with an unwieldy system of corresponding bank and began charging for exchange and collections all with whom they dealt.

And what was the result? In the twelve months prior to the adoption of this rule, the four banks made out of that department of their business an aggregate net profit of $2,927. During the succeeding twelve months their aggregate net earnings from the same source amounted to $7,112, an increase of $4,184 over the previous year.

In other words, that agreement was worth more than four thousand dollars per year or more than thirteen dollars per day for each working day to the banks of Asheville. And I doubt not that what was done thus in Asheville may be duplicated in many towns and cities in our State where there is more than one bank.

COMPETITION OF THE EXPRESS COMPANIES.

At this point I desire to call attention to a competitor in the matter of exchange. That province of the bank has been invaded. Revenue which belongs properly to our business is being diverted to other channels. Express companies are trespassing on our ancient rights and usurping our time-honored prerogatives. The express money order is encroaching upon the territory of the bank exchange. This should not be; we should repulse the invader. The field of the express company is the forwarding business. They may properly forward money by transporting the identical funds entrusted to them, but not by means of credit draft of money order; this is the province of the bank. And the banks of North Carolina pay for this privilege. A comparison of the amount of taxes paid by banks and by the Southern Express Company is both interesting and instructive. A letter of recent date from Hon. W. H. Worth, State Treasurer, conveys the information that the banks of North Carolina pay to the State license taxes amounting to $4,723, and a tax on stock amounting to $10,527 making a total tax paid to the State on these two accounts of $15,261. This does not include the taxes paid by the banks for real estate owned by them, which would add many thousand dollars to the total. The Southern Express Company pays to the State as follows: two per cent. on gross receipts, $684; property tax, $272; total, $957, or about one-sixteenth of that paid by the banks. If this company is going to carry on a portion of the banking business, they should pay a privilege tax for doing so. Every office of that company that issues money orders should be required to pay a license tax."

F. H. Fries, President of the Wachovia Loan and Trust Co., Winston, made an interesting report as delegate to the convention of the American Bankers' Association, at Cleveland.

"The Currency Problems in 1900," was the subject of an interesting paper by John W. Fries, President of the People's National Bank, Winston. Regarding the profit on circulation under the new law, he said:

"The market price of the new 2's has now declined to near three per cent. premium, and the current rate of interest outside the large cities may be taken at six per cent., and we may restate the calculation thus:

Capital invested	$103,000.00
Par value of bonds	100,000.00
Circulation	100,000.00

The bank may be able to keep out only eighty per cent. of its notes, then:

Receipts.		
Interest on circulation, six per cent	$4,800.00	
Interest on bonds deposited	2,000.00	6,800.00
Deductions.		
Tax	$400.00	
Expenses	62.50	
Sinking fund to liquidate premium	52.17	514.67
Net receipts		$6,285.33
Interest on capital invested six per cent	$6,180.00	
Interest on five per cent. redemption fund	300.00	6,480.00
Loss		$194.67

This takes no account of provisions for redemption at the bank counter.

This calculation is not given as a matured estimate of what will be actual results, but merely to show what must be taken into consideration by bank officers, and in view of such considerations it is not surprising that the fifty banks organized from March 1 to May 1, with a capital of $3,845,000 have deposited only $1,104,550 in bonds for circulation, 'showing that the banks are in most cases sticking to the minimum circulation required instead of buying bonds to the full amount of their capital.'"

Mr. Fries then pointed out the elasticity in the circulation of the Imperial Bank of Germany, but he did not consider the system of that country applicable to the United States, and made the following suggestions:

"We noted at the outset that there was not an adequate profit now on note issues, based on Government bonds, to induce the majority of our banks to issue more than the required twenty-five per cent. of their authorized notes; it is proper to note further that the country banks are not in position to command so large a line of deposits as to live well and prosper from that source; and that it is just these country banks and their customers who need more liberal provisions for their note issues. Here is where we need the freedom of flexibility secured by the German system of taxed notes, or by the insurance premium system suggested by the Monetary Commission. It may be that the commission plan proposes too large an issue without charge, and that the abrupt leap from two to six per cent. is too great.

In view of the fact that the recent act of Congress has made no change in the requirement that twenty-five per cent. of the capital must be invested in United States bonds, on which the banks will issue secured notes, the better plan would be to authorize the issue of the second twenty-five per cent. of notes with a charge of three per cent. per annum, the third twenty-five per cent. of notes with a charge of four per cent. per annum; the fourth twenty-five per cent. of notes with a charge of five per cent. per annum to be paid into the guaranty fund, and not require the deposit of an initial five per cent. in this fund. The annual charges of three, four and five per cent. would not be repaid on the retirement of the notes on which they were paid, but would constitute a permanent fund which would soon be built up to a safe, fixed limit, and there appears to be no reason why receipts above that limit should not be turned into the United States Treasury for general purposes. The authority to issue notes, not secured by bonds, in amount equal to seventy-five per cent. of the capital of the bank would give us such elasticity as is afforded by the German system, and the proposed progressive charges would tend mightily to keep the current rate of interest at five to six per cent.—we would have great stability of rate with elasticity of volume, and at the same time abundant security. As is shown in the commission report a small fraction of one per cent. would suffice to cover all losses due to years of panic and bad management combined, and in addition to the much larger charges proposed we would have the security of the bank assets and the stockholders' liability."

The following interesting address was delivered by Judge James E. Shepherd, of Raleigh:

ADDRESS OF JUDGE JAMES E. SHEPHERD, OF RALEIGH.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the North Carolina Bankers' Association—When my excellent friend, Mr. Jos. G. Brown, in behalf of your important body, invited me to address you, I was under the necessity of declining on the ground that pressing engagements would prevent me from preparing such an address as would be worthy of the occasion. He kindly insisted, however. that nothing elaborate would be expected, and that you would be content with a short paper embodying some of the laws and recent decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina bearing in a practical way upon the peculiar business in which you are engaged. In attempting this I shall follow the example of Mr. Mordecai, who read you an excellent paper at your last meeting on the Negotiable Instruments Law recently passed by the General Assembly, by avoiding any effort to embellish what I have to say by the arts of oratory. Indeed, it would be difficult to do this in the discussion of such plain, practical business matters as those under consideration; and if it be true, as is often asserted, that the world has progressed, and that "the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns," certainly one of the most convincing evidences of such progress is the faculty we have acquired of discarding inopportune attempts at flights of eloquence and calmly looking with unprejudiced eye into those matters and things which closely concern our business and social relations.

I shall therefore commence *in medias res*, first directing your attention to the fact that a very comprehensive part of the law applicable to your business has already been ably discussed by Mr. Mordecai in his work on Negotiable Instruments, with which each of you is provided. As he has stated, there have been but few changes in the law of negotiable instruments as it existed in North Carolina, but I must urge you to read his work carefully and note these changes, as some of them are very important, and a failure to observe them may entail much trouble and loss. These are plainly set forth in the work, and I again commend its careful reading to each of you. I desire to call your attention particularly to the form of note which is recommended. As Mr. Mordecai says, that while few changes are made in the existing law, the object, and it is to be hoped, the result, of the act will be to settle very many questions about which there is a conflict of decision among the different States which abundantly appears in the various text-books on the subject.

As much of the banking business is inter-State, the lack of uniformity in the law has been attended with much difficulty and embarrassment. In the absence of a common tribunal to settle questions that may arise, we may still expect diverse judicial views even upon the act itself; but it is believed that it is expressed in such plain terms and so consonant with the true principles that govern such transactions that it will be a long time before any serious discord is heard among the many States that have adopted it.

In referring to a proper form for a negotiable instrument, it was suggested to me that I should say something in respect to the form and character of the obligations of married women. In very few of the States has the common law in reference to the disabilities of coverture been materially changed or abrogated, and it is a mistake to suppose that the law on the subject is any more rigid or more strictly administered in this State than in many other States in the Union. Whether these disabilities should be entirely removed and a married woman put upon the same footing as a single person, has been the subject of grave thought and discussion. It is not my purpose to enter into such a discussion, but simply to give you a few practical points which may possibly be useful to you in your every-day experience. You must understand that except where a married woman is a free trader she has no capacity to enter into what is called executory contracts, such as bills, notes and the like. She may become a free trader with the consent of the husband by complying with the provisions of Sec. 1827 of the Code, and she is deemed a free trader where she is living separate and apart from her husband, under a decree for divorce or a deed of separation (this last is doubtful), or where her husband shall abandon her or maliciously turn her out of doors, or where she is dealing directly with her husband in cases mentioned in Sect. 1835. Unless she is a free trader she can, as I have said, enter into no personal contracts of an executory character. It follows, therefore, that she cannot execute negotiable paper. All that she can do is to enter into an obligation in the nature of a contract whereby she charges, not herself generally, as does a single person, but only her separate estate. In the case of land she cannot make a charge upon it except by an instrument in the nature of a mortgage in which the husband must join, and she must be privily examined. As to her personal estate she may charge it without privy examination if she has the written consent of her husband, and without his written consent if the consideration be for "her necessary personal expenses, or for the support of her family, or such as may be necessary to pay her debts existing before marriage" (Sect. 1826). This charge is not specific, as in the case of a mortgage, and therefore there is no lien upon the property until it is seized by a court under the proper proceedings to enforce the charge.

Until then she can, with the written consent of her husband, dispose of the personal property which she has thus charged. From this it must appear that a security of this kind is of a very precarious nature, but it is nevertheless sometimes taken by the banks. When it is taken it is important that it be done in a particular manner. Now, if a married woman were to borrow money for the benefit of her separate estate, such as repairing her barns and the like, it would not be necessary that she expressly charge her separate estate; for the law would imply that she so intended by reason of the nature of the consideration. All that would be necessary, in such a case, would be the written consent of her husband, except where his consent would be unnecessary as I have above stated.

But it is better in all cases, in order to avoid dispute, that the instrument should express the intent to charge. You may do this very easily by taking the general form of a note, which Mr. Mordecai has provided in his book, and adding after the last words, "And the said A B, wife of C D, doth hereby expressly charge her separate estate with the payment of the above-mentioned indebtedness." Let her name be inserted on the note with the other parties (no matter how many) and let her sign just as the other parties, only let the words or their substance be inserted, as I have stated, and let her husband indicate his consent in writing. This he may do by joining with her in the instrument, as he very often does, or if not a party, he may write at the bottom of the note substantially the following words: "I hereby consent to the execution of the above instrument by my wife A B," and sign his name. It has recently been decided, however, that such words are unnecessary, and that if he simply signs in the form of a subscribing witness, it will be a sufficient evidence of his written consent. When she executes a paper of this kind her obligation, as we have seen, is simply a general charge upon her separate personalty, while as to her husband or other parties who have signed, it is a binding executory contract. Our court, in advance of some others, gives effect to such express charges, although the consideration is not beneficial but merely to secure the debt of another.

I cannot advise the acceptance of such obligations except under very peculiar circumstances. Of course, there is no trouble when there are other and solvent parties to the instrument.

In dealing with a married woman I should prefer taking a mortgage upon her real or personal property. I do not mean by this to say by this that it is unsafe for you to accept a

pledge of notes, bonds, stocks, etc., as collateral security. A pledge, as you know, is a specific appropriation of the particular thing for the purpose of a lien, and is just as safe in the case of a married woman as in the case of a single woman.

One thing, however, you must be careful about, and that is to have the written consent of her husband. Many, if not all of you, have a printed form of a note and pledge combined. When this is used the husband should either sign or indicate his consent either in the form I have mentioned or in the form of a subscribing witness. If the pledge is simply by endorsement his written consent to the endorsement should be had. A recent case (*Walton* vs. *Pearson*) shows how necessary it is that these requirements should be complied with.

It is hardly necessary to say that an absolute assignment or conveyance of a married woman's property (*choses in action* inclusive) can be made with the written consent of her husband. It is not necessary, however, that she should have such consent in order to draw her money out of bank.

There is such an important change in the law as to the taking of negotiable paper as collateral security that it may be well to mention it. It has been doubtful in this and some of the other States whether a pledgee of negotiable paper to secure a pre-existing indebtedness was a holder for value so as to be entitled in respect to such negotiable paper to the peculiar immunities of *bona fide* purchasers for value, as for instance, so as to take it free from any defences existing between its maker and the pledgee, etc. The Negotiable Instruments Act, Sects. 25-27, seems to settle this question in the affirmative, and this is in accord with the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States on the subject.

Before leaving this act I wish to call your attention to the form of note recommended by Mr. Mordecai. You will find it on page forty-nine of his book. You will observe that it contains a waiver of protest, etc., and also an agreement to continue bound notwithstanding an agreement of extension without notice and consent. Now, while I think a mortgage made to secure such a note would be controlled by the terms of the note in respect to waiver, etc., still in view of some late decisions, and as a matter of abundant caution, I think I would insert in the mortgage this agreement as to waiver, extension, etc., or so refer to the note as to make all of its term a part of the mortgage.

It is hardly necessary to say that no banking or other corporation can, as a general rule, unless expressly empowered by its charter, subscribe for shares of stock in another corporation. I mention this because I heard recently a very intelligent bank officer suggest that it might be done. The reason of the restriction is, that if a bank or other corporation could buy a majority of stock in another corporation and become a voter as a shareholder at its meetings, it could virtually control such other corporation, although it be a railroad corporation utterly foreign to the business or purposes for which the purchasing corporation was created. It may, however, take shares of stock as security for a debt, but it cannot, as I have said, make an original investment of its corporate funds in the purchase of such shares.

It is very important that a bank should be careful in dealing with deposits or securities which are impressed with a trust. A case was lately decided by our Supreme Court in which it was held that when a defendant bank knew that the plaintiff was the only surviving partner of a firm and that he was making deposits as such, it had no right to apply them to the payment of a debt created by the partnership before its dissolution without the consent of the depositor. This case, *Hodgin* vs. *The Bank* (125 N. C. 503) is instructive, and if convenient should be read by bankers.

I have heard of a guardian or other trustee offering paper belonging to his ward or *cestui que trust*, to a bank as security for his own debt. It is hardly necessary to say that the bank cannot take such paper and that it is liable for its conversion if it had actual or constructive notice of its character.

The case of *Cox* vs. *Bank* (119 N. C. 302), is illustrative of the care which should be exercised by banks in such matters. I copy a part of the head-note:

"Where stock in a bank was bequeathed to trustees in trust for one for life, with remainder over, and the executors of the estate, by a simple endorsement, without indicating whether the transfer was a sale or payment of a legacy, transferred the certificate to the life beneficiary, who transferred it to the bank, which had notice of the provisions of the will, but did not make inquiry as to the nature of the transfer; and it further appeared that the condition of the estate did not necessitate a sale of the stock by the executors; *Held*, that the bank was negligent in not making the necessary inquiries, and is liable for the loss of stock to the remaindermen."

It will be noticed that in this case it was found by the jury that the bank officer had actual notice of the contents of the will, but there is strong authority to the effect that in the absence of such actual notice, still if he knew that he was dealing with an executor, he would then be charged with constructive notice of the will, since it was his duty to have examined it.

Another recent case worthy of mention is *Boyd* vs. *Redd* (120 N. C. 335), in which it was

held that "The lien given to a bank by its charter upon the stock of a stockholder indebted to it extends only to indebtedness incurred directly by such stockholder to the bank and not to his indebtedness to a third party acquired by the bank. Such lien is not extended to notes of a stockholder to a third person, taken by the bank as collateral from such person merely by the fact that the stockholder was at the time President of the bank."

Again in *Bank* vs. *Riggins* (124 N. C. 534) it is held that, "Where a bank is in course of liquidation, and a stockholder is indebted to the bank by note secured by pledge of stock, his supposed shares in the assets is not available as a set off, legal or equitable, in a suit upon the note. Stock pledged as collateral must be released by payment or sale before it is entitled to prorate in the assets of a bank winding up its business. The general rule is, in such cases, that the net balance must be distributed pro rata among the beneficiaries."

I will refer briefly to municipal bonds. I am sure you have all heard of the case of the *Bank* vs. *The Commissioners of Oxford*, in which it was held in the Supreme Court of North Carolina that although the Union Bank of Richmond was a *bona fide* purchaser of the bonds of the town, and that the same were authorized by the vote of the people, still they were void because an act of the Legislature authorizing such vote was invalid, because the yeas and nays on the second and third reading had not been entered on the Journal as provided in Art. two, Sect. fourteen, of the constitution. This and other cases involving the same and kindred questions are now pending, involving the validity of certain bonds of Stanly, Wilkes and perhaps other counties. All of these cases are now in the Federal Court of Appeals awaiting the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States upon these questions, which have been certified to it. Whatever may be the decisions as to the validity of these bonds it will not alter the rule to which I wish to call your attention,—that in purchasing such bonds, however negotiable in form they may be, the purchaser is required to examine as to the authority of the municipality to issue them. He must see that there is an act of the Legislature authorizing a vote, and he must see that an affirmative vote has been declared by the proper authorities. If he does this he is safe, unless he has actual notice of some infirmity vitiating the bonds. It is not necessary for him to examine and see whether declaration of the result was correct. If it is declared by the proper authority it is sufficient as a general rule.

I will here state that our court has lately decided that coupons so far partake of the nature of the bond that they are treated as specialties and are not barred until ten years.

In reference to orders and warrants of municipal corporations, it is declared in *Wright* vs. *King* (123 N. C. 619), that they are not negotiable and carry with them none of the privileges of negotiable paper.

It is well to remind you all that, while the Code of Civil Proceedings in this State authorizes the transfer of a negotiable note or bond, without endorsement, so that the transferee can sue in his own name, yet such a transfer, if the paper is not payable to bearer, even before maturity, does not entitle the transferee to the immunities peculiar to commercial paper, unless such paper is endorsed. If it be not endorsed it will be open to the same defenses that exist between the original parties. If it be endorsed before maturity it will not be open to such defenses. While such is very plain law, yet I have seen cases and tried one in which a failure to endorse was attended with most disastrous consequences to the purchaser, and it is not a little strange that there are now intelligent business men who do not seem to know of this very important rule.

Many other points of recent judicial decisions might be mentioned, but I feel sure that you and your attorneys are fully aware of them. Indeed, I know of no class of business men who are better, I may say, who are as well informed as to the laws relating to their peculiar dealings as the officers of banking institutions. The multiplicity and variety of their transactions have evolved a system of law which is as near, if not nearer, the line of complete development than any we can boast of in our jurisprudence, and it is only when it approaches this point that any part of the common or customary law is, in my opinion, ripe for codification.

This, in respect to negotiable instruments, we have attempted in North Carolina and many of the States, but as there seems to be no limit to commercial activities, we need not flatter ourselves that we have, with all of our past experience, been able to anticipate all the questions that might arise in the future. On the contrary, we must expect new questions to present themselves, and these are in the main to be determined by the courts. It is therefore necessary that you should be watchful of such adjudications. You have a good starting point since the passage of the Law of Negotiable Instruments, and the difficulty of keeping posted is slight as compared to what it was before.

It is hardly necessary to remind you of the very important position you occupy in the business world, and the corresponding responsibilities you have assumed. The convenience, I may say necessity, of banking institutions has come to be recognized so generally by all classes of our people, that even the voice of the demagogue is fast becoming impotent to mis-

represent your true relation to the healthful development of enlightened and progressive society. All the more important, then, is it that you should be true to the great trusts reposed in you, and that you should constantly bear in mind the exacting duties required of those who act in a fiduciary capacity. The moral duties are serious almost beyond expression, and society has provided for their enforcement by very stringent laws. This is illustrated by the case of *Solomon* vs. *Bates*, 118 N. C. 311, the head-notes of which contain the following: "Bank directors are liable for gross neglect of their duties and mismanagement (though not for errors of judgment made in good faith), as well as for fraud and deceit. If false and fraudulent statements of the condition of a corporation are put forth under the authority of the directors, it is not necessary that they should know them to be such; it is their duty to know them to be true, and they are liable for damages sustained by one dealing with the corporation relying on the truth of such official reports. The same liability attaches to the President and other managers as to the directors in like cases." A careful reading of the opinion will show with what jealousy the law guards the rights of those who have confided their interests into your keeping. It is a matter of congratulation that we have comparatively so little trouble in our State growing out of a want of integrity and intelligence in those conducting such institutions. They are, as a class, gentlemen of high character and intelligence, good habits, and I am glad to believe that none of them indulge in speculations in "futures" and of like nature. Whatever may be the moral character of such a species of dealing, I will not undertake to pass upon. I do know that however honest the officers of a bank may be, I would not patronize it if they were engaged in such speculations.

When loss ensues, as it often does, temptations are presented which are hard to resist, and when yielded to frequently result in inexpressible and far-reaching disaster and suffering.

I have confidence in the bankers of old North Carolina, and as its great resources are developed and it progresses in every branch of industry and commercial activity that goes to make up a great and happy people, I am sure that the part that you will take in the attainment of so beneficent a result will be fully equal to any other class of its citizens.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:

President—James P. Sawyer, President Battery Park Bank, Asheville.

Vice-Presidents—A. G. Brenizer, Cashier Commercial National Bank, Charlotte; G. W. Montcastle, President Bank of Lexington; L. H. Cutler, President Farmers and Merchants' Bank, New Berne.

Secretary—John M. Miller, Jr., Cashier Merchants and Farmers' National Bank, Charlotte.

By a unanimous vote it was decided to hold the convention of 1901 at Battery Park Hotel, at Asheville—"The Land of the Sky." Reduced hotel and railroad rates have already been secured.

The delegates and visitors were pleasantly entertained in the parlors of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association by the local bankers, assisted by their friends, at a reception Thursday evening, June 14. The local bank clerks' orchestra furnished music, and refreshments were served by the local chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy. Friday night carriages were provided by the local bankers for the delegates and visitors to the convention, to drive to the State Normal and Industrial College, about a mile or two on the outskirts of the city. Dr. McIver and the faculty had prepared an attractive programme, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, which was greatly enjoyed by the several hundred guests.

Part second of the programme was a farce, "A Gentle Jury," the members of the jury all being ladies. This jury did just what the "first woman's jury" might be expected to do. It gave excellent entertainment for the audience, but it failed to agree. After the jury scene, Dr. McIver made a few remarks of welcome and bade the visitors enjoy themselves with the freedom of the building and the informal intercourse of the evening.

NEW YORK STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION—GROUP VI.

The midsummer meeting of Group VI of the New York State Bankers' Association was held at the Hotel Kaaterskill, in the Catskill Mountains, Friday and Saturday, June 29 and 30. A special train over the West Shore Railroad from New

York carried a number of the delegates and friends to the place of meeting. At Kingston the train was met by Mr. Eder, manager of the hotel, and rooms were assigned to each of the visitors in advance of their arrival.

The banquet at the hotel on Friday evening was one of the finest in the history of the group. Three long parallel tables at the farther end of that famous dining-room, with one across the end, beautifully decorated with laurel and ferns, afforded the company ample accommodations. The menu cards were very handsome and gotten up for the occasion. There being no clergyman present, the chairman requested that all bow the head in silent thanksgiving. Much merriment and some instruction was afforded by the interesting after-dinner speeches participated in by the following gentlemen: John B. Dutcher, President National Bank of Pawling; Hon. Ebenezer J. Hill, member of Congress, from South Norwalk, Conn.; Alvah Trowbridge, Vice-President American Bankers' Association, and President North American Trust Co., New York; Stephen M. Griswold, President Union Bank of Brooklyn; C. A. Pugsley, President Westchester County National Bank, Peekskill; A. P. Dix, of New York city; H. B. Coombe, of Brooklyn, Chairman of Group VII; Bradford Rhodes, President First National Bank, Mamaroneck, and B. C. Meighan, attorney; and Henry F. Sammis, of Huntington, L. I. After the banquet the delegates and their fri-nds were entertained in the parlor with recitations by Miss Welsh, of Dobbs Ferry.

The business meeting was held at 10.30 A. M. in the hotel parlor, Saturday, June 30. Chairman T. Ellwood Carpenter, President of the Mount Kisco National Bank, presiding. The minutes of the meeting held at Larchmont were read and approved. The secretary, B. L. Wallace, Cashier of the Dobbs Ferry Bank, read a communication from the officers of the Sullivan County National Bank expressing their thanks for the testimonial presented them by the group in recognition of their very generous hospitality on a former occasion, and from State Superintendent Kilburn regretting his inability to be present.

Hon. E. J. Hill, member of Congress from Connecticut, was then introduced and made a very interesting and instructive address on the currency question and the new financial law. (Mr. Hill's address is printed in full in another part of this issue of the MAGAZINE.) At the conclusion of Mr. Hill's address, C. A. Pugsley, President of the Westchester County National Bank, Peekskill, moved that a vote of thanks be tendered Congressman Hill for his able and interesting address. The motion, being numerously seconded, was put and carried.

Stephen M. Griswold, President of the Union Bank, Brooklyn, described the advantages of branch banks, giving an instance of the Union Bank, of Brooklyn, absorbing the Hamilton Bank, of Brooklyn. He said that the experiment proved to him that branch banks must come, as they were the most economical means of supplying the wants of rural borrowers. Before the consolidation with the Hamilton Bank the Union Bank had been running along making only enough money to meet salaries and operating expenses most years. So had the Hamilton Bank. The banks were as successful as they could be. They had made no losses and had occasionally paid dividends. There were many other banks throughout the State in the same predicament. The Hamilton Bank building was purchased for $25,000 and the business was taken over at a saving of $15,000 to $25,000 in expenses. The Hamilton Bank had now no President or Cashier to support, and the clearings of both banks were done through a member of the clearing-house at half the expense formerly incurred by both. The $7,500 dividends paid on the capital of the Union Bank was also saved each year, as well as the taxes on the capital. The result would be a flourishing bank where two struggling institutions had existed previously. Already the deposits had increased largely.

Hon. John T. Smith, President of the First National Bank, of Fishkill Landing,

made a brief address opposing the branch banks. It was his opinion that the localities were much better off with the local banks and local officers who knew the local conditions than they would be if the large city banks were to absorb them and run them as branches. He further stated that if the establishment of branch banks were to be generally allowed, there would be great danger of the small country banks being driven out of business by the large city banks starting a branch in their neighborhood, cutting the discount rate, and in that way making their business unprofitable. This for a time would no doubt be "the greatest good for the greatest number," but Mr. Smith claimed that after the small banks had been forced to surrender, then the conditions would be changed and rates would be marked up. Congressman Hill gave it as his opinion that the time would eventually come when the banking business of the country would be done by the larger banks in money centres through their branches, as it is in Canada and other countries. Willis G. Nash, Cashier of the New York State National Bank, of Albany, John W. Lounsbury, Vice-President First National Bank, of Portchester, H. Bernard Coombe, Chairman of Group VII, C. F. Tietjen, President West Side Bank, of New York city, and others made short addresses.

Hon. John B. Dutcher offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That Group VI, New York State Bankers' Association, express its approval of the principles embodied in the new financial law establishing the gold standard, and that we pledge our support for all legislative measures that will promote the stability of the currency of the country."

H. B. Coombe, on behalf of the invited guests, moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Group VI for their kind invitation and the very pleasant time enjoyed. Seconded and carried. The meeting then adjourned.

Many of the delegates and their friends remained over Sunday and much enjoyed the delightful weather, fine drives and magnificent scenery, as well as the kind attention of Manager Eder. Much credit is due to the West Shore Railroad through its general passenger agent, C. F. Lambert, for thoughtful attention and perfect arrangements, the "souvenir" tickets being especially attractive. A word of praise is also due George J. Schryver, manager of the Kingston restaurant, the luncheon served on the train being especially fine and neatly and carefully put up.

OHIO BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Tenth Annual Convention of the Ohio Bankers' Association will be held at Columbus on Wednesday and Thursday, September 19 and 20. S. B. Rankin, Cashier of the Bank of South Charleston, is Secretary of the Association.

WISCONSIN STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The Wisconsin State Bankers' Association will meet in Milwaukee August 14 and 15. The sessions will be held at the Pfister and a reception will be tendered visiting delegates at the Deutscher club. An effort will be made to secure the convention of the American Bankers' Association for Milwaukee next year.

Strictly Up-to-Date.- A HISTORY OF BANKING IN THE UNITED STATES, prepared by the late John J. Knox, who for seventeen years was Deputy Comptroller and afterwards Comptroller of the Currency, has just been published by Bradford Rhodes & Co., of New York. The work is a history of banking that includes everything from the establishment of Colonial banks to the adoption of the Gold Standard Law in March last. Everything has been brought strictly up-to-date.—*Philadelphia Price Current.*

Isaac Newton Seligman

ISAAC NEWTON SELIGMAN.

Isaac Newton Seligman, a leading American financier and head of the house of J. & W. Seligman & Co., of New York, New Orleans and San Francisco, with branches in London, Paris, Frankfort and Amsterdam, was born on Staten Island July 10, 1855. His father was Joseph Seligman and his mother Babette Seligman (maiden name Steinhart). Joseph Seligman was born in Baiersdorf, Bavaria, September 22, 1819. He was the eldest of seven brothers. After receiving a thorough education, he came to the United States in 1835 and became Secretary to Judge Asa Packer, of Pennsylvania. The brothers all finally settled in America and successfully engaged in mercantile business in New York and San Francisco.

Soon after the close of the Civil War the banking firm was established by Joseph Seligman. He enjoyed close friendship with General Grant, and when the latter became President Mr. Seligman was offered an appointment as Secretary of the Treasury, but he preferred a business career and declined the honor. President Grant designated the Messrs. Seligman as the fiscal agents of the Navy Department, and this office they still perform, being also fiscal agents of the State Department.

The firm has branches throughout the world, its representatives abroad being Messrs. Seligman Bros., London; Seligman Frères et Cie., Paris; Seligman & Stettheimer, Frankfort; Alsberg, Goldberg & Co., Amsterdam; Anglo-Californian Bank, Ltd., San Francisco. Important connections are also expected to be established shortly at Honolulu, Hawaii.

Together with the Rothschilds they were identified in floating a number of large United States loans, and the success achieved in these transactions added greatly to the prestige of the house. Hardly less successful have been the negotiations in forming some of the large industrial corporations. In all operations requiring great resources and high financial skill, they are well fitted to take an important part, as is shown by the record made in the railway, industrial and banking world. They reorganized the Cramp Steamship Co., of which they are the principal shareholders.

Isaac N. Seligman was educated at Columbia Grammar School, New York city, and at Columbia College, graduating from the latter in 1876 with honors. He became associated with the firm at the New Orleans branch in 1876 and came to New York two years later. On the death of his father in 1881 he became a partner, and on the death of his uncle, Jesse Seligman, in 1895, he became the recognized head of the house

Mr. Seligman's connections with business and philanthropic enterprises are extensive. He is Chairman of the St Louis and San Francisco Railway Reorganization Committee, and a director or trustee of the following: Western N. Y. and Penna. R. R. Co., City and Suburban Homes Co., Columbia University Memorial Hall, St. John's Guild, Sound Money League, Grant Tomb Committee, Botanical Gardens, People's Institute, National Arts Club, Coöperative Committee on Playgrounds, Hebrew Charities Building, New York Oratorio Society, Soldiers and Sailors' Home Protective Association, member of Committee of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections, the New York Historical Society and the Chamber of Commerce, and also a member of the executive committee of the Indian Famine Relief Fund.

In 1897 Mr. Seligman was appointed by Gov. Morton a trustee of the Manhattan State Hospital, having charge of the insane in Greater New York, and was reappointed by Gov. Roosevelt. He is a member of the University, Lotos and Art Clubs.

Mr. Seligman was appointed as one of the delegates from the New York Chamber of Commerce to meet the London Chamber of Commerce at a special banquet in London, and was appointed by Gen. Horace Porter as Chief of Staff at the inauguration of President McKinley in 1897.

In 1883 Mr. Seligman was married to Miss Guta Loeb, daughter of Solomon Loeb, of the banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. They have two children, Joseph L. and Margaret V. Seligman.

MONEY PLANKS IN THE PARTY PLATFORMS.

REPUBLICAN.—The Republican National Convention, in session at Philadelphia June 20, adopted the following declaration of principles in regard to financial questions:

"We renew our allegiance to the principle of the gold standard and declare our confidence in the wisdom of the legislation of the Fifty-sixth Congress by which the parity of all our money and the stability of our currency upon a gold basis have been secured.

We recognize that interest rates are a potent factor in production and business activity, and for the purpose of further equalizing and of further lowering the rates of interest we favor such monetary legislation as will enable the varying needs of the season and of all sections to be promptly met in order that trade may be evenly sustained, labor steadily employed and commerce enlarged. The volume of money in circulation was never so great per capita as it is to-day.

We declare our steadfast opposition to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. No measure to that end could be considered which was without the support of the leading commercial countries of the world. However firmly Republican legislation may seem to have secured the country against the peril of base and discredited currency, the election of a Democratic President could not fail to impair the country's credit and to bring once more into question the intention of the American people to maintain upon the gold standard the parity of their money circulation. The Democratic party must be convinced that the American people will never tolerate the Chicago platform."

William McKinley, of Ohio, was nominated for President, and Theodore Roosevelt, of New York, for Vice-President.

DEMOCRATIC.—The Democratic party adopted the following declaration of principles in regard to financial matters at its convention in Kansas City, Mo., July 5:

"We reaffirm and indorse the principles of the National Democratic platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and we reiterate the demand of that platform for an American financial system, made by the American people for themselves, which shall restore and maintain a bimetallic price level, and as part of such system the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

We denounce the currency bill enacted at the last session of Congress as a step forward in the Republican policy which aims to discredit the sovereign right of the National Government to issue all money, whether coin or paper, and to bestow upon National banks the power to issue and control the volume of paper money for their own benefit. A permanent National bank currency, secured by Government bonds, must have a permanent debt to rest upon, and if the bank currency is to increase with population and business the debt must also increase. The Republican currency statement is, therefore, a statement for fastening upon the taxpayers a perpetual and growing debt for the benefit of the banks. We are opposed to this private corporation paper circulated as money, but without legal-tender qualities, and demand the retirement of the National bank notes as fast as Government paper or silver certificates can be substituted for them."

William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, was nominated for President, and Adelai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, for Vice-President.

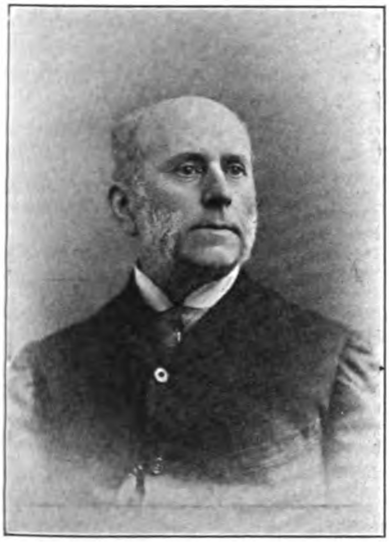
New York State Banks.

Aggregate of resources and liabilities of the 200 State banks of the State of New York, at the close of business on Saturday, May 31, 1900, as exhibited by their reports to the Superintendent of Banks:

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans and discounts, less due from directors	$204,062,295	Capital	$28,870,700
Liability of directors as makers	7,748,532	Surplus fund	18,061,078
Overdrafts	182,831	Undivided profits	10,341,966
Due from trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers	31,936,056	Due depositors on demand	251,059,315
Real estate	10,418,762	Due to trust companies, banks, bankers and brokers	39,680,478
Mortgages owned	3,777,745	Due savings banks	15,559,594
Stocks and bonds	24,363,778	Due the Treasurer of the State of New York	1,797,890
Specie	26,569,775	Amount not included under any of the above heads	467,536
U. S. legal tenders and circulating notes of National banks	20,111,961	Add for cents	323
Cash items	35,487,225		
Assets not included under any of the above heads	1,179,262		
Add for cents	673		
	$365,838,895		$365,838,895

F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS.

The banking system of Canada, which in several important respects resembles that of Scotland—where banking has reached its most perfect development—has been notable for the number of men of high character and abilities who have been identified with it. In Canada generally the banks are institutions having large capital, with a head office and branches in all parts of the country. They therefore naturally attract to their management men of the greatest capabilities. One of those thus distinguished in his profession is the subject of this sketch.



F. WOLFERSTAN THOMAS.

The late Francis Wolferstan Thomas was the son of the late Rev. F. W. Thomas, of Parkham, North Devon. He was born at Moorwinslow, Cornwall, January 9, 1834, and educated at King Edward VI. School, Sherborne, Dorsetshire. He was at first intended for the Church and then for the army, but came to Canada in 1851 and commenced work in the banking business in the service of the Bank of Upper Canada. A year later he joined the Bank of Montreal, becoming Manager of the London branch in 1865. In 1870 he was appointed General Manager of the Molsons Bank in Montreal, which office he continued to hold up to the time of his decease, which occurred on May 18. For many years Mr. Thomas was one of Montreal's prominent citizens, being a member of a number of public bodies, including the Good Government Association, Council of the Board of Arts and Manufactures, the St. John Ambulance Association, and others. He was a director of the Art Association, of the Canada Life Assurance Company and of the Mount Royal Cemetery Trust. He had also served as Chairman of the Bankers' Branch of the Board of Trade, and as a member of the council of the latter body.

Mr. Thomas took a deep interest in many worthy benevolences, and for more than twenty-five years was actively identified with the General Hospital, of which he was for some time President. He was also connected with the Mackay Institute and the Sailors' Institute, and was an ardent supporter of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and the Protestant Hospital for the Insane. In these enterprises he took a keen personal interest and contributed greatly to their success. He was a devoted adherent of the Anglican Church.

Amid these manifold interests, his first concern was always for the bank of which he was the head, and which he built up from a local institution to one of national prominence.

In all that related to the welfare of the city where he lived he was profoundly concerned, and he gave freely of his time, means and sympathies to lessen the sufferings and distresses of the unfortunate.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[All books mentioned in the following notices will be supplied at the publishers' lowest rates on application to BRADFORD RHODES & Co, 87 Maiden Lane, New York.]

A UNIVERSAL COINAGE AND INTERNATIONAL BIMETALLISM. By J. R. HAWKINS, Newark, N. J.

It is the aim of this pamphlet to present a feasible scheme for the use of gold and silver as money at the commercial value of the two metals, an undertaking that engaged the attention of the late Secretary Windom and other financial experts. Mr. Hawkins assumes that if this plan were adopted, the variation in the market values of the two metals would be very slight, but even if it were considerable he thinks that the Government and the banks could make good the difference from profits incident to note issues against their reserves of gold and silver. Mr. Hawkins appears to have a correct idea of a fundamental truth in regard to money. He says:

"In coinage neither the device nor design, the motto or expression of value stamped upon a coin, is of any value whatever in trade or commerce. The only use of the stamp is information, and a guarantee of the amount of the fine metal contained in the coin as represented by the stamp of the authority which stamps it."

It is proposed that instead of coining gold and silver into fixed denominations, the respective countries shall merely affix a stamp as a certificate of weight and fineness, the ounce being the unit. Instead of using the metals as a circulating medium they are to be purchased by the banks and governments at their market value as bullion, and to be held as a reserve for note issues in denominations of the respective countries. These note issues are to be at first from one to three times the intrinsic value of the gold and silver reserves, but are finally to be limited to the par of the reserves. The coins are not to be a legal tender, though the paper representatives of them are. It is contended that the value of these paper representatives would be unchangeable, "so that it would not make any difference whether a debt run one or a hundred years, the creditor would receive the same value for his loans that he gave at the time he made the loan, without specifying gold or silver in any contract, because the legal tender he receives would obtain the gold or silver at its market price."

TRAITE DE LA SCIENCE DES FINANCES. By PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU, *Membre de L'Institut*, etc. Two volumes. Paris: Guillaumin & Co.

The sixth edition of this valuable work of the French economist adds about 150 pages to the large amount of matter contained in the previous edition, and brings the work thoroughly up to date. It is the most comprehensive book probably in existence, in respect to methods of taxation and their practical application in different countries. The mass of information contained in it, aside from its usually sound and conservative doctrines, makes it of high value to any one who desires to study taxation and public finance. The word "finances" is given its precise meaning in French scientific literature, as referring to taxation and budgetary operations, and is only occasionally extended to problems which are strictly those of money and banking. Prof. Leroy-Beaulieu's book first discusses public revenue and then devotes the second volume to the budget and public credit.

The matter added to the fifth edition is usually in the form of supplementary notes, but occasionally changes are made in the text and new tables are inserted

where the old ones have become antiquated. In closing the first volume, the writer discusses in an interesting manner the recent decline in the elasticity of the French revenue, resulting from the checks to the growth of population and apparently to the increase of wealth. He also adds a brief discussion of the incidence of taxation, not contained in earlier editions, in which he gives due credit to the skill and learning of Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, of Columbia, in the discussion of this problem.

The subject of public loans, including sketches of the English and French debts, fills most of the second volume. This discussion, by reason of the space devoted to it, is more complete on the historical side than the valuable works in English of Prof. Bastable and Prof. H. C. Adams. A new section is given to what Prof. Leroy-Beaulieu calls *Concordats entre Etats et Creanciers*—agreements between States and their creditors—in which he discusses the recent arrangements between the Argentine Republic, Brazil, and Greece, on one side, and European capitalists on the other. He lays down a rule, which is likely to gain favor in the future with civilized States in their dealings with the irresponsible and undeveloped countries. This rule is as follows:

"A great State whose lenders are despoiled by a defaulting State ought never to hesitate to intervene officially and energetically if it has the power and is not able otherwise to ensure respect for the rights of its inhabitants. It ought not even to hesitate to employ force to establish its own control over the finances of the defaulting country. Otherwise, the absurd spectacle would be presented of a State putting its diplomacy and power in operation to prevent an isolated individual or commercial house from being despoiled by a foreigner of some hundreds of thousands of francs, while it would not intervene when numerous groups of its people were despoiled of scores or even hundreds of millions. The right is the same in both cases, and the interest involved is a hundred times greater in the second case than in the first."

Another important chapter, and the only one dealing with monetary matters, is that on the forced legal tender of Government bills. The collapse of the finances of Portugal, Spain and other decadent countries is discussed and an account given of the plans for resuming gold payments in Austria-Hungary and the successful resumption in Russia.

The work of Prof. Leroy-Beaulieu has long been known as one which no careful student could be without, and the issue of a new edition adds to its previous value.

ZANE ON BANKS AND BANKING. By JOHN M. ZANE, of the Chicago Bar; 851 pages, price $6.30. Chicago: T. H. Flood & Co.

A good work on banking law, such as the volume under review, is always welcome, as it adds to the available information relating to the rights, liabilities and duties of bankers. If those who manage banks would take care to be well posted in regard to some of the settled principles of banking law and commercial paper, much litigation and consequent unnecessary expense might be saved.

Among the many topics covered are: The right of private banking, unauthorized banking and unlawful banking acts, notice to a bank through its officers, liability of stockholders, prosecution of bank officers, liability of bank upon trust funds, liability of third parties to the bank for moneys taken by officers, nature of the depositor's and checkholder's relation to the bank, certifying checks, forged or altered paper, collections, Savings banks, clearing-houses, trust companies, etc. Also the laws governing presentment for acceptance, for payment, and the giving of notice of non-acceptance or non-payment.

The law on these and many other subjects of interest and value to bankers and commercial lawyers will be found clearly stated, and supported by numerous citations. Consultation is rendered easy by the convenient method of arrangement.

Zane on Banks and Banking is unquestionably a work that will be found of practical benefit to every bank and banker.

REMINISCENCES OF BANKING IN NEVADA AND ON THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

SIR:—The following facts in regard to the early banks and bankers of Nevada may interest your readers:

Banks in this State are not required to publish statements nor make reports to any State officer, a condition that makes it nearly impossible to give any banking statistics.

The history of banking in this State, particularly during the years from 1860 to 1875, would be characteristic and interesting reading, but there are no recorded data.

The Bank of California and Wells Fargo & Co.'s Bank, both leading banks then and now in San Francisco, established agencies very generally throughout Nevada, namely at Virginia City, Carson, Eureka, Austin, Elko, Treasure City and Hamilton, through which a large volume of business was transacted. Homer S. King, now Manager of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank in San Francisco, was very prominent in the banking business of the State at that time as the representative of that bank. John A. Paxton, since deceased, was, I understand, the financial agent of the Bank of California in the Eastern part of the State. He established the bank of Paxton & Co. at Eureka, and with Allen A. Curtis, then a prominent citizen of Austin, established the Bank of Austin in 1863. Allen A. Curtis is a capitalist now residing in San Francisco, and prominently identified with the Pacific Lumber Company. The bank of Paxton & Co. was in 1885 purchased by M. D. Foley, of Eureka, and Daniel Meyer, the banker of San Francisco, who organized the Eureka County Bank.

W. S. McCornick, who owns the large banking business of McCornick & Co. of Salt Lake City, Utah, was prominently identified with the early banking history of Austin and Pioche, and was Receiver of the First National Bank of Nevada, at Austin, which failed. Claims against the bank were purchased at heavy discounts, and the bank finally, I understand, paid deposits in full.

The White Pine County Bank was organized by a Mr. W. P. Willard, in 1873, at Hamilton, and passed from his management to Wm. Pardy, then was moved to Eureka, and went into voluntary liquidation in 1886. Mr. Pardy now resides in San Francisco, and is Manager of the Pacific States Savings, Loan and Building Company.

At Elko W. P. Freeman acted as manager for both of the agencies of Bank of California and Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, and when these banks withdrew from business there he established the bank of W. P. Freeman & Co. Mr. Freeman now resides in Tucson, Arizona. Along about 1878, John Henderson established a private bank that succeeded to the business of W. P. Freeman & Co. This business was in 1880 incorporated as the Henderson Banking Company.

In the years past during the mining excitement the Bank of California transacted a very large business through its several agencies in the State, but from time to time these have all been closed except the one at Virginia City. This agency is managed by J. W. Eckley who has been identified with it for very many years. Wm. C. Ralston of Coast fame, who was at one time Cashier of the Bank of California, was particularly active through this agency in conjunction with Senator Wm. Sharon; both men had a wonderful career in this State.

In 1875 the Nevada Bank of San Francisco was organized by John W. Mackay, James C. Flood, James G. Fair and W. S. O'Brien of this State—known as the bonanza crowd—and capitalists of San Francisco, the outgrowth I doubt not of the business methods of the Bank of California in Virginia. In due time this bank established an agency in Virginia City that divided the large business of that place until a few years ago when it was discontinued.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank until about 1890 conducted an agency at Carson that enjoyed a very large business. Its last manager was E. F. Pierce, residing now at Los Gatos, California. I believe that he was a clerk in the office during the earlier exciting times, under the management of Henry F. Rice, prominent at that time, since deceased.

About 1878, F. D. Stadtmuller, of Empire; Richard Kirman, of Virginia; Jacob Klein, Geo. Tuffley and others of Carson, organized the Carson City Savings Bank, which enjoyed a good business but was poorly managed by a Geo. B. Hill that resulted in its going into voluntary liquidation, and finally was succeeded in business by the Bullion and Exchange Bank, organized in 1884 by Senator Evan Williams, T. R. Hofer, Jacob Klein and others. Geo. W. Richard is now Cashier of this bank.

On June 17, 1871, D. A. Bender and C. T. Bender founded the bank of D. A. Bender & Co., continuing as such until July 1, 1880, when the First National Bank was organized by them. On January 1, 1896, the shareholders in the First National Bank incorporated the Washoe

County Bank to succeed to its business. C. T. Bender has through the successive changes occupied the position of Cashier, and can feel the satisfaction of the continuous and profitable growth that has followed all through. The officers of this bank are, in addition, Geo. H. Taylor, Assistant Cashier; W. O. H. Martin, President; Geo. W. Mapes, Vice-President; M. E. Ward, A. H. Manning, D. A. Bender and F. M. Lee, associate directors. Other banks that form a part of the history of Reno, are the private bank of J. E. Jones & Co., owned by J. E. Jones and J. H. Kinkead, which was succeeded by the Reno Savings Bank about the year 1874. This bank did quite a large business under the management of Mr. Kinkead but failed in 1878. In 1879 John A. Paxton and Allen A. Curtis, founded the bank of Paxton, Curtis & Co., which continued in business only for about two years when its business was turned over to the First National Bank. In 1887, M. D. Foley (of Eureka), L. Abrahams, C. C. Powning, Geo. Russell (of Elko), A. Benson, J. N. Evans, R. S. Osburn, Daniel Meyer (of San Francisco), and others organized the Bank of Nevada, which has since been favored with a very good business and is now under the executive management of M. Scheeline, Vice-President, and Mr. Osburn, Cashier.

In 1886, Geo. S. Nixon and the writer were instrumental in organizing the First National Bank of Winnemucca, which is now the only National bank in Nevada, and is enjoying a profitable and enlarging business. My banking experience commenced in 1886, and I have been associated with these two banks ever since. F. M. LEE.

RENO, Nevada, May 11, 1900.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, OF NEW YORK CITY.

The recent increase in the capital and surplus of the Hanover National Bank, of New York city, has been mentioned heretofore in the BANKERS' MAGAZINE, but something further ought to be said about the gain in the business of this bank in recent years.

On December 12, 1888, the capital was $1,000,000, surplus, $900,000, undivided profits, $315,000, and deposits, $17,500,000. By February 26, 1889, the surplus had increased to $1,000,000, with $159,000 undivided profits. Deposits had grown to nearly $20,000,000. In the eleven years since 1889 the growth has been remarkable, especially since it has not been due to absorption of any other banking institution, but has been the result of a natural and gradual building up of business. To make the comparison clear some of the figures from the statements of February 26, 1889, and June 29, 1900, are given.

	February 26, 1889.	*June 29, 1900.*
Capital	$1,000,000	$1,000,000
Surplus	1,000,000	2,350,000
Undivided profits	159,000	713,000
Deposits	19,963,000	54,450,000
Total resources	$23,271,600	$71,062,100

It must be stated that United States deposits are not included in the above figures. This item amounted to $1,100,000 on February 26, 1889, and to $5,331,000 on June 29, 1900. Nor does the statement on the latter date show the increased capital and surplus. On July 2 the capital was $3,000,000 and the surplus $5,000,000.

The strength of the Hanover National Bank is so well attested by these figures, compiled from the bank's official reports, that but little more need be said. In the magnitude of its business it now stands third in the list of the great financial institutions of the city, and all things considered its growth has not been surpassed. Since its liabilities to the public have grown so rapidly, the addition to the capital and surplus was unquestionably a prudent measure.

The officers who are responsible for this policy of progress and success are:

President, Jas. T. Woodward; Vice-Presidents, James M. Donald and Wm. Halls, Jr., Cashier, Wm. Logan; Assistant Cashiers, Wm. I. Lighthipe and Elmer E. Whittaker; Second Assistant Cashier, Henry R. Carse and Alexander D. Cambell.

The directors are: James T. Woodward, President; Vernon H. Brown, of Vernon H. Brown & Co., agents Cunard Steamship Line; William Barbour, President the Barbour Brothers Company; Sigourney W. Fay, of Wendell, Fay & Co., dry goods commission (woolens); Martin S. Fechheimer, of Fechheimer, Fishel & Co., wholesale clothing; Hudson Hoagland, merchant; Lucius Moore, merchant; William Rockefeller, President Standard Oil Company of New York; James Stillman, of Woodward & Stillman, merchants; Elijah P. Smith, of Woodward, Baldwin & Co., dry goods commission (cottons); James Henry Smith, of Geddes & Smith, bankers; Isidor Straus, of L. Straus & Sons, importers of china and glassware; James M. Donald, Vice-President; William Halls, Jr., Vice-Pres.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Abstract of reports of condition of National banks in the United States on Dec. 2, 1899, Feb. 13, 1900 and April 26, 1900. Total number of banks Dec. 2, 1899, 3,602; Feb. 13, 1900, 3,664; April 26, 1900, 3,631.

RESOURCES.	*Dec. 2, 1899.*	*Feb. 13, 1900.*	*Apr. 26, 1900.*
Loans and discounts	$2,479,819,494	$2,481,579,945	$2,566,084,990
Overdrafts	33,681,870	23,503,096	19,064,580
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	234,408,460	236,283,870	265,340,570
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	81,265,940	111,515,980	112,251,540
U. S. bonds on hand	17,717,840	15,456,700	19,677,890
Premiums on U. S. bonds	17,375,215	19,891,968	12,587,612
Stocks, securities, etc	325,490,163	330,623,075	337,094,245
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	79,4[illegible]6,858	79,520,503	79,517,887
Other real estate and mortgages owned	29,662,473	28,701,933	27,682,919
Due from National banks	198,611,069	200,720,520	200,099,719
Due from State banks and bankers	60,155,021	54,057,565	58,484,523
Due from approved reserve agents	345,556,047	375,117,371	404,956,529
Checks and other cash items	21,432,440	22,517,303	17,516,013
Exchanges for clearing-house	90,514,921	186,011,991	147,354,617
Bills of other National banks	17,522,237	19,736,286	24,846,436
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	1,013,122	1,226,162	1,219,635
Specie	314,825,376	339,577,824	358,051,069
Legal-tender notes	101,675,795	122,466,493	139,838,063
U. S. certificates of deposit	13,055,000	14,500,000	6,360,000
Five per cent. redemption fund	10,298,929	10,306,422	11,941,751
Due from Treasurer U. S.	1,821,144	1,595,729	2,036,250
Total	$4,475,343,923	$4,674,910,713	$4,811,956,048
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock paid in	$606,725,265	$613,084,465	$617,051,455
Surplus fund	250,367,691	252,869,088	253,724,596
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes	113,958,857	111,003,876	130,032,604
National bank notes outstanding	204,925,357	204,912,546	236,250,300
State bank notes outstanding	53,104	53,099	53,099
Due to other National banks	502,595,827	536,997,249	578,200,265
Due to State banks and bankers	293,721,662	318,875,604	397,271,226
Dividends unpaid	1,184,368	1,261,321	1,497,651
Individual deposits	2,380,610,361	2,481,847,035	2,449,212,656
U. S. deposits	73,866,941	103,781,155	102,791,876
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	6,158,557	5,484,822	5,674,842
Notes and bills rediscounted	5,001,309	3,695,152	3,810,654
Bills payable	13,546,905	7,670,595	8,106,206
Liabilities other than those above	22,627,712	33,374,701	28,278,612
Total	$4,475,343,923	$4,674,910,713	$4,811,956,048

Changes in the principal items of resources and liabilities of National banks as shown by the returns on April 26, 1900, as compared with the returns on Feb. 13, 1900 and April 5, 1899.

ITEMS.	SINCE FEB. 13, 1900.		SINCE APR. 5, 1899.	
	Increase.	*Decrease.*	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
Loans and discounts	$84,455,045	....	$162,624,094	....
U. S. bonds	34,012,950	....	52,183,420	....
Due from National banks, State banks and bankers and reserve agents	33,645,314	....	....	$20,690,091
Specie	18,473,244	....	....	6,111,483
Legal tenders	17,371,570	....	29,602,640	....
U. S. certificates for legal tenders	....	$8,140,000	....	18,460,000
Capital stock	3,966,990	....	9,788,885	....
Surplus and other profits	19,884,235	....	43,899,450	....
Circulation	31,337,754	....	32,421,030	....
Due to National and State banks and bankers	119,598,637	....	43,123,226	....
Individual deposits	....	82,634,378	11,989,238	....
United States Government deposits	....	799,258	21,293,881	....
Bills payable and rediscounts	551,115	....	4,620,798	....
Total resources	137,045,335	....	172,817,888	....

OPEN LETTERS FROM BANKERS.

AN INTERCHANGE OF OPINION BY THE MAGAZINE'S READERS.

MONEY ORDERS ISSUED BY BANKS.

Editor Bankers' Magazine:

SIR: The suggestion of Mr. Marble, of Los Angeles, on "money orders issued by banks," published in the February number, seems to be along a practical line and would if applied with proper strength result in great advantage to our present exchange system, which certainly is far from complete as a means of transmitting small sums.

The plan as suggested is merely in the abstract, and might be enlarged upon with interest, if given space in your valuable journal.

This central clearing-house should by delegated authority represent the associated banks, issuing to all members a uniform blank check, which would become familiar to all, both in its appearance and use, emboying its advantage in the wording with no conditions to embarrass or confuse the purchaser.

It would not be difficult to arrange whereby these checks could be paid in the central cities of England and the Continent at the current rate of exchange, but they should in this country be cashed absolutely without cost to the payee. It will perhaps be easier to explain my idea from the following sketch:

Issued..............190 , by No.... $.............

THE ASSOCIATED BANKS

Will pay to the order of ....

....DOLLARS

in current funds.

Signed ....

This check will be paid at its agencies in any city of 5,000 inhabitants or more without cost, and in all central cities of England and the Continent at the current rate of exchange if presented within ninety days from date of issue.

At the clearing-house accounts would be kept with both the paying and issuing bank, to be designated by a number given at the time of entrance to the association. A uniform fee charged for these checks and their universal use with the indirect advantages, would be sufficient inducement to establish agencies in every city of at least 5,000 inhabitants which would be sufficiently near any location to insure their currency without cost. To join such an association would require a certain deposit with the clearing-house, and agreement guaranteeing endorsements, or other requirements which would seem wise. All checks when received to be endorsed by number of paying bank and sent direct for account to central clearing-house as a credit for further issue. The deposit of any member not being allowed to fall below a certain sum, which would authorize the clearing-house to draw upon the member without notice. Not more than one agent would be needed in a city, but a greater number would in no wise be undesirable.

Such a plan, if sufficiently strong at its inception, would grow to displace the express and post office orders to a large extent, and increase the general usefulness of the banking fraternity to the general public. It would not interfere with the present bank draft, but would be an auxiliary help that could become a universal system as by experience it became perfected in use.

Would this subject be of sufficient importance to merit a place on the programme of the bankers' convention this year? FRANK WELTON, *Cashier First Nat. Bank.*

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., June 5.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

This Department includes a complete list of NEW NATIONAL BANKS (furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency), STATE AND PRIVATE BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, DISSOLUTIONS AND FAILURES, etc., under their proper State heads for easy reference.

NEW YORK CITY.

—It is announced that arrangements had been completed to organize a new bank, which will occupy the quarters of the old Tradesmen's National Bank at the corner of Beach street and West Broadway. It will be know as the National Securities Bank, and will have $250,000 capital and $250,000 surplus.

The organizers are Willis S. Paine, J. Maus Schermerhorn, Julius Kaufmann and Wm. McComb. Mr. Paine is President of the Trust Company of New York. He was for some time Superintendent of the State Banking Department, and was the first President of the State Trust Company. He will continue President of the Trust Company of New York.

—James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, is now a director of the Bank of the Metropolis.

—The statement of the Produce Exchange Trust Company, as of June 30, shows among its resources New York city bonds amounting to $2,514,172, demand loans $2,084,989 and cash $2,206,989. The company reports deposits of nearly $5,500,000 and it shows a surplus of $2 500,000 and undivided profits of $123,792.

—Wm. S. Witham, President of a number of banks in Georgia and owner of several cotton mills, was a recent visitor to New York in company with over 100 of his employees, accompanied by a number of ladies. The tour of the party included Asbury Park and other Atlantic coast resorts. At Asbury Park a conference was held, addresses being made by C. A. Pugsley and Alvah Trowbridge, of New York, and by the Cashiers of the various banks represented. In this city the bank Cashiers and their friends visited the clearing-house and other points of interest. It is the policy of the banks of which Mr. Witham is President to require the employees to take two weeks' vacation every year, and the Cashiers must either attend the conventions of the Georgia Bankers' Association or go on the annual excursions.

—The Nineteenth Ward Bank, Jos. J. Kittle President, has purchased Nos. 953 and 955 Third avenue, northeast corner of Fifty-seventh street, and will alter the building and put in all modern improvements.

—Adolph Rothstein, prominently connected with banking and financial affairs in Russia, was a recent visitor in this city, his object being the establishment of closer financial relations between Russia and this country. On the evening of June 20 a dinner was given to Mr. Rothstein at the Metropolitan Club by James Stillman, President of the National City Bank.

—F. W. Coler has retired from the firm of W. N. Coler & Co., bankers and brokers, his interest in the firm having been acquired by W. N. Coler, the senior member, who will again enter actively into business.

—The Trust Company of America, Ashbel P. Fitch, President, has published its first annual statement, showing a total surplus and undivided profits of $2,716,626. The deposits have reached the large amount of $10,911,343. The investments consist, among others, of over $2,400,000 in United States and New York city bonds, $9,472,554 amount loaned on collateral, $799,258 cash on hand and in bank and $3,019,345 in railroad bonds and stocks.

— Messrs. J. & W. Seligman & Co. are interested in the First National Bank which is being organized with $100,000 capital in Honolulu, Hawaii. Other names in the organization papers are Bruce Cartwright, Geo. W. MacFarlane and B. R. Banning, Honolulu, and Daniel Meyer and E. R. Lilienthal, of San Francisco.

— The annual report of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York for 1899-1900 commends the new currency law, but regards it rather as a beginning of a thoroughly scientific revision of our financial system than as a conclusive measure. A part of the report says:

"It is gratifying to record that, through all the agitation of the currency question which has disturbed the country for years past, the members of this Chamber have stood loyal and steadfast to that which has been sound and true, and, being in close touch with the markets

of the world, they have the sooner learned what was needed for the upbuilding and permanence of the credit of the nation; therefore, they now see the incoming of an era of business development which will far exceed that which has gone before, and, seeing this, they still urge for further legislation to the end that commerce may have in finance as perfect a tool for its work as has been given to it in all other parts of this mighty engine of modern progress."

—On June 12 Gates D. Fahnestock succeeded James R. Cowing, resigned, as second Vice-President and Secretary of the Franklin Trust Co., Brooklyn. Mr. Fahnestock has been for some years past prominently connected with the International Navigation Co., owners of the American and Red Star Line of steamers.

—Orlando F. Thomas has been admitted as a general partner in the firm of Thomas & Post.

—The North American Trust Co. has removed into its own new building at Broadway and Cedar street.

—Loftin Love, formerly Cashier of the Corn Exchange Bank, has become Assistant Cashier of the Germania Bank.

—David B. Sickels, a Vice-President of the American Surety Co., has applied to the Comptroller of the Currency for permission to organize the Waldorf National Bank, with $200,000 capital. It will probably be located in the Borough of Manhattan, on the upper East side.

—George J. Gould was recently elected a director of the American Surety Co.

—Hugh J. Grant, Receiver for the St. Nicholas Bank, submitted his final report to Justice Smyth, in the Supreme Court, June 6, and asked for his discharge.

Mr. Grant was appointed Receiver in December, 1896, and in the first two years paid off more than $2,000,000 in claims. He was entitled to about $100,000 in commissions, being at the rate of five per cent. on collections, but accepted a little over $12,000 a year, or $25,000 for the two years, waiving all other claims for fees, the amount thus saved being credited to the bank.

In his report he says that he has a balance of $41,000. This amount will be used in paying the interest so far as it goes. Counsel for the Receiver, Bowers & Sands, who were paid $23,000, ask for $8,000 in addition.

—The National Realty and Loan Society of this city, which has been at work organizing a National Real Estate Association, informs the MAGAZINE that a convention of real estate brokers and dealers has been called to meet in Chicago August 30 to September 1, in order to organize a national association. This will occur during the National Encampment of the Grand Army and delegates can obtain half fare rates.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Maine Bank Reports.—Semi-annual returns for the Savings banks and banking and trust companies of Maine, on April 26, show that the fifty-one Savings banks had deposits on that date amounting to $65,672,769—an increase of over $1,663,000 since October 28, 1899. In the same time the resources of the seventeen trust and banking companies have increased from $11,802,252 to $12,207,547.

Reduction of Capital.—By nearly a unanimous vote the shareholders of the First National Bank, Norwich, Conn., recently decided to reduce the capital stock of the bank from $400,000 to $300,000.

Phenix, R. I.—The Phenix National Bank, of Phenix, will, it is reported, shortly reorganize as the Phenix Trust Co., with $100,000 capital, the same as at present. Although the bank has done a prosperous and growing business, it has been decided to make the change, as the trust company form of organization (which has lately been adopted by a number of the National banks of the State) offers better opportunities for profit.

National Bank Absorbed.—The Woonsocket (R. I.) National Bank has been absorbed by the Indusarial Trust Co., of Providence, and will be operated in the future as a branch of that institution. The merged bank was organized as the Woonsocket Falls Bank in 1828, and reorganized under the National system in 1865. It has never missed a semi-annual dividend.

Boston.—The Boston Clearing-House Association has adopted the following rules and regulations regarding collections outside the city of Boston by banks and trust companies, in force on and after July 1, 1900:

SECTION I. These rules and regulations shall apply to all members of the Association, and to all banks or trust companies or others clearing through such members. The parties to which the same so apply are hereinafter described as collecting banks.

SEC. 2. For ALL ITEMS collected for account of the governments of the United States, the State of Massachusetts, or the city of Boston, for New England *checks* collectible *at par* through the Boston Clearing-House, and for ITEMS payable in the cities of New York, Providence, Albany, Troy, Jersey City, Newark, Hoboken, Bayonne, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the charges shall in all cases be discretionary with the collecting bank, and shall not be governed by the provisions of these rules and regulations.

SEC. 3. For ALL ITEMS payable at any point in New England, excepting items on the city of Providence, R. I., and checks on those banking institutions which pay checks on themselves sent through the Boston Clearing-House by remitting therefor *promptly* on receipt thereof, *without charge*, checks on some member of the Boston or New York Clearing-House, or upon some banking institution clearing through some such member, the collecting bank shall charge not less than one-tenth of one per cent. of the amount of the items respectively, and in no case less than ten cents upon any one item, but all such items received from any one depositor or correspondent on the same day may be added together and treated as one item for the purpose of fixing the amount to be charged.

SEC. 4. For ALL ITEMS received, except on the points declared discretionary in Section 2, payable at points in Delaware, District of Columbia, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Canada, the collecting bank shall charge not less than one-tenth of one per cent. of the amount of the items respectively, and in no case less than ten cents upon any one item; but all items described in this section received from any one depositor or correspondent on the same day may be added together and treated as one item for the purpose of fixing the amount to be charged.

SEC. 5. For ALL ITEMS payable at points in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Indian Territory, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington and Wyoming, the collecting bank shall charge not less than one-quarter of one per cent. of the amount of the items respectively, and in no case less than ten cents upon any one item: but all items described in this section received from any one depositor or correspondent on the same day may be added together and treated as one item for the purpose of fixing the amount to be charged.

SEC. 6. The charges herein specified are in all cases to be collected at the time of deposit or not later than the tenth day of the following calendar month. No collecting bank shall directly or indirectly allow any abatement, rebate or return, for or on account of such charges, or make in any form any compensation therefor.

SEC. 7. In case any member of the association shall learn that these rules and regulations have been violated by any of the collecting banks, it shall immediately report the facts to the chairman of the clearing-house committee, or in his absence to the Manager of the clearing-house. Upon receiving information from any source that there has been a violation of the same, said chairman, or in his absence said Manager, shall call a meeting of the committee. The committee shall investigate the facts and determine whether a formal hearing is necessary. In case the committee so concludes, it shall instruct the Manager to formulate charges and present them to the committee. A copy of the charges, together with written notice of the time and place fixed for hearing regarding the same, shall be served upon the collecting bank charged with such violation, which shall have the right at any hearing to introduce such relevant evidence and submit such argument as it may desire. The committee shall hear whatever relevant evidence may be offered by any person and whatever arguments may be submitted, and shall determine whether the charges are sustained. In case it reaches the conclusion that they are, the committee shall call a special meeting of the association and report thereto the facts with its conclusions. If the report of the committee is approved by the association, the collecting bank charged with such violation shall pay to the association the sum of one thousand dollars; and in case of a second violation of these rules and regulations any collecting bank may also, in the discretion of the association, be excluded from using its privileges directly or indirectly, and, if it is a member, expelled from the association.

—Samuel Carr has been elected a director of the National Bank of Commerce, to succeed the late Caleb H. Warner.

Banks Will Consolidate.—It is announced that the Mechanicks' National Bank, of Newburyport, Mass., is to consolidate with the Ocean National Bank. The Mechanicks' National Bank has $150,000 capital, and it is the oldest bank in Newburyport, having been organized in 1818. The Ocean Bank dates its existence from 1833, and also has $150,000 capital.

Change in Banking Hours.—On and after June 18, 1900, the National banks of Haverhill, Mass., will be open each legal banking day from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., except Saturdays, when they will close at 12.30 P. M., by a vote of their directors.

MIDDLE STATES.

Baltimore, Md.—Stockholders of the Central Real Estate and Trust Co. have voted to retire one-half the capital stock of the company, making it $500,000 and the surplus $125,000.

—Carter G. Osburn succeeds Charles T. Crane as Cashier of the Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, Mr. Crane having been elected President.

—William Ingle has been elected Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, to succeed E. H. Thomson, whose resignation, to take effect July 1, was announced some time ago. Mr.

Thomson retires to go into the banking and brokerage business with his sons. Mr. Ingle has been Assistant Cashier of the bank for about a year and a half, being promoted to that position from a teller's desk.

—The banking house of Alexander Brown & Sons has been transferred to temporary quarters in the old National Mechanics' Bank building, pending the completion of the new structure which is to be occupied exclusively by the firm.

—At a special meeting of the shareholders of the National Exchange Bank, June 27, the proposition to increase the capital stock from $600,000 to $1,000,000, to meet the growing business of the bank, was acted upon favorably. Of the new stock 2,000 shares will be allotted to present shareholders in the proportion of one share of new stock for every three shares now held by them. The remaining 2,000 shares, together with such portion of the shares offered to present shareholders as shall not be subscribed for by them prior to July 15, will be sold to friends of the bank. The subscription price is fixed at $150 per share. When the new stock is paid up, the National Exchange Bank will have $1,000,000 capital and surplus and profits of $500,000 or over.

Philadelphia.—Jacob H. Schiff, of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York, and a director of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, has been added to the board of the Franklin National Bank. The bank is now a member of the clearing-house.

—The plans for the new Southwestern National Bank, at Broad and South streets, are now in hands of contractors. It will be two stories high, in the modern Renaissance style, with base of red sandstone. The body of the structure will be Pompeiian fire-flashed brick, with heavy terra-cotta cornice. The main entrance will be on Broad street, with polished red granite caps supporting the cornice and ornamental stone balustrade. The interior will be handsomely fitted up and all modern improvements will be introduced. The building will be fireproof, and is to be ready for occupancy December 1.

Appointed Bank Examiner.—Martin V. Dager, Cashier of the First National Bank, Asbury Park, N. J., has been appointed a State Bank Examiner for New Jersey.

Bank Capital Increased.—On June 12 the Bank of New Rochelle, N. Y., filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of increase of its capital stock from $30,000 to $100,000.

Private Bank Merged.—The private bank of P. Bentel & Co., Freedom, Pa., has been merged into the new Freedom National Bank.

Port Jefferson, L. I.—The First National Bank of Port Jefferson, one of the most vigorous of Suffolk county's new financial institutions, was organized in the fall of 1897 with a paid-up capital stock of $50,000. It now has a total of surplus and undivided profits of $11,000.

It is soon to move into a new home, being built especially for it by one of the prominent directors of the institution, who will rent the property to the bank, giving the stockholders the option to buy it any time they may deem expedient.

The new building will be of brick with a pressed brick front, with water table and front steps of Leete's Island granite and sills and lintels of sandstone. The first floor will contain a Cashier's room, banking and directors' room, vault, closet, etc., and all modern improvements in fixtures. The second floor will be divided into office rooms. The building, when completed, will be the most up-to-date in town, and its location upon a most desirable site.

The bank has prospered satisfactorily since its organization and this is owing largely to the zeal with which its 130 stockholders bring business to it from every quarter.

The officers of the bank are: Orange T. Fanning, President; M. L. Chambers, Vice-President; Frank A. Kline, Cashier. Other directors: John R. Corwin, Coe D. Smith, Daniel R. Davis, John Biddle, Irving M. Sweezey, M. V. B. Brewster, Thomas N. Bayles, Benjamin F. Jayne, Thomas O'Donnell, Charles C. Tooker, William Risley.

Mamaroneck, N. Y.—The First National Bank has been organized here by converting the Mamaroneck Bank, a State institution, into a National bank. From its incorporation on September 14, 1891, with $35,000 capital, the Mamaroneck Bank has prospered until it had $35,000 surplus and $6,000 undivided profits. Before entering the National system the paid-up capital was increased to $50,000 and the surplus to the same amount, with about $8,000 undivided profits. On June 8 a certificate of incorporation was issued by the Comptroller of the Currency to the First National Bank of Mamaroneck, the charter number being 5411. Bradford Rhodes, Editor of the BANKERS' MAGAZINE, is President, David F. Britt, Vice-President, and R. G. Brewer, Cashier. The officers and directors are the same as before the conversion from a State to a National institution.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Allen W. McEldowney, teller of the Second National Bank, has been elected Assistant Cashier of the Pittsburg National Bank of Commerce, succeeding his brother, H. C. McEldowney, elected President of the Union Trust Co.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Birmingham, Ala.—At a recent meeting of the directors of the Birmingham Trust and Savings Co. C. M. Williamson was elected Assistant Cashier. He is well and favorably known,

and for more than ten years has been identified with banking interests here. The Birmingham Trust and Savings Co. has largely increased its business lately, and at the last quarterly meeting declared a dividend of three per cent. and made a substantial addition to surplus.

Atlanta, Ga.—The directors of the Lowry National Bank at a recent meeting declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. out of their net earnings for the past six months, payable on and after July 10.

The Lowry National Bank succeeded the Lowry Banking Company a short time ago. The directors are: Thomas Egleston, S. M. Inman, R. J. Lowry, Thomas D. Meador, John Oliver, Joseph T. Orme and St. Julien Ravenel.

Savannah, Ga.—W. F. McCauley, who has been Cashier of the Chatham Bank, succeeds the late W. G. Cann as Cashier of the Savannah Bank and Trust Co.

WESTERN STATES

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The National City Bank is preparing to rebuild its banking quarters, giving greatly enlarged room and the modern conveniences.

A Pioneer National Bank.—The First National Bank, of Richmond, Indiana, opened its doors for business thirty-seven years ago, and they have never been closed since in business hours—it never having suspended payment. It was the seventeenth National bank organized and authorized to do business in the United States. The original board of nine directors was composed of the following gentlemen: Lewis Burk, John W. Grubbs, Isaac P. Evans, Joshua Holland, Andrew F. Scott, Edward W. Yarrington, John H. Moorman, James Van Uxem and James E. Reeves. Mr. Reeves is the only one now living; he was elected President at the commencement and still retains that position, now ending his thirty-seventh consecutive year. Edward W. Yarrington was elected first Cashier and Clements W. Ferguson teller. J. F. Elder is the present Cashier.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The Forest City Savings Bank Co. has amended its articles of incorporation by changing its capital stock from 2,000 shares of $50 each to 1,000 shares of $100 each.

—E. W. Moore, desiring to attend to other business interests, has been elected Vice-President of the Dime Savings and Trust Co., and the more active office which Mr. Moore has heretofore filled, that of Secretary and Treasurer, has been given to Frank H. Townsend, who was Assistant Treasurer. Mr. Moore, in addition to serving the bank as Vice-President, will be a member of the bank's finance committee.

—E. W. Fisher and others are organizing the Genessee Avenue Banking and Savings Co. with $50,000 capital.

St. Joseph, Mich.—The Commercial State Bank recently applied to the Bank Commissioner for permission to increase its capital stock from $25,000 to $50,000.

Bloomington, Neb.—R. C. Kirkbride was recently appointed Assistant Cashier of the Franklin County Bank.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Union Trust Co. recently declared a semi-annual dividend of 2½ per cent. and an extra dividend of one per cent. on its capital stock, and carried $30,000 to the surplus fund.

Louisville, Ky.—Henry D. Ormsby, discount clerk at the Citizens' National Bank, was recently elected Cashier of the Southern National Bank, to succeed J. W. Nichols, deceased. Mr. Ormsby is a young man of wide and successful experience in banking. For fifteen years he was connected with the Merchants' National Bank, and was also with the American National for some years.

Denver, Col.—It is reported that Boston capitalists have been looking over the field here lately with a view to establishing another National bank.

Detroit, Mich.—Wm. Livingstone, who has been a director of the Dime Savings Bank from the time of its organization, was recently elected President to succeed the late S. M. Cutcheon.

—Joseph W. Dailey has been elected President of the Detroit River Savings Bank, to succeed A. A. Parker, who resigned on account of ill health. Mr. Dailey was one of those active in organizing the bank and has always been a director.

—On June 11 the Dime Savings Bank opened for business in its new quarters in the Hammond Building. Among the many who called to offer congratulations were Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Dewey.

Bank Reorganized.—The Citizens' Bank, of Delphi, Ind., has undergone some changes in its ownership and management. James A. Shirk, who has been Cashier and active in directing the affairs of the bank for the past ten years, will be President and Charles B. Shafer, Assistant Cashier.

Iowa Banks Increase Capital.—The State Savings Bank, of Lamoni, Ioa., has increased its capital stock from $14,000 to $20,000.

—The People's Savings Bank, of Pella, Ioa., has increased its capital from $20,000 to $25,000.

Chicago.—It is announced that a plan has been arrranged for the absorption of a part of the business of the Lincoln National Bank by the Bankers National Bank. Under the arrangement as announced the Bankers National will take over the deposits of the Lincoln National and a sufficient amount of the assets to meet them, the other liabilities of the bank being liquidated in the usual way. A meeting of the shareholders of the Lincoln National Bank is to be held on July 30 to vote on the proposition. If the plan goes through, the deposits of the Bankers National will be increased to over $10,250,000.

—Plans for consolidating the Union National Bank with the First National are reported to be progressing favorably.

—The Merchants' Loan and Trust Co. recently moved from Washington and Dearborn streets to Adams and Clark streets.

Milwaukee, Wis.—On July 2 the business of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Bank was transferred to the Marine National Bank of Milwaukee, capital, $300,000. The Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Co. was established in 1839 by George Smith and Alexander Mitchell, and is one of the oldest and best-known banks in the West. Under the reorganization the officers will remain as heretofore, except that John Johnston, the Cashier, has been elected an additional Vice-President and Arthur H. Lindsay made Cashier in place of Mr. Johnston.

West Superior, Wis.—Mention was made in the June number of the MAGAZINE of the death of Frank Ostrander, President of the Northwestern National Bank of Superior, and of the very high standard of the management of the bank under his direction. The directors have fortunately secured a successor who will continue to carry out the successful policy of Mr. Ostrander. The new President, chosen on June 16, is Mr. W. H. Slack, former National Bank Examiner for the State of Wisconsin, who will bring to the position an extensive experience in practical banking.

Kansas City, Mo.—On July 1 J. R. Dominick, who resigned as Cashier of the American National Bank June 26, was succeeded by G. B. Gray.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Comptroller's certificate declaring Los Angeles, Cal., a reserve city, under the provisions of Sections 5191 and 5192 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, has been issued upon the application of all the National banks in the city.

San Francisco, Cal.—The heavy license tax on banks is thus denounced by the "News-Letter" in a recent issue:

"Upon the principle of 'any port in a storm' our supervisors are intent upon breaking into the vaults of the private banks in order to weather the financial stress in which they now find themselves. On and after the first of next month, individuals and corporations doing a banking business will have to pay into the city treasury as high as $600 a quarter as a license fee for permission to do business. The money is needed—there can be no doubt about that. But a tax upon active capital has always been scouted as being opposed to political economy and good business policy. To meet the present emergency the proposed fee may be submitted to for a time, but it will ultimately be resisted to its undoing. The banks pay very high taxes on their buildings and property already, and if temporary help were required, we have no doubt they could have been appealed to successfully. Their interest in the credit of the city is second to no other class of business men. Money used in developing enterprises is not a fit subject for special taxation. The banks, to save themselves, will presently demand higher interest for accommodation."

Tacoma, Wash.—The annual convention of the Washington Bankers' Association was held in this city July 12, 13 and 14 under the auspices of the associated banks of Tacoma. "Bank Taxation," "The Revenue Tax," "The Country Banker," and "The Young Man in Banking" were some of the topics discussed. The meeting will be more fully reported in the August MAGAZINE.

CANADA.

Banks to Unite.—The directors of the Canadian Bank of Commerce have entered into an arrangement to absorb the business of the Bank of British Columbia, subject to the approval of the shareholders of the two banks and of Her Majesty's Government.

Under the plan the Canadian Bank of Commerce will assume the liabilities of the Bank of British Columbia and give in exchange for the surplus shares in the Canadian Bank of Commerce amounting to $2,000,000 and $312,000 cash. The succeeding bank will have $8,000,000 capital and $2,000,000 surplus, and the combined assets will be $50,517,381. With the two banks merged the Canadian Bank of Commerce will have twenty branches in the Pacific Provinces and States and will acquire an old-established office in London.

Toronto.—An increase of the capital of the Dominion Bank is reported, from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000. Net profits for the past year were about fourteen per cent.

Private Bankers Assign.—Upon the demand of the liquidators of La Banque Ville Marie the private banking firm of Wm. Weir & Sons, Montreal, recently made an assignment, with $52,156 direct liabilities and $2,015 indirect. Individual assignments were also made by Somerville Weir and Godfrey Weir, members of the firm, with personal liabilities of $26,000 and $7,825 respectively.

Unclaimed Bank Balances.—The report of dividends remaining unpaid and unclaimed balances in the chartered banks of the Dominion of Canada, for five years and upwards prior to December 31, 1899, has just been issued by the Government. It shows the amounts under these two heads for the years 1898 and 1899 to have been as follows:

	1898.	*1899.*
Unpaid dividends	$3,920.18	$5,148.65
Unclaimed balances	405,776.66	379,454.40

If the sums to the credit of these inactive accounts on December 31, 1899, were apportioned equally amongst the forty banks holding them, it would give to each an average of $94,863.60. Generally the sums belonging to each account are small, in most cases less than one dollar, but in a few instances exceeding $1,000.

Canadian Bank of Commerce.—At the thirty-third annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, held in the banking house in Toronto June 19, the directors presented the following report, covering the year ending May 31:

The balance at credit of profit and loss account, brought forward from last year, was	$55,738.53
The net profits for the year ending May 31, after providing for all bad and doubtful debts, amounted to	766,582.52
Making in all	$822,321.05
Which has been appropriated as follows:	
Dividends Nos. 65 and 66, at seven per cent. per annum	$420,000.00
Transferred to rest account	250,000.00
Written off bank premises	100,000.00
Transferred to pension fund	10,000.00
Grant to national patriotic fund	5,000.00
Grant to fund for relief of sufferers by Ottawa fire	2,500.00
Balance carried forward	34,821.05
Total	$822,321.05

The usual careful revaluation of the entire assets of the bank has been made, and all bad and doubtful debts have been amply provided for.

The Bank of Montreal.—This famous institution, which has the heaviest capitalization of any bank in the Western Hemisphere, is to be congratulated on the showing made in the annual report presented at the eighty-second yearly meeting of the shareholders on June 4. Following is the report for the year ending April 30:

Balance of profit and loss account, April 30, 1899		$1,102,792.72
Profits for the year ended April 30, 1900, after deducting charges of management and making full provision for all bad and doubtful debts		1,524,388.08
		$2,627,180.80
Dividend 5 per cent., paid December 1, 1899	$600,000.00	
Dividend 5 per cent., payable June 1, 1900	600,000.00	
	$1,200,000.00	
Amount credited to rest account	1,000,000.00	2,200,000.00
Balance of profit and loss carried forward		$427,180.80

The capital of the Bank of Montreal is $12,000,000; surplus, $7,000,000; undivided profits, $427,180; notes in circulation, $6,161,649; deposits not bearing interest, $10,709,069; deposit-bearing interest, $41,936,536. Its total resources are $73,852,197.

MEXICO.

City of Mexico.—The American Bank here is doing a prosperous business, declaring a six per cent. semi-annual dividend on July 1 and passing $50,000 to surplus. Deposits are $1,024,289; cash on hand and in bank, $744,401; loans and discounts, $892,346. The capital is $537,500.

Failures, Suspensions and Liquidations.

Illinois.—The Farmers and Merchants' Bank, of Mulberry Grove, established in February last with a stated capital of $12,000, closed May 31, and the owners are reported as having absconded. Deposit liabilities were $7,200.

Vermont.—On June 9 the Randolph Savings Bank closed, owing to a depreciation of its securities. It is estimated that depositors will get about all but five per cent. of their claims. Deposits were $342,649 at the date of the last annual report to the State officials. C. H. Maxham has been appointed Receiver.

NEW BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICES, ETC.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of new National banks organized since our last report. Names of officers and other particulars regarding these new National banks will be found under the different State headings.

NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED.

5395—First National Bank, Selma, California. Capital, $50,000.
5396—First National Bank, Carrollton, Ohio. Capital, $25,000.
5397—Superior National Bank, Superior, Nebraska. Capital, $25,000.
5398—First National Bank, Rossville, Illinois. Capital, $35,000.
5399—First National Bank, Moulton, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
5400—Hartington National Bank, Hartington, Nebraska. Capital, $40,000.
5401—First National Bank, Nowata, Indian Territory. Capital, $25,000.
5402—First National Bank, Lost Nation, Iowa. Capital, $25,000.
5403—Ocean Grove National Bank, Ocean Grove, New Jersey. Capital, $25,000.
5404—Cotton National Bank, Oakland, Indian Territory. Capital, $25,000.
5405—First National Bank, Cloquet, Minnesota. Capital, $50,000.
5406—First National Bank, Winnebago City, Minnesota. Capital, $25,000.
5407—First National Bank, Falconer, New York. Capital, $25,000.
5408—First National Bank, Fessenden, North Dakota. Capital, $25,000.
5409—First National Bank, Mount Vernon, Texas. Capital, $30,000.
5410—Farmers' National Bank, Taylorville, Illinois. Capital, $100,000.
5411—First National Bank, Mamaroneck, New York. Capital, $50,000.
5412—First National Bank, Chelsea, Iowa. Capital, $25,000.
5413—Rawlins National Bank, Rawlins, Wyoming. Capital, $50,000.
5414—First National Bank, Woodsfield, Ohio. Capital, $50,000.
5415—First National Bank, Durand, Michigan. Capital, $25,000.
5416—Carlstadt National Bank, Carlstadt, New Jersey. Capital, $30,000.
5417—First National Bank, Roff, Indian Territory. Capital, $25,000.
5418—First National Bank, Okmulgee, Indian Territory. Capital, $25,000.
5419—First National Bank, Loomis, Nebraska. Capital, $25,000.
5420—First National Bank, New London, Iowa. Capital, $25,000.
5421—First National Bank, Frederica, Delaware. Capital, $25,000.
5422—First National Bank, Bartlett, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
5423—Martin County National Bank, Fairmont, Minnesota. Capital, $25,000.
5424—First National Bank, Guthrie Center, Iowa. Capital, $30,000.
5425—First National Bank, Ada, Ohio. Capital, $25,000.
5426—Cumberland County National Bank, Neoga, Illinois. Capital, $25,000.
5427—City National Bank, Tiffin, Ohio. Capital, $100,000.
5428—First National Bank, Sisseton, South Dakota. Capital, $25,000.
5429—First National Bank, Meshoppen, Pennsylvania. Capital, $25,000.
5430—First National Bank, Fowler, Indiana. Capital, $25,000.
5431—First National Bank, Chickasha, Indian Territory. Capital, $25,000.
5432—First National Bank, Owensville, Indiana. Capital, $25,000.
5433—First National Bank, Granite City, Illinois. Capital, $25,000.
5434—Fayetteville National Bank, Fayetteville, West Virginia. Capital, $25,000.
5435—Greensburg National Bank, Greensburg, Indiana. Capital, $50,000.
5436—National Bank of Commerce, Stillwater, Oklahoma. Capital, $25,000.
5437—American National Bank, Marshfield, Wisconsin. Capital, $50,000.
5438—National Bank of Orange, Orange, Virginia. Capital, $25,000.
5439—Grapevine National Bank, Grapevine, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
5440—First National Bank, Elgin, Nebraska. Capital, $25,000.
5441—First National Bank, Masontown, Pennsylvania. Capital, $25,000.
5442—First National Bank, Armstrong, Iowa. Capital, $50,000.
5443—First National Bank, Wickliffe, Kentucky. Capital, $25,000.
5444—First National Bank, Bath, Pennsylvania. Capital, $25,000.
5445—Citizens' National Bank, Havre de Grace, Maryland. Capital, $70,000.

5446—First National Bank, Tigerton, Wisconsin. Capital, $25,000.
5447—First National Bank, Cherokee, Kansas. Capital, $25,000.
5448—Commercial National Bank, Upper Sandusky, Ohio. Capital, $50,000.
5449—Shenandoah National Bank, Woodstock, Virginia. Capital, $25,000.
5450—First National Bank, Morganton, North Carolina. Capital, $25,000.
5451—First National Bank, Kings Mountain, North Carolina. Capital, $25,000.
5452—Farmers' National Bank, Somerset, Pennsylvania. Capital, $50,000.
5453—First National Bank, Ada, Minnesota. Capital, $25,000.
5454—Freedom National Bank, Freedom, Pennsylvania. Capital, $50,000.
5455—National Bank of Lakota, Lakota, North Dakota. Capital, $25,000.
5456—First National Bank, Long Beach, California. Capital, $25,000.
5457—First National Bank, Wesley, Iowa. Capital, $25,000.
5458—Marine National Bank, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Capital, $300,000.
5459—Franklin National Bank, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Capital, $1,000,000.
5460—First National Bank, Blackwell, Oklahoma. Capital, $25,000.
5461—First National Bank, Gladbrook, Iowa. Capital, $50,000.
5462—Lexington National Bank, Lexington, Oklahoma. Capital, $25,000.
5463—First National Bank, Clarendon, Texas. Capital, $50.000.
5464—First National Bank, Garden Grove, Iowa. Capital, $25,000.
5465—National Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse, New York. Capital, $200,000.
5466—First National Bank, Sonora, Texas. Capital, $50,000.
5467—First National Bank, Delta, Colorado. Capital, $30,000.
5468—Somerset National Banking Company, Somerset, Kentucky. Capital, $50,000.
5469—First National Bank, Shawano, Wisconsin. Capital, $50.000.
5470—First National Bank, St. Anne, Illinois. Capital, $25,000.
5471—First National Bank of Southern Maryland, Upper Marlboro, Maryland. Capital, $25,000.
5472—Montesano National Bank, Montesano, Washington. Capital, $25,000.
5473—First National Bank, Hennessey, Oklahoma. Capital, $25,000.
5474—First National Bank, Ponca City, Oklahoma. Capital, $25,000.
5475—First National Bank, Plainview, Texas. Capital, $50,000.
5476—First National Bank, Boswell, Indiana. Capital, $25,000.
5477—First National Bank, Centerville, South Dakota. Capital, $25,000.

Applications to Organize National Banks Approved.

The following notices of intention to organize National banks have been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency since last advice:

People's National Bank, Gallatin, Tenn.; by Thomas H. King, *et al.*
First National Bank, Madill, Indian Territory; by C. L. Anderson, *et al.*
Fort Collins National Bank, Fort Collins, Colo.; by Peter Anderson, *et al.*
First National Bank, Ayrshire, Iowa; by J. M. Kelley, *et al.*
Waldorf National Bank, New York city; by David B. Sickels, *et al.*
First National Bank, Stamford, Texas; by R. V. Colbert, *et al.*
Exchange National Bank, Leon, Iowa; by E. D. Dorn, *et al.*
First National Bank, Leechburg, Pa.; by C. F. Armstrong, *et al.*
Dresden National Bank, Dresden, Ohio; by Edward Case, *et al.*
Baird National Bank, Baird, Texas; by W. H. Cliett, *et al.*
Farmers' National Bank, Plain City, Ohio; by Cephas Atkinson, *et al.*
First National Bank, Russiaville, Ind.; by Robert C. Kincaid, *et al.*
Woodford County National Bank, El Paso, Ill.; by J. A. Corbett, *et al.*
Capital City National Bank, Atlanta, Ga.; by Jacob Haas, *et al.*
Second National Bank, Phillipsburg, N. J.; by S. C. Smith, *et al.*
First National Bank, Dunbar, Pa.; by C. B. Nemon, *et al.*
First National Bank, West Elizabeth, Pa.; by Wm. T. Pierce, *et al.*
First National Bank, Oconomowoc, Wis.; by Gustav Meissner, *et al.*
First National Bank, Brighton, Iowa; by C. M. Keck, *et al.*
First National Bank, Lathrop, Mo.; by Geo. W. Shinn, *et al.*
Citizens' National Bank, McGregor, Texas; by John P. Cooper, *et al.*
First National Bank, Elma, Iowa; by John Ferguson, *et al.*
Farmers' National Bank, Delta, Ohio; by Charles P. Grisier, *et al.*
Citizens' National Bank, Cedar Falls, Iowa; by L. H. Severin, *et al.*
First National Bank, Lovington, Ill.; by J. R. Colyer, *et al.*
Lamberton National Bank, Oil City, Pa.; by Robert G. Lamberton, *et al.*
First National Bank, Ellsworth, Minn.; by James Porter, *et al.*
First National Bank, New Concord, Ohio; by S. C. Murphy, *et al.*
First National Bank, Crowley, La.; by Thomas J. Toler, *et al.*

National Security Bank, New York; by Willis S. Paine, *et al.*
First National Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu, H. I.; by Bruce Cartwright, *et al.*
First National Bank, Jacksonville, Texas; by W. C. Bolton, *et al.*
Shepherd National Bank, Lovington, Ill.; by J. M. Shepherd, *et al.*
Commercial National Bank, Chatsworth, Ill.; by Geo. W. McCabe, *et al.*
First National Bank, Manchester, Tenn.; by Thomas Benton Clark, *et al.*
First National Bank, Roseville, Ohio; by Thomas Brown, *et al.*
First National Bank, Casey, Ill.; by J. O. Fuqua, *et al.*

AUTHORITY FOR CONVERSION TO NATIONAL BANKS APPROVED.

State Bank, Otterbein, Ind.; to First National Bank.
Merchants & Farmers' Bank, Jeannette, Pa.; to Jeannette National Bank.
Commercial State Bank, St. Joseph, Mich.; to Commercial National Bank.
Houston County State Bank, Caledonia, Minn.; to First National Bank.
Idaho State Bank, St. Anthony, Idaho; to First National Bank.
Commercial Savings Bank, Milford, Iowa; to First National Bank.

NEW BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.

ALABAMA.

FAYETTE—Fayette County Bank; capital, $15,000; Cashier, W. H. Terry.

CALIFORNIA.

LONG BEACH—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., J. M. Elliott; Cas., C. L. Heartwell.

SELMA—First National Bank (successor to Bank of Selma); capital, $50,000; Pres., M. Sides; Vice-Pres., C. Barthold; Cas., D. S. Snodgrass; Asst. Cas., Wm. C. Freeland.

COLORADO.

DELTA—First National Bank (successor to Delta State Bank); capital, $30,000; Pres., Henry Kobler; Cas., A. H. Stockham.

DELAWARE.

FREDERICA—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Thomas V. Cahall; Cas., John W. Townsend.

GEORGIA.

ABBEVILLE—Citizens' Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., S. P. Lassiter; Vice-Pres., J. T. Floyd; Cas., Geo. M. Taylor.

ILLINOIS.

AURORA—Aurora Trust and Savings Bank.

FLORA—Citizens' Banking Co.; Pres., H. C. Barnard; Cas., Chas. C. Smith.

GLASSFORD—Farmers and Traders' Bank (W. M. Wood).

GRANITE CITY—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., F. Kohl; Cas., Jos. F. Keshner.

MURDOCK—Morgan Bros.

NEOGA—Cumberland County National Bank (successor to Cumberland County Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., S. F. Wilson; Cas., F. M. Welshimer.

ROSSVILLE—First National Bank; capital, $35,000; Pres., Samuel Collison; Cas., Geo. E. Craye.

ST. ANNE—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Wm. Sievert; Vice-Pres. and Act. Cas., D. T. Allard.

TAYLORVILLE—Farmers' National Bank (successor to A. G. Barnes & Co.); capital, $100,000; Pres., A. G. Barnes; Cas., J. B. Walker; Asst. Cas., W. W. Calloway.

INDIANA.

AUBURN—Fidelity Savings and Trust Co.; capital, $25,000; Pres., W. H. McIntyre.

BOSWELL—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Job H. Van Natta; Cashier, James Bradley.

FOWLER—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., John Bond; Vice-Pres., Geo. H. Gray; Cas., Chas. B. McKnight.

GREENSBURG—Greensburg National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., James M. Woodfill; Vice-Pres., Will H. Robbins; Cas., Joseph B. Kitchin; Asst. Cas., Dan S. Perry.

OWENSVILLE—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Columbus B. Smith; Cas., Alexander Emmerson.

RUSHVILLE—Edwin S. Payne.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

CHICKASHA—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., C. B. Campbell; Cas., H. B. Johnson.

NOWATA—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., John E. Campbell; Cas., Herbert G. Campbell.

OAKLAND—Cotton National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., A. B. Dunlap; Vice-Pres., J. Willingham; Cas., Frank T. Miller; Asst. Cas., C. B. Burnham.

OKMULGEE—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Geo. McLagan; Cas., W. A. Saunders.

ROFF—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., E. D. Nims; Cas., P. A. Janeway.

IOWA.

AFTON—Savings Bank of Afton; capital, $20,000; Pres., C. A. Pierson; Vice-Pres., Geo. Hart; Asst. Cas., B. T. Nix.

ARMSTRONG—First National Bank (successor to Armstrong Bank); capital, $50,000; Pres., B. F. Robinson; Cas., L. P. Gjermo.

CARTERSVILLE—Farmers' Savings Bank; capital, $15,000; Pres., Wm. Barragy; Vice-Pres., W. E. Brice; Cas., Thomas Fleming.

CHELSEA—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Daniel O. Wilcox; Cas., Jacob W. Shaler.

DYSART—Citizens' State Bank; capital,

$50,000; Pres., H. P. Jensen; Vice-Pres., M. H. Howard; Cas., S. G. Hawks.

GARDEN GROVE—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Pres., Clary S. Stearns; Cas., Geo. M. Russell.

GLADBROOK—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., William Mee; Cas., Martin Mee.

GRANGER—Bank of Granger; Pres., Chas. R. Brenton; Vice-Pres., Clyde E. Brenton; Cas., L. H. Kinsey.

GOWRIE—Gowrie Savings Bank (successor to Bank of Gowrie); capital, $25,000; Pres., E. C. Campbell; Cas., W. E. Bomberger; Asst. Cas., Bernice Evans.

GUTHRIE CENTER—First National Bank (successor to Guthrie State Bank); capital, $30,000; Pres., E. C. Lane; Vice-Pres., F. M. Hopkins; Cas., Carl H. Lane.

HAMBURG—Hamburg Banking Co.; capital, $15,000.

LINDEN—Linden Bank (successor to Farmers and Merchants' Bank); capital, $10,000; Pres., J. W. Russell; Cas., G. H. Messenger; Asst. Cas., R. W. Blanchard.

LOST NATION—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., A. H. Gish; Cas., A. L. Cook; Asst. Cas., W. S. Hill.

MARCUS—Exchange Bank; Pres., E. J. Edwards; Vice-Pres. and Cas., S. Loudergan.

NEW LONDON—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Robert S. Gillis; Cas., V. H. Shields.

REASNOR — Reasnor Bank; Pres., Josiah Fisher; Cas., W. A. Williamson.

RYAN—Ryan State Bank (successor to Bank of Ryan); Pres., J. A. Thomas; Cas., John Dolphin.

SHENANDOAH—Commercial Savings Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., J. W. Alden; Vice-Pres., Charles Schick; Cas., Samuel F. Fry.

SUMNER—Citizens' State Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Chauncey Carpenter; Vice-Pres., E. D. McCook; Cas., Nelson McCook.

VALLEY JUNCTION—Windsor & Casady; J. W. Mullane.

WESLEY—First National Bank (successor to Wesley State Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Nathan Studer; Cas., Stitzel X. Way.

YETTER—Bank of Yetter; Pres., George R. Long; Vice-Pres., W. E. Long; Cas., H. R. Long.

KANSAS.

ALLEN—State Bank (successor to Bank of Allen); capital, $10,000; Pres., Will Wayman; Cas., John M. Shildts.

ALTA VISTA—Alta Vista State Bank; capital, $6,000.

CHEROKEE—First National Bank (successor to Cherokee State Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., A. C. Graves; Cas., George W. Pye; Asst. Cas., W. C. Payne.

LARNED—Rush State Bank.

LIBERAL — Liberal State Bank; capital, $5,000.

LURAY—Luray State Bank; capital, $7,500; Pres., W. P. O'Brien; Vice-Pres., Anderson Dolton; Cas., Henry C. Ruppenthal.

KENTUCKY.

MOUNT VERNON—Bank of Mount Vernon; capital, $25,000; Pres., M. J. Miller; Vice-Pres., John M. Williams; Cas., W. L. Richards.

SOMERSET—Somerset National Banking Co. (successor to Somerset Banking Co.); capital, $50,000; Pres., Geo. W. Wait; Cas., R. G. Hall.

WICKLIFFE—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Cas., T. M. Dickey.

LOUISIANA.

BUNKIE — Merchants and Planters' Bank; Pres., W. D. Haas.

MARYLAND.

HAVRE DE GRACE—Citizens' National Bank; capital, $70,000; Pres., Robert C. Hopkins; Cas., S. M. Hanway.

UPPER MARLBORO First National Bank of Southern Maryland (successor to Bank of Southern Maryland; capital, $25,000; Vice-Pres., R. N. Ryon; Asst. Cas.; William S. Hill.

MICHIGAN.

DURAND—First National Bank (successor to Bank of Durand); capital, $25,000; Pres., Luther Loucks; Cas., Jefferson D. Leland.

EDWARDSBURG—Edwardsburg Bank.

PENTWATER—Gardner T. Sands.

MINNESOTA.

ADA—First National Bank (successor to Norman County Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., Henry Keller; Cas., Charles J. Lofgren.

BELTRAMI - Bank of Beltrami; Pres., W. H. Matthews; Cas., D. E. Fulton.

BUFFALO—State Bank.

CLOQUET—First National Bank (successor to Merchants' Bank); capital, $50,000; Pres., R. M. Weyerhaeuser; Cas., C. L. Dixon; Asst. Cash., L. M. Bolter.

FAIRMONT—Martin County National Bank (successor to Martin County Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., A. L. Ward; Cas., A. C. Frey.

MARIETTA—Gold & Co.; capital, $5,000; Cas., C. A. Miller.

WESTBROOK—State Bank; capital, $15,000; Pres., J. W. Benson; Cas., J. A. Pearson.

WINNEBAGO CITY—First National Bank (successor to Winnebago City State Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., G. D. Eygabroad; Cas., N. C. Peterson.

YOUNG AMERICA—State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., Aug. F. Trurve; Cas. F. S. Mayer.

MISSOURI.

UNIONVILLE—Farmers' Bank; capital, $15,000; Pres., W. H. Holman; Vice-Pres., T. B. Neff; Cas., L. Z. McCutchen.

WEAUBLEAU—Bank of Weaubleau; Pres., Jos. Whitaker; Cas., T. Whitaker.

NEBRASKA.

BOELUS—Boelus State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., C. C. Hansen; Vice-Pres., L. B. Kenyon; Cas., C. W. Fletcher.

ELGIN—First National Bank (successor to Bank of Elgin); capital, $25,0 0; Pres., T. F. Memminger; Cas., E. C. Million; Asst. Cas., A. J. Thatch.

HARTINGTON—Hartington National Bank (successor to Hartington State Bank); capital, $40,000; Pres., Levi Kimball; Vice-Pres., S. A. Merrill; Cas., A. M. Merrill; Asst. Cas. F. M. Kimball.

LOOMIS—First National Bank (successor to Loomis State Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., E. L. Kiplinger; Vice-Pres., L. K. Doherty; Cas., F. W. Kiplinger; Asst., Cas., T. L. Doherty.

LORTON—First State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., H. P. Anderson; Cas., Geo. D. Dennis.

MAYWOOD—State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., John R. Miller; Vice-Pres., J. H. Kelly; Cas., Belle R. Kelly.

SUPERIOR—Superior National Bank (successor to Superior State Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., J. S. Johnston; Vice-Pres., T. Lewis; Cas., Wm. L. Wilson.

NEW JERSEY.

CARLSTADT—Carlstadt National Bank; capital, $30,000; Pres., John Zahn; Vice-Pres., B. W. Spencer; Cas., Adolph Kruger.

OCEAN GROVE—Ocean Grove National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Wm. H. Beegle; Vice-Pres., W. H. Hamilton; Cas. T. A. Miller.

NEW YORK.

FALCONER—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., E. B. Crissey; Cas., Erie H. Sample.

MAMARONECK—First National Bank (successor to Mamaroneck Bank); capital, $50,000; Pres., Bradford Rhodes; Cas., Reuben G. Brewer.

SYRACUSE—National Bank of Syracuse (successor to Bank of Syracuse); capital, $200,000; Pres., John Dunn, Jr.; Cas., Fred C. Eddy.

WEBSTER—Jayne & Mason.

NORTH CAROLINA.

KINGS MOUNTAIN—First National Bank (successor to Bank of Kings); capital, $25,000; Pres., W. A. Mauney; Cas R. L. Mauney.

MORGANTON—First National Bank (successor to Burke County Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., Clement Geitner; Vice-Pres., K. C. Menzies; Cas., A. M. Ingold.

RANDLEMAN—Bank of Randleman; capital, $35,000; Pres., S. Bryant; Cas., J. H. Cole.

NORTH DAKOTA.

FESSENDEN—First National Bank (successor to Fessenden State Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., A. H. Birch; Cas., W. S. Birch.

LAKOTA—National Bank of Lakota; capital, $25,000; Pres., A. O. Whipple; Cas., R. J. Drake.

OHIO.

ADA—First National Bank (successor to Ada Savings Bank Co.); capital, $25,000; Pres., Justin Brewer; Cas., Clyde Sharp.

CARROLLTON—First National Bank; capital, $35,000; Pres., Junius Ferrall; Cas., Geo. S. Tinlin.

CLEVELAND—Genesee Avenue Banking and Savings Co.; capital, $50,000.

TIFFIN—City National Bank; capital, $100,000; Pres., Robert Miller; Cas., Dallas J. Osborne.

UPPER SANDUSKY — Commercial National Bank (successor to Commercial Bank); capital, $50,000; Pres., John R. Layton; Cas., Jonas J. Hulse.

WOODSFIELD—First National Bank; capital, $50,000 Pres., Thomas B. Rouse; Cas., E. D. Thompson.

WELLSTON—Bank of Wellston; capital, $25,000; Pres , Jacob Snider; Cas., G. B. Woodrow.

ZANESVILLE—Guardian Trust and Safe Deposit Co.; capital stock, $50,000.

OKLAHOMA.

ARAPAHOE—Custer County State Bank; capital, $10,000.

BLACKWELL—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., W. H. Burks; Cas., G. E. Dowis.

CLEO—Cleo State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., E. S. Wheelock; Cas., C. R. Williams.

ENID—Monarch Trust Co.

HENNESSEY—First National Bank (successor to Citizens' State Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., G. H. Block; Cas., M. W. Chamness.

KILDARE—Kildare State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., E. V. Keeney; Cas., J. N. Keeney.

LAMONT—Bank of Lamont; capital, $5,000; Pres., A. C. Thompson; Cas., F. S. Westfall.

LEXINGTON—Lexington National Bank (successor to Lexington State Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., Robt. F. Grow; Cas., Arthur M. Perdue.

PONCA CITY—First National Bank (successor to Commercial Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., C. de Roberts; Cas., E. R. Peery.

STILLWATER—National Bank of Commerce (successor to Citizens' Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., H. E. Hand; Cas., Frank J. Wikoff.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BATH—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., W. L. Odenwelder; Cas., Jacob H. Seem.

FREEDOM—Freedom National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Joseph W. Craig; Cas., Chas. H. Bentel.

MASONTOWN—First National Bank; capital,

$25,000; Pres., Alexander Mack; Cas., David R. Anderson.

MESHOPPEN—First National Bank (successor to Bank of Meshoppen); capital, $25,000; Pres., Frank M. Vaughn; Cas., John G. Hahn.

NEW BRIGHTON—Beaver County Trust Co.; capital, $125,000.

PHILADELPHIA—Franklin National Bank; capital, $1,000,000; Pres., Henry Tatnall; Cas., J. R. McAllister.

READING—Colonial Trust Co., capital, $250,000.

SOMERSET—Farmers' National Bank; capital. $50,000; Pres., H. L. Sipe; Cas., Henry F. Barrow.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

HONEAPATH—Citizens' Bank; capital, $25,000.

MANNING—Loan and Exchange Bank.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

CENTERVILLE—First National Bank (successor to Centerville State Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres, James Mee; Cas., R. W. Sayre.

PLANKINTON—Case & Lathrop; capital, $10,000.

SISSETON—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., J. A. Rickert; Cas. Henry S. Morris.

TEXAS.

BARTLETT—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., J. L. Bailey; Cas., Charles C. Bailey.

BREMOND—Bremond Bank; Cas., O. Wiley.

CLARENDON—First National Bank (successor to Bank of Claredon); capital, $50,000; Pres., H. W. Taylor; Cas., W. H. Patrick.

FORT WORTH—Paddock, Gray & Co.; Pres., B. B. Paddock; Sec. and Treas. F. B. Gray.

GRAPEVINE—Grapevine National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., G. E. Bushong; Cas., R. E. Morrow.

MOULTON—First National Bank (successor to the Moulton Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., E. A. Arnim; Cas., J. L. Hudson.

MOUNT VERNON—First National Bank; capital, $30,000; Pres., J. M. Fleming; Cas., A. J. Patton.

PLAINVIEW—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Lytle Alexander Knight; Cas., John Henry Slayton.

SONORA—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Edward R. Jackson; Cas., William L. Aldwell.

VIRGINIA.

ORANGE—National Bank of Orange (successor to State Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., T. W. Bond; Vice-Pres., Jas. W. W. Morton; Cas., M. G. Field; Asst. Cas., R. C. Slaughter.

WOODSTOCK—Shenandoah National Bank (successor to Shenandoah County Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., E. D. Newman; Vice-Pres., W. B. Schmitt; Cas., M. Coffman; Asst. Cashier, Eugene Geary.

WASHINGTON.

MONTESANO—Montesano National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., F. L. Carr; Cas., F. A. Tarr.

OAKSDALE—Farmers and Merchants' Bank (H. W. Hanford).

WEST VIRGINIA.

CLARKSBURG—People's Banking and Trust Co.; capital, $100,000.

FAYETTEVILLE—Fayetteville National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Morris Harvey; Cas., J. S. Hill.

PARKERSBURG—Central Banking and Security Co.; capital, $100,000.

WISCONSIN.

CHETEK—Farmers and Merchats' Bank; capital, $8,000 (K. Rosholt).

GENOA JUNCTION—Bank of Genoa Junction: Pres., C. A. Stone.

MARATHON—Marathon City Bank; capital, $10,000.

MARSHFIELD—American National Bank (successor to German-American Bank); capital, $50,000; Pres., W. D. Connor; Vice-Pres., R. L. Kraus; Cas., O. G. Lindemann.

MILWAUKEE—Marine National Bank (successor to Wisconsin Marine and Insurance Company Bank); capital, $300,000; Pres., Washington Becker; Vice-Presidents, John L. Mitchell and John Johnston; Cas., Arthur H. Lindsay.

SHAWANO—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., W. C. Zuchow; Cas., Frank W. Humphrey.

TIGERTON—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., W. K. Rideout; Vice-Pres., R. H. Hackett; Cas., Charles J. Wojahn.

RAWLINS—Rawlins National Bank (successor to Rawlins State Bank); capital, $50,000; Pres., Isaac C. Miller; Vice-Pres., Wm. Daley; Cas., J. A. Rendle.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

PHOENIX—Eastern Townships Bank; Wm. Spier, Mgr.

MANITOBA.

GLADSTONE—Merchants' Bank of Canada; T. E. Nichols, Mgr.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS, CAPITAL, ETC.

ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM—Berney National Bank; W. W. Crawford, Cashier in place of C. M. Williamson.——Birmingham Trust and Savings Co.; C. M. Williamson, Asst. Cas.

CALIFORNIA.

BERKELEY—First National Bank; J. W. Havens, Vice-Pres.

LOS ANGELES—Columbia Savings Bank; R. H. Sanborn, Cas. in place of R. W. Ozmun.

COLORADO.

FORT COLLINS—First National Bank; L. C. Moore, Cas. in place of G. A. Webb; E. D. Avery, Asst. Cas. in place of L. C. Moore.

PUEBLO — Pueblo National Bank; R. M. Greene, Cas.; no Asst. Cas. in place of R. M. Greene.

CONNECTICUT.

NORWICH — First National Bank; capital stock reduced from $400,000 to $300,000.

THOMASTON—Thomaston National Bank; no Pres. in place of Arthur J. Hine, deceased.

DELAWARE.

SMYRNA—Fruit Growers' National Bank; John H. Hoffecker, Pres., deceased.

FLORIDA.

FERNANDINA—First National Bank; Carl Warfield, Cas. in place of J. H. Prescott, Act. Cas.

GEORGIA.

COLUMBUS—Merchants and Mechanics' Bank; capital increased to $100,000; George B. Whiteside, Pres. in place of W. H. Brannon, deceased; O. C. Bullock, Vice-Pres.

DUBLIN — Dublin Banking Co.; Thomas J. Pritchett, Pres. in place of R. C. Henry, deceased; W. W. Robinson, Vice-Pres.

SAVANNAH—Savannah Bank and Trust Co.; W. F. McCauley, Cas. in place of W. G. Cann, deceased.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO—Lincoln National Bank; absorbed by Bankers' National Bank.

DELAVAN—Baldwin's Bank; Levi Orndorff, owner, deceased.

STONINGTON—First National Bank; Andrew Chapman, Vice-Pres.

SYCAMORE—Sycamore National Bank; Everell F. Dutton, Pres., deceased.

INDIANA.

LOGANSPORT—Logansport State Bank; V. E. Seiter, Pres. in place of Geo. W. Seybold.

SHERIDAN—First National Bank; John N. Parr, Vice-Pres.; F. G. Kassebaum, Asst. Cas.

IOWA.

ALBIA—First National Bank; F. M. Drake, Pres. in place of J. H. Drake, deceased.

DES MOINES—Iowa National Bank: no Pres. in place of E. H. Hunter, resigned: H. S. Butler, Vice-Pres.; H. T. Blackburn, Cas. in place of Geo. A. Dissmore; Geo. A. Dissmore, Asst. Cas.

OAKLAND—Citizens' State Bank; Pres., W. H. Freeman; S. S. Rust and L. F. Potter, Vice-Presidents; E. F. Wentz, Cas.

LAMONI--State Savings Bank; capital increased to $20,000.

PELLA—People's Savings Bank; capital increased to $25,000.

WATERLOO—Security Savings Bank; Pres., J. T. Coolidge; W. F. Curtiss, Vice-Pres.; E. Coolidge, Cas.; J. P. Kieffer, Asst. Cas.

KANSAS.

GARNETT—National Bnk of Commerce; E. E. Masterman, Vice-Pres.; W. S. Fallis, Cashier in place of E. E. Masterman.

HUTCHINSON—State Exchange Bank: Joseph Baker, Pres., deceased.

LARNED—First State Bank; Tim McCarthy, Cas., deceased.

WINCHESTER—Bank of Winchester; Levi Wilhelm, Pres., deceased.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE — Western Bank; Christian Jenne, Pres., in place of August Coldewey, Deceased.

LOUISIANA

BASTROP—Bastrop State Bank; Alexander B. Marks, Cas., deceased.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—Farmers and Merchants' National Bank; C. G. Osborn, Cas.——National Exchange Bank; capital increased to $1,000,000.——Central Real Estate and Trust Co.; capital reduced to $500,000; surplus reduced to $125,000.

WESTMINSTER—Westminster Savings Bank; Thomas E. Reese, Sec. and Treas. in place of William H. Starr, resigned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—People's National Bank; Herbert A. Rhoades, Cas., in place of Walter R. Meins, deceased.——National Bank of Commerce; Samuel Carr, elected director in in place of Caleb H. Warner.——J. R. Williston & Co.; Thomas Bedford Atkins, admitted to firm.——Edward E. Leland & Co.; succeeded by Arthur S. Leland & Co.

EAST BRIDGEWATER—East Bridgewater Savings Bank; Samuel Keith, Pres., deceased.

LYNN—Manufacturers' National Bank; Clifton Colburn, Cas., instead of acting Cas., in place of Frank L. Earl.

NEWBURYPORT—Ocean National Bank and Mechanics' National Bank; consolidated under former title; F. O. Woods, Cas., in place of E. G. Woodwell; E. G. Woodwell, Asst. Cas.

PALMER—Palmer Savings Bank; J. S. Loomis, Vice-Pres. in place of H. P. Holden.

PLYMOUTH — Old Colony National Bank; Charles G. Hathaway, Pres. in place of Wm. S. Morrissey, deceased.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT—City Savings Bank; Joseph A. Schulte, Asst. Cas.——Dime Savings Bank; William Livingston, Pres. in place of S. M. Cutcheon; George H. Barbour, First Vice-Pres.; J. L. Hudson, Second Vice-Pres.——Detroit River Savings Bank; Joseph W. Dailey, Pres. in place of A. A. Parker, resigned.

MINNESOTA.

ELMORE—First National Bank: S. H. Taylor, Vice-Pres., V. A. Greer, Asst. Cashier.

EYOTA—First National Bank; C. P. Russell, Vice-Pres.

HERON LAKE—First National Bank; C. M. Doughty, Vice-Pres.; J. A. Pearson, Asst. Cas.

SLAYTON—First National Bank; Alais Neurn, Jr., Cas., in place of Ira J. Hoover.

WEST CONCORD—First National Bank; R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres.; W. W. Westcott, Asst. Cas.

MISSISSIPPI.

YAZOO CITY—First National Bank; R. L. Bennett, Pres. in place of W. C. Craig.

MISSOURI.

HALE—Bank of Hale; capital reduced to $20,000.

HOLDEN—Bank of Holden; capital reduced to $50,000.

KANSAS CITY—American National Bank; G. B. Gray, Cas. in place of J. R. Dominick.

ST. CHARLES—First National Bank; Benjamin F. Becker, President, deceased.

ST. LOUIS—Jefferson Bank; J. F. Conrad and E. G. Langhorne, elected directors.

NEBRASKA.

BLOOMINGTON—Franklin County Bank; R. C. Kirkbride, Asst. Cas.

WAKEFIELD—First National Bank; O. J. Ellis, Vice-Pres.; no Asst. Cas.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

NORTH CONWAY—Loan and Banking Co.; Ernest Andrews, Treasurer.

NEW JERSEY.

ASBURY PARK—First National Bank; H. M. Scott, Cas. in place of Martin V. Dager.

JERSEY CITY—Hudson County National Bank; Richard C. Washburn, Pres., deceased.

KEYPORT—People's National Bank; Cornelius Ackerson, Cas. in place of William H. Tuthill; no Asst. Cas. in place of Cornelius Ackerson.

ORANGE—Orange National Bank; William Pierson, Vice-Pres., deceased.

NEW YORK.

ALBION—Citizens' National Bank; Ezra T. Coann, Pres., deceased.

BROOKLYN—Brooklyn Trust Co.; Thomas F. Miller, Pres.: Fred C. Colton, 2d Vice-Pres.; Stanley W. Husted, Sec.——Franklin Trust Co.; Gates D. Fahnestock, 2d Vice-Pres. and Sec. in place of James R. Cowing.

ITHACA—Tompkins County National Bank; Robert H. Treman, Pres. in place of Lafayette Treman, deceased.

JAMAICA—Bank of Jamaica; John H. Sutphin, Pres., resigned; W. D. Llewellyn, Act. Cas. in place of Wm. L. Wood, Cas., resigned.

NEW ROCHELLE—Bank of New Rochelle; capital increased to $100,000.

NEW YORK—Domestic Exchange National Bank; E. R. Moody, Asst. Cas.——National Park Bank; A. H. Wiggin, Vice-Pres. in place of Richard Delafield.——Arthur S. Leland & Co.; Herbert M. Leland and Wilder B. Hodsdon, admitted to firm.——Thomas & Post; Orlando F. Thomas admitted as general partner.——Germania Bank; Loftin Love, Asst. Cas.——Lawson, Weidenfeld & Co.: dissolved.——North American Trust Co.; removed to 135 Broadway.——Lincoln National Bank; H. Walter Webb, director, deceased; also director Hudson River Bank, Lincoln Safe Deposit Co., National City Bank and New York Security and Trust Co.——American Surety Co.; Geo. J. Gould, elected trustee.——Bank of the Metropolis; James Stillman, elected director.

OHIO.

CLEVELAND—Dime Savings and Banking Co.; E. W. Moore, Vice-Pres.; Frank H. Townsend, Sec. and Treas.

DAYTON—Ohio Safe Deposit and Trust Co.; capital reduced to $25,000.

FRANKLIN—Franklin National Bank; R. C. Adams, Asst. Cas.

LORAIN—National Bank of Commerce; Geo. L. Glitsch, Vice-Pres.

URBANA—Citizens' National Bank; no Pres. in place of C. F. Colwell, deceased.

OKLAHOMA.

ARAPAHOE—State Bank; capital increased to $10,000.

OREGON.

PORTLAND—Ainsworth National Bank; no Vice-Pres. in place of Thomas Connell; no Cas. in place of W. W. Phillips; R. W. Schmeer, Asst. Cas.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BELLEVILLE—Belleville National Bank; Jno. B. Floyd, Vice-Pres.; A. C. Helfrick, Cas.

DUNCANNON—Duncannon National Bank; Geo. Pennell, Pres. in place of Jno. Wister, deceased.

LEBANON—People's National Bank; Joseph S. Lauser, Pres., deceased.

MCGREGOR—First National Bank; no Asst. Cas. in place of John P. Cooper.

OXFORD—National Bank of Oxford; J. E. Ramsey, Vice-Pres. in place of R. B. Patterson; no Cas. in place of J. E. Ramsey; M. E. Snodgrass, Asst. Cas.

PHILADELPHIA—Penn National Bank and Commonwealth Title, Insurance and Trust Co.; Samuel T. Fox, director, deceased.——Girard National Bank; Seth Caldwell, Jr., director, deceased.

PITTSBURG—Pittsburg National Bank of Commerce; A. W. McEldowney, Asst. Cas. in place of H. C. McEldowney.

ROCHESTER—First National Bank; John H. Mellor, Cas. in place of Thomas C. Fry.

WILKES-BARRE—First National Bank; Francis Douglas, Asst. Cas.

YORK—First National Bank; R. H. Shindell, Cas. in place of W. A. Keyworth; W. I. Kollar, Asst. Cas.

RHODE ISLAND.

WESTERLEY — Westerley Savings Bank: Arthur L. Perry, Treasurer in place of Simeon F. Perry, resigned.

WOONSOCKET—Woonsocket Institution for Savings; Austin L. Cook, Pres., in place of L. W. Ballou, deceased.——Woonsocket National Bank; absorbed by Industrial Trust Co.; E. C. Francis, Manager.

TEXAS.

DEL RIO—First National Bank; Walter Gillis, Vice-Pres. in place of Henry Roach; Jos. Rosenfield, Cas. in place of B. F. Levy.

PORT LAVACA—First National Bank; John Clark, Vice-Pres.; J. B. Walton, Jr., Cas.

VERNON—Waggoner National Bank; L. G. Hawkins, Cas. in place of J. A. Henry.

WAXAHACHIE—First National Bank; E. A. Du Bose, Cas.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND—American National Bank; C. E. Wingo, Vice-Pres. in place of J. W. Lockwood; no Cas. in place of J. W. Lockwood, Jr.; O. B. Hill, Asst. Cas.

WASHINGTON.

PUYALLUP—Citizens' State Bank; J. T. Gear, Cas. in place of E. J. Lenhart.

WEST VIRGINIA.

ALDERSON—Greenbrier Valley Bank; Matthew Mann, Pres., deceased.

ST. MARYS—First National Bank; F. C. Percival, Cas. in place of W. B. McGregor.

WISCONSIN.

MERRILL—Lincoln County Bank; A. H. Stange, Pres.; L. N. Anson, Vice-Pres.

WEST SUPERIOR—First National Bank of Superior; Pear Benson, Cas.; no Asst. Cas. in place of Pear Benson.——Northwestern National Bank of Superior; W. H. Slack, Pres. in place of Frank Ostrander, deceased.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

TORONTO—Ontario Bank; capital increased from $1,000,000 to $1,500,000.——Dominion Bank; capital increased to $3,000,000.

MANITOBA.

BRANDON—Bank of British North America; J. C. Nicoll, Mgr. in place of H. G. Marquis.

CARBERRY—Merchants' Bank of Canada; E. J. McLelland, Mgr.

WINNIPEG—Banque d'Hochelaga; A. G. C. Frigon, Mgr.

QUEBEC.

QUEBEC—Bank of British North America; H. G. Marquis, Mgr.

NOVA SCOTIA.

ST. PETERS—Union Bank of Canada; F. A. Little, Mgr. in place of C. A. Gray.

BANKS REPORTED CLOSED OR IN LIQUIDATION.

ILLINOIS.

MULBERRY GROVE—Farmers and Merchants' Bank.

MASSACHUSETTS.

WEST BOYLSTON—Security Savings Bank.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA — City National Bank; in voluntary liquidation to take effect June 26.

VERMONT.

RANDOLPH — Randolph Savings Bank; in hands of C. H. Maxham, Receiver.

QUEBEC.

MONTREAL—Wm. Weir & Sons; assigned.

New England Banking Usage.—It is probable that the profit which New York makes by charging up New England business and collecting at par through Boston is much overestimated. Boston banks do not receive New England checks, notes, drafts, etc., through New York on the same terms that they give for Boston items. More time is taken in making remittances for New England paper, and the question of interest therefore partly offsets the charge made by New York. In many cases, also, the New York banks deal direct with banks in the larger New England cities. Some of the Connecticut banks claimed that the New York banks were taking advantage of the New England clearing-house system to send their Connecticut checks to Boston and get them collected at par. It was found, however, by an actual investigation at the Boston Clearing-House that the amount of Connecticut items collected by New York through Boston was insignificant.

The future of the present New England clearing-house system rests with the New England banks rather than with the Boston banks. If the New England banks prefer it to the New York plan, they will continue to remit at par for checks on themselves. If they do not prefer it, they will make a charge for their remittances, and their checks will in that case at once be subject to charge in Boston as in New York.—*Boston Evening Transcript.*

State Banking in Maine.—In the May number of "Sound Currency," published by the Reform Club, New York, Mr. E. Birney Stackpole presents an elaborate history of banking in Maine from the establishment of the Bank of Portland in 1799 down to the inauguration of the National banking system about 1864.

His sketch of the Suffolk Bank redemption system and its influence as a regulator of the currency is particularly interesting. It appears from this history that the currency of New England was rendered sound, equal and uniform, as well as elastic, by the constant redemption of all bank bills in Boston.

Another interesting point brought out by Mr. Stackpole's paper is that the bank notes of that early period were not secured by U. S. bonds, but by the general commercial assets of the banks. One result of this was to make currency responsive to commercial needs; another was to give the inhabitants of Maine the benefit of more liberal loans and lower rates of interest than they could have had if the banks had been obliged to invest largely in two per cent. bonds, as required by our present National Banking Law.

MONEY, TRADE AND INVESTMENTS.

A REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

NEW YORK, July 3, 1900.

AN ADVANCE IN WHEAT AND COTTON and declines in securities and iron were the principal results of the month just closed. While there is no disposition apparent in financial circles to take a gloomy view of the future, a number of influences have presented themselves which are bound to affect the sentiment of investors and speculators one way or another.

First is the political campaign now impending, the parties to which are preparing to line up. The Republican party nominated Mr. McKinley for President and named Gov. Roosevelt as his running mate. The Democratic party, which is to meet at Kansas City on July 4, is expected to nominate Mr. Bryan and to renew its declaration in favor of 16 to 1. After the nomination there will probably be a lull in politics, for a while, but the usual heat and enthusiasm of a presidential election will ultimately have full swing and to some extent affect business.

Within the last few weeks a serious situation has developed and no one can foresee the end. The outbreak in China, which already may have resulted in the murder of every foreigner in that country, has such tremendous possibilities of wholesale war as to be appalling.

Reports of damage to the wheat crop in the Northwest and in Manitoba had the double effect of advancing the price of wheat and causing a decline in stocks. The Government report on condition June 1 indicated a total yield of 619,000,000 bushels, as compared with 547,000,000 bushels in 1899 and 675,000,000 bushels in 1898. Except for 1898 the crop this year on that estimate would be the largest ever harvested. Various estimates of damage since June 1 have been made and a yield as small a that of last year has been talked of, but all estimates of the spring wheat crop, nearly one-half of the total are mere guesses. Still, wheat advanced to the highest prices of the year and there have been predictions of "dollar wheat" again.

Cotton also made a considerable advance, both spot and July cotton touching 10 cents a pound, the highest price since 1890. The short visible supply and the late movement of the new crop are the legitimate basis of the advance in price.

The iron and steel trade, on the other hand, has shown a downward tendency as to prices since last October ann a late number of the "Iron Age" says that predictions are made that Bessemer pig iron must go down to $15 at Pittsburg and steel billets to $20 before a change for the better will take place. Wages at the blast furnaces are being reduced. Iron No. 1 foundry is $3.00 a ton lower than it was a month ago, and $1.50 a ton lower than a year ago.

There was a renewal of the gold export movement last month but it was of short duration, less than $8,000,000 being sent abroad, to France and Germany. The June shipments will cause a net loss of gold by export for the fiscal year just ended, of about $7,000,000.

The stock market was dull and depressed during the greater part of the month, only about 7,000,000 shares having been traded in as compared with 9,000,000 shares in May, and with nearly 11,000,000 in June last year. The transactions in railroad and other bonds in June amounted to about $29,000,000, a decrease of $10,000,000 from May and of $29,000,000 compared with June, 1899.

While the influences temporarily have been unfavorable, there is much in the general situation to encourage hope as to the future. The evidences of substantial prosperity are so many and come from so many quarters that it seems unreasonable to take a pessimistic view at this time. While in some sections the crops are reported as making an unfavorable showing, a number of States are rejoicing in the prospect of the most valuable crops they ever have had. In our foreign trade our manufactures are piling up aggregates surpassing all previous records. In May the total exports were $113,500,000, or nearly $20,000,000 more than in 1899, while the net exports were nearly $42,000,000, making a total of $497,000,000 for the eleven months. Except for 1898 the balance this year will be the largest ever known.

As far as the money supply of the country is concerned there is absolutely nothing to indicate stringency in the near future. The United States Treasury accumulated nearly $17,000,000 cash last month, and there was a reduction of about $12,000,000 in the amount of money in circulation, but there was $2,062,000,000 in circulation on June 30, as compared with $1,932,000 on June 30, 1899, and $1,509,000,000 on June 30, 1896. The present per capita of circulation is $26.50 as against $25.38 in 1899 and $21.15 in 1896.

As to the Government finances they are in most satisfactory shape again, at least as regards the income and outgo of the Treasury. The problem of the future, unless war operations are to be extended, will be how to dispose of the surplus, which is somewhat more agreeable to handle than the problem how to provide for a deficit. The Government is accumulating a surplus considerably in excess of what Secretary Gage estimated some time ago.

June 30 ends the fiscal year of the Government, and the first completed statistics for the year cover the operations of the Treasury. They show total revenues aggregating $568,988,948 and disbursements amounting to $487,759,171, leaving a surplus for the year of more than $81,000,000. The revenues were the largest ever received in a single year, and the disbursements were also the largest since 1866, with the exception of the year 1898–9. The surplus is the first reported since 1893 and the largest since 1890. The largest deficit reported in any recent year was in 1894, when it was nearly $70,000,000. The following table shows the annual revenues and expenditures in 1894 and in the last three years:

	1893–1894.	*1897–1898.*	*1898–1899.*	*1899–1900.*
RECEIPTS.				
Customs	$131,818,531	$149,575,062	$206,128,482	$233,857,958
Internal revenue	147,111,233	170,900,641	273,437,161	296,299,388
Miscellaneous	18,792,255	*84,845,631	†36,394,977	38,881,602
Total	$297,722,019	$405,321,335	$515,960,620	$568,988,948
EXPENDITURES.				
Civil and miscellaneous	$101,943,884	‡$96,520,505	$119,191,256	$105,796,753
War	54,567,930	91,992,000	229,841,254	134,653,998
Navy	31,701,294	58,823,985	63,942,104	56,089,982
Indians	10,293,482	10,994,668	12,805,711	10,166,132
Pensions	141,172,285	147,452,368	139,394,929	140,875,992
Interest	27,841,405	37,585,056	39,896,925	40,176,313
Total	$367,525,280	$443,368,582	$605,072,179	$487,759,172
Balance	Def. 69,803,261	Def. 38,047,247	Def. 89,111,559	Sur. 81,229,776

* Includes $64,751,223.75 received from sale of Pacific Railroads.
† Includes $11,798,314.14 received on account of Central Pacific Railroad indebtedness.
‡ Includes $4,549,368.26 on account of Union Pacific Railroad.

Making due allowance for the money received on account of the sale of the Pacific railroads less the amount disbursed in 1898 and 1899, the deficit in the former

year was more than $98,000,000, and in 1899 nearly $101,000,000, but the latter should be reduced $20,000,000 because of the payment of that sum to Spain, which was included in ordinary expenditures. The surplus in the last twelve months therefore about equals the deficit of the previous twelve months.

In June the revenues exceeded the disbursements by nearly $18,000,000, an amount not equalled in any month in a number of years except in December, 1897, when the surplus was $32,000,000, but $31,700,000 of it was received from the sale of the Union Pacific, leaving practically no surplus at all for that month.

The improvement that has taken place in the financial condition of the Government may be best shown by the following comparison of the gold held in the Treasury, the cash balance in the Treasury and the net public debt on June 30 of each of the last eight years.

JUNE 30.	GOLD IN U. S. TREASURY.		*Cash balance in U. S. Treasury.*	*Net public debt, less cash in Treasury.*
	Gross.	*Net.*		
1893	$188,455,432	$95,485,418	$122,462,290	$838,969,476
1894	131,217,433	64,873,024	117,584,436	899,313,380
1895	155,893,931	107,512,362	195,240,154	901,672,966
1896	144,020,364	101,699,605	267,432,097	955,297,253
1897	178,076,657	140,790,738	240,137,627	986,656,086
1898	202,825,048	167,004,409	205,657,571	1,027,085,492
1899	273,393,480	240,737,211	281,380,469	1,155,320,235
1900	421,112,653	220,557,185	305,705,655	1,107,711,258

Expansion of the National banking system is now proceeding at an unparalleled rate, eighty-three National banks having been organized in the last month. Since March 14, the date of the new refunding law, 214 banks have been incorporated with an aggregate capital of $16,200,000. Of the total organized 152 have a capital of less than $50,000 each. In the last week of the month thirty banks were organized with an aggregate capital of $6,730,000, of which number seventeen had a capital of $25,000 each and one of $30,000. Applications to organize eleven other banks were approved, and seven of those were for banks having a capital of only $25,000 each.

While there has been an unusual increase in the number of National banks and a large increase in bank circulation (over $60,000,000 since March 1), the total circulation issued to new banks in the last four months was only $1,088,520, while $67,-916,062 of notes were issued to banks which have increased their circulation. The following table shows the increase in circulation and in Government bond holdings by National banks since February 28.

DATE.	CIRCULATION OUTSTANDING.		GOVERNMENT BONDS HELD.	
	Secured by bonds.	*Secured by lawful money.*	*To secure circulation.*	*To secure public deposits.*
February 28	$213,610,029	$35,824,849	$240,172,270	$89,524,780
March 31	233,284,230	37,668,838	256,001,480	89,631,080
April 30	246,067,162	39,211,164	268,405,240	93,626,080
May 31	263,089,117	37,399,772	276,829,990	93,853,580
June 30	274,115,552	35,444,167	284,387,040	93,139,480

The increase in circulation based on Government bonds in four months was $60,-505,523 while the lawful money deposit to retire circulation is slightly less than it was on February 28. The National banks have $44,000,000 more bonds on deposit to secure circulation than they had four months ago, and $3,600,000 more to secure public deposits. The circulation is gradually getting nearer the par of the bonds

deposited. Four months ago the circulation secured by bonds was about eighty-nine per cent. of the face value of the bonds, now it is about ninety-six per cent.

It is evident that the bulk of the refunding of old bonds into the new two per cent. issue has been by or in the interest of the National banks. The total exchanges since the enactment of the law on March 14 to June 30 have been:

BONDS EXCHANGED FOR NEW TWO PER CENTS.

LOANS.	*Exchanged by individuals.*	*Exchanged by banks.*	*Aggregate.*
Three per cent. loan of 1908-1918	$8,036,700	$61,912,700	$69,949,400
Four per cent. funded loan of 1907	51,669,600	138,147,850	189,817,450
Five per cent. loan of 1904	17,395,050	29,963,450	47,358,500
Totals	$77,101,350	$230,024,000	$307,125,350

The Comptroller of the Currency in his monthly statement for June shows that the National banks had $237,843,950 registered bonds of the new issue on deposit to secure circulation and $44,569,200 to secure public deposits, a total of $282,413,150, leaving less than $25,000,000 of the bonds issued by the Government as shown above unaccounted for, a part of which is undoubtedly in the possession of the National banks.

There are still $530,000,000 of bonds outstanding which the Government has offered to receive in exchange for the 2 per cent. bonds of 1930, but it may well be doubted if any large part of them will be refunded, at least for some time to come. The offers have steadily declined and less than $23,000,000 were exchanged in June. The changes in the amounts of the various classes of bonds outstanding since March 1 are shown as follows:

	March 1.	*April 1.*	*May 1.*	*June 1.*	*July 1.*
Loan 1892, two per cent.	$25,364,500	$25,364,500	$25,364,500	$24,984,000	$21,979,850
Consols 1930, two per cent.	....	108,024,800	259,051,950	284,228,050	307,125,350
Loan 1908-18, three per ct.	198,791,440	168,694,640	137,808,440	135,581,640	128,843,240
Loan 1907, four per cent.	545,381,080	488,561,500	387,493,350	368,928,750	355,563,820
Loan 1925, four per cent.	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400
Loan 1904, five per cent.	95,009,700	73,901,300	54,829,850	50,445,150	47,651,200
Total	$1,026,862,120	$1,026,862,140	$1,026,863,490	$1,026,482,990	$1,023,478,860

The latest returns of all the National banks to the Comptroller of the Currency are for April 26, a date too early to give a correct idea of the influence of the act of March 14, on the system, but the Comptroller's statement shows that the number of banks increased from 3,604 on February 13 to 3,631 on April 26, a gain of fifty-seven banks, while the capital stock was increased nearly $4,000,000. A change made in the classification of the items in the statements makes an exact comparison of deposits impossible. The Comptroller now calls for separate reports of amounts due (1) to National banks, (2) to State banks and bankers, (3) to trust companies and Savings banks, (4) to approved reserve agents, and (5) to individual depositors. Items 3 and 4 are new and heretofore they were included in either or all the remaining three items according to the individual preferences of each bank. The result of the change is that nearly $155,000,000 is reported due to trust companies and Savings banks, and about $22,000,000 to approved reserve agents, while the amount due to National banks increased $19,000,000 since February 13, due to State banks decreased $76,000,000, and individual deposits decreased $32,000,000. Taking all the items together there was an increase of $77,000,000 since the last previous statement. The principal items reported during the past two years are compared in the following table:

Condition of the National Banks of the United States.

	Capital.	Surplus.	Individual deposits.	Gold.	Silver.	Legal tenders.
May 5, 1898........	$624,471,670	$247,695,979	$1,999,308,439	$267,644,954	$49,537,819	$143,063,681
July 14, 1898......	622,016,745	247,985,215	2,023,357,159	284,921,377	50,755,758	135,299,997
Sept. 20, 1898......	621,517,895	247,555,108	2,031,454,540	250,670,426	43,208,782	126,848,800
Dec. 1, 1898	620,516,245	246,695,552	2,225,269,813	281,475,195	47,125,516	135,750,702
Feb. 4, 1899........	608,301,245	247,522,450	2,232,193,156	321,915,796	49,927,699	137,143,066
April 5, 1899.......	607,262,570	246,169,894	2,437,223,420	317,210,582	46,952,020	130,055,423
June 30, 1899......	604,865,827	248,146,168	2,522,157,509	309,338,008	47,484,088	134,927,935
Sept. 7, 1899......	605,772,970	248,449,235	2,450,725,595	291,612,581	46,958,802	127,754,651
Dec. 2, 1899........	606,725,265	250,367,692	2,380,610,361	274,687,240	40,188,186	114,732,795
Feb. 13, 1900........	631,084,465	252,869,088	2,481,847,035	289,381,232	50,196,592	136,966,493
April 26, 1900.....	617,051,455	253,724,596	2,449,212,656	297,683,828	60,367,240	146,198,063

The Money Market.—Rates for money in the local market continue to rule at a low figure, and in the call branch are almost at the lowest level. There has been some increase in the demand for time money and rates are fractionally higher than they were a month ago. At the close of the month call money ruled at 1 @ 2 per per cent., averaging about 1⅜ per cent. Banks and trust companies quoted 1½ per cent. as the minimum rate. Time money on Stock Exchange collateral is quoted at 3 @ 3½ per cent. for 60 days to 4 months. and 4 @ 4½ per cent. for 5 to 8 months on good mixed collateral. For commercial paper the rates are 3¾ @ 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days endorsed bills receivable, 4 @ 4½ per cent. for first class four to six months single names, and 5 @ 5½ per cent. for good paper having the same length of time to run.

Money Rates in New York City.

	Feb. 1.	March 1.	April 1.	May. 1.	June 1.	July 1.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Call loans, bankers' balances........	2 —3	2 —2½	2 —4	2 —2½	1½ -2	1 —2
Call loans, banks and trust companies..............................	2½—	2½—	3 —3½	2 —	2 —	1½—
Brokers' loans on collateral, 30 to 60 days..............................	4 —	4½—	4 —	3 —3½	3 —	3 —
Brokers' loans on collateral, 90 days to 4 months........................	4 —	4½—	4 —4½	3½—4	3 —3½	3 —3½
Brokers' loans on collateral, 5 to 7 months............................	4 —4½	5 —	4 —4½	3½—4	3½-4	4 —4½
Commercial paper, endorsed bills receivable, 60 to 90 days............	4 —4½	4½—5	4½—5	4 —	3½—4	3¾—4
Commercial paper prime single names, 4 to 6 months...............	4½—5	5 —5½	4¾—5½	4 —4½	3¾—4¼	4 —4½
Commercial paper, good single names, 4 to 6 months...............	5½—6	6 —7	5½—6½	5 —6	4½-5½	5 —5½

New York City Banks.—The net changes for the month as shown in the statements of the clearing-house banks were less important as to magnitude than in previous months. The deposits are only about $300,000 larger than they were at the beginning of June, an increase of about $8,000,000 in the first two weeks being followed by a decrease of nearly as large an amount. Loans increased until June 23 when they exceeded $810,000,000, the largest amount ever recorded. There was a decrease of about $1,500,000 in the last week of the month. The surplus reserve declined $3,000,000 but is still nearly $17,000,000. Circulation was increased only about $700,000 making a total of $3,000,000.

New York City Banks—Condition at Close of each Week.

	Loans.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Circulation.	Clearings.
June 2....	$800,268,600	$170,231,300	$71,880,600	$887,954,500	$20,122,275	$22,459,800	$820,976,700
" 9....	806,751,600	169,551,100	72,259,500	893,745,400	18,374,250	22,878,800	898,061,100
" 16....	809,999,900	168,216,100	73,225,200	895,770,200	17,498,750	22,966,600	878,870,500
" 23....	810,025,800	166,224,200	72,048,300	890,982,600	15,526,850	23,033,100	842,062,300
" 30....	808,468,500	166,679,600	72,242,100	888,249,300	16,859,375	23,124,700	890,910,600

DEPOSITS AND SURPLUS RESERVE ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

MONTH.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Deposits.	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*
January	$675,064,200	$15,788,750	$823,087,700	$19,180,975	$740,046,900	$11,168,075
February	722,484,200	35,609,450	861,637,500	39,232,025	795,917,300	30,871,275
March	729,314,800	22,729,125	910,573,600	30,334,900	829,917,000	18,641,550
April	682,236,800	35,720,800	898,917,000	15,494,850	807,816,600	9,836,150
May	658,508,300	44,504,675	883,595,300	25,524,675	852,062,500	21,128,300
June	696,008,400	53,704,600	890,061,600	42,710,600	887,954,500	20,122,275
July	750,074,600	62,013,550	905,127,800	14,274,550	888,249,300	16,859,375
August	741,680,100	41,904,475	862,142,700	10,811,125	....	....
September	752,389,800	14,990,050	849,793,800	9,191,250	....	....
October	702,128,200	15,327,150	785,364,200	1,724,450	....	....
November	761,574,200	26,091,550	761,635,500	2,038,525	....	....
December	789,525,800	17,097,950	748,078,000	8,536,700	....	....

Deposits reached the highest amount, $914,810,300, on March 4, 1899, loans, $810,025,800 on June 23, 1900, and the surplus reserve $111,623,000 on February 8, 1894.

NON-MEMBER BANKS—NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE.

Dates.	*Loans and Investments.*	*Deposits.*	*Specie.*	*Legal tender and bank notes.*	*Deposit with Clearing-House agents.*	*Deposit in other N. Y. banks.*	*Surplus.*
June 2	$59,828,300	$67,235,900	$2,679,300	$3,641,300	$7,964,000	$3,392,100	$867,725
" 9	59,981,000	69,396,900	2,724,100	3,801,500	8,888,900	4,889,300	2,454,575
" 16	60,063,900	69,755,900	2,712,700	3,790,100	8,574,000	5,009,500	2,647,325
" 23	59,841,600	69,116,300	2,698,000	3,637,800	8,342,100	5,052,900	2,451,725
" 30	60,089,500	69,025,500	2,764,300	3,707,000	8,641,200	4,512,700	2,368,825

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The changes in the condition of the clearing-house banks of Boston and Philadelphia are shown in the following tables:

BOSTON BANKS.

Dates.	*Loans.*	*Deposits.*	*Specie.*	*Legal Tenders.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
June 2	$179,673,000	$199,775,000	$14,301,000	$8,113,000	$4,741,000	$95,061,300
" 9	179,405,000	202,540,000	14,032,000	8,238,000	4,767,000	118,838,700
" 16	181,203,000	205,598,000	14,379,000	8,664,000	4,890,000	115,379,300
" 23	183,866,000	202,827,000	14,666,000	8,887,000	4,944,000	104,664,800
" 30	184,765,000	202,811,000	14,559,000	8,646,000	5,005,000	106,460,300

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Dates.	*Loans.*	*Deposits.*	*Lawful Money Reserve.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
June 2	$147,494,000	$182,715,000	$56,033,000	$7,160,000	$81,040,000
" 9	149,568,000	182,456,000	54,204,000	7,250,000	85,962,300
" 16	149,786,000	183,521,000	54,741,000	7,334,000	97,115,700
" 23	150,334,000	182,271,000	55,935,000	7,331,000	94,156,200
" 30	150,330,000	182,671,000	54,091,000	7,415,000	94,361,300

MONEY RATES ABROAD.—The only change in the official rate of discount in European centers last month was made by the Bank of England, which reduced its rate on June 14 from 3½ per cent., to 3 per cent. The higher rate was made on May 24 last. The Bank of Calcutta reduced its rate from 5 to 4 per cent. on June 8 and the Bank of Bombay at Bombay made two reductions, which leaves its rate 4 per cent. as combined with 6 per cent. two weeks ago. Discounts of sixty to ninety day bills in London at the close of the month were 2⅝ @ 2 11-16 per cent. as against 2⅝ @ 2¾ per cent., a month ago. The open rate at Paris was 2⅞ per cent.,

against 2¾ per cent. a month ago, and at Berlin and Frankfort 4⅞ against 4⅝ per cent. a month ago.

Money Rates in Foreign Markets.

	Jan. 5.	Feb. 7.	Mar. 2.	Mar. 30.	May 18.	June 2.
London—Bank rate of discount	6	4	4	4	4	3½
Market rates of discount:						
60 days bankers' drafts	4¾	3⅜— ½	3⅝	3¾— ⅞	3⅛	2⅝— ¾
6 months bankers' drafts	4½	3⅜	3½— ⅝	3⅝— ¾	3¼	3
Loans—Day to day	4	2	2½	2½	2½	2½
Paris, open market rates	4⅛	3¾	3⅜	3½	3¼	2¾
Berlin, "	5⅝	3¾	4⅞	5¼	4½	4⅝
Hamburg, "	5⅝	3¾	4⅞	5¼	4½	4⅝
Frankfort, "	5⅝	3¾	5	5¼	4⅝	4⅞
Amsterdam, "	5	3¼	2⅞	3½	3¼	3¼
Vienna, "	5⅜	4	3⅞	4⅜	4¼	4⅞
St. Petersburg, "	7	6	6	6½	6½	6½
Madrid, "	4	4	4	4	4	3½
Copenhagen, "	6	5	5	5½	6	6

Bank of England Statement and London Markets.

	Mar. 14, 1900.	Apr. 14, 1900.	May 16, 1900.	June 13, 1900.
Circulation (exc. b'k post bills)	£28,187,415	£29,991,145	£29,849,870	£29,510,365
Public deposits	15,225,923	6,508,798	8,615,773	7,787,494
Other deposits	48,391,176	43,064,927	40,904,914	39,883,500
Government securities	17,197,425	15,646,418	14,519,878	14,660,906
Other securities	40,491,856	31,927,106	31,234,057	29,870,398
Reserve of notes and coin	24,445,683	19,968,156	21,757,050	21,002,884
Coin and bullion	35,838,098	32,184,301	33,331,420	32,738,249
Reserve to liabilities	38 5/16%	40⅛%	43¾%	44%
Bank rate of discount	4%	4%	4%	3½%
Market rate, 3 months' bills	4	4	3⅛%	2½%
Price of Consols (2¾ per cents.)	101 5/16	101	101⅝	101 5/16
Price of silver per ounce	27 3/16d.	27⅜d.	27 5/16d.	27 11/16
Average price of wheat	25s. 11d.	25s. 10d.	25s. 11d.	25s. 5d.

Foreign Exchange.—The market for sterling was dull and after the middle of the month was weak. The gold export movement was resumed on June 14 and about $3,500,000 was shipped to Paris. In the following week $4,000,000 more was exported but most of that shipment went to Germany.

RATES FOR STERLING AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

Week ended	Bankers' Sterling. 60 days.	Bankers' Sterling. Sight.	Cable transfers.	Prime commercial, Long.	Documentary Sterling 60 days.
June 2	4.84½ @ 4.84¾	4.87 @ 4.87¼	4.87¾ @ 4.88	4.84 @ 4.84¼	4.83¼ @ 4.84¼
" 9	4.84¾ @ 4.85	4.87¼ @ 4.87½	4.87¾ @ 4.88	4.84¼ @ 4.84½	4.83½ @ 4.84½
" 16	4.84¾ @ 4.85	4.87 @ 4.87¼	4.87¾ @ 4.88	4.84¼ @ 4.84½	4.83¾ @ 4.84¾
" 23	4.84 @ 4.84¼	4.86½ @ 4.86¾	4.87¼ @ 4.87½	4.83½ @ 4.83¾	4.83 @ 4.84
" 30	4.83¾ @ 4.84	4.86¼ @ 4.86½	4.86¾ @ 4.87	4.83¼ @ 4.83½	4.82¾ @ 4.83¾

Foreign Exchange—Actual Rates on or about the First of Each Month.

	March 1.	April 1.	May. 1.	June 1.	July 1.
Sterling Bankers—60 days	4.83½— ¾	4.82½— ¾	4.84½— ¾	4.84½— ¾	4.83¾— 4
" " Sight	4.86¾— 7	4.86 — ¼	4.88¼— ½	4.87 — ¼	4.86¼— ½
" " Cables	4.87½— ¾	4.86¾— 7	4.89 — ¼	4.87¾— 8	4.86¾— 7
" Commercial long	4.83 — ¼	4.82 — ¼	4.84 — ¼	4.84 — ¼	4.83¼— ½
" Docu'tary for paym't.	4.82½— 3½	4.81½— 2¾	4.83½— 5	4.83¼— 4¼	4.82¾— 3¾
Paris—Cable transfers	5.16¼—	5.16⅞—	5.14⅜—	5.15⅝—15	5.15⅝—
" Bankers' 60 days	5.20⅝— 1/16	5.20⅝—	5.18¾— ⅛	5.18¾— ⅛	5.18¾—
" Bankers' sight	5.17½—16⅞	5.17½—	5.15⅝— 1/16	5.16¼—15⅝	5.16¼—15⅝
Swiss—Bankers' sight	5.20⅝— 1/16	5.21¼—20⅝	5.18¾—	5.18¾— ⅛	5.18¾—
Berlin—Bankers' 60 days	94 5/16— ⅜	94¼— 5/16	94⅝— 11/16	94⅝— 11/16	94½— 9/16
" Bankers' sight	94 15/16— 95	95 — 1/16	95 3/16— ¼	95¼— 5/16	95 3/16— ¼
Belgium—Bankers' sight	5.18¼—17½	5.18¾— ⅛	5.16¼—	5.16⅞— ¼	5.16⅞—
Amsterdam—Bankers' sight	40⅛— 3/16	40 1/16— ⅛	40 5/16— ⅜	40¼— 5/16	40 3/16— ¼
Kronors—Bankers' sight	26 11/16— ¾	26 11/16— ¾	26⅞— 15/16	26 15/16— 1/16	26⅞— 15/16
Italian lire—sight	5.52½—50	5.52½—48¾	5.48¾—46¼	5.47½—45⅝	5.45 —42½

EUROPEAN BANKS.—The Bank of France gained nearly $15,000,000 gold in June and has $46,000,000 more than it held a year ago. The Bank of England and the Bank of Germany each gained about $2,500,000, the former holding $10,000,000 in excess of a year ago and the latter $8,500,000.

GOLD AND SILVER IN THE EUROPEAN BANKS.

	May 1, 1900.		*June 1, 1900.*		*July 1, 1900.*	
	Gold.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*
England	£32,668,465	....	£33,153,955	....	£33,642,121	....
France	77,776,767	£45,872,871	81,531,403	£45,731,937	84,506,022	£45,949,058
Germany	27,122,000	18,971,000	28,779,000	14,826,000	29,278,000	15,083,000
Austro-Hungary	37,610,000	9,627,000	37,679,000	9,381,000	37,584,000	9,690,000
Spain	13,689,000	15,693,000	13,689,000	15,836,000	13,689,000	16,910,000
Netherlands	4,868,000	5,954,000	4,874,000	5,985,000	4,873,000	6,046,000
Nat. Belgium	2,913,000	1,457,000	2,850,000	1,425,000	2,902,000	1,451,000
Totals	£196,647,232	£92,074,871	£202,556,358	£93,184,937	£206,474,143	£95,129,058

COIN AND BULLION QUOTATIONS.—Following are the ruling quotations in New York for foreign and domestic coin and bullion:

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COIN AND BULLION—QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

	Bid.	*Asked.*		*Bid.*	*Asked.*
Trade dollars	$ .60	$ .70	Twenty marks	$4.78	$4.82
Mexican dollars	.48⅛	.49¾	Spanish doubloons	15.55	15.70
Peruvian soles, Chilian pesos	.44½	.46	Spanish 25 pesos	4.78	4.80
English silver	4.85	4.88	Mexican doubloons	15.55	15.70
Victoria sovereigns	4.86	4.88	Mexican 20 pesos	19.55	19.60
Five francs	.95	.97	Ten guilders	3.96	4.02
Twenty francs	3.86	3.90			

Fine gold bars on the first of this month were at par to ¼ per cent. premium on the Mint value. Bar silver in London, 28¼d. per ounce. New York market for large commercial silver bars, 61⅞ @ 62¼c. Fine silver (Government assay), 61⅝ @ 62⅝c. Official price, 61¼c.

SILVER.—There was a sharp advance in the price of silver in London in the latter part of the month, and on June 28 the highest price since May, 1899, was reached, 28 9-16d per ounce. The price closed at 28¼ on June 30, a net advance of 11-16d.

MONTHLY RANGE OF SILVER IN LONDON—1898, 1899, 1900.

MONTH.	*1898.*		*1899.*		*1900.*		MONTH.	*1898.*		*1899.*		*1900.*	
	High	*Low.*	*High*	*Low.*	*High*	*Low.*		*High*	*Low.*	*High*	*Low.*	*High*	*Low.*
January	26⅞	26⅛	27⅝	27¼	27¾	27	July	27⅞	27	27¾	27⅝	......	......
February	26¼	25⅝	27½	27⅜	27¾	27 5/16	August	27 13/16	27⅛	27¾	27⅛	......	......
March	26 1/16	25	27 9/16	27⅜	27 11/16	27 7/16	Septemb'r	28 5/16	27 11/16	27⅜	26 15/16	......	......
April	26 5/16	25 11/16	28⅞	27⅜	27½	27 5/16	October	28¼	27 9/16	26 15/16	26⅝	......	......
May	26⅞	25⅞	28¾	28	27⅝	27½	Novemb'r	28 5/16	27½	27 5/16	26 11/16	......	......
June	27½	26 11/16	28	27 11/16	28 9/16	27 9/16	Decemb'r	27⅝	27¼	27 5/16	26 15/16	......	......

GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS.—The Government reports a surplus of nearly $18,000,000 for the month of June, making a total for the twelve months ended June 30 of more than $81,000,000. In the previous year a deficit of $89,000,000 was reported. In the last four months the surplus was $43,000,000.

UNITED STATES TREASURY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.

Source.	*June, 1900.*	*Since July 1, 1899.*
Customs	$19,369,160	$233,857,958
Internal revenue	28,744,738	296,299,388
Miscellaneous	3,321,934	38,831,602
Total	$51,435,832	$568,988,948
Excess of receipts	17,895,159	81,229,777

EXPENDITURES.

Source.	*June, 1900.*	*Since July 1, 1899.*
Civil and mis	$8,814,752	$105,796,753
War	8,230,818	134,653,998
Navy	5,049,832	56,089,982
Indians	1,059,914	10,166,132
Pensions	10,082,153	140,875,992
Interest	303,204	40,176,314
Total	$33,540,673	$487,759,171

Gold and Silver Coinage.—The total coinage of the United States mints in June amounted to $6,026,212, of which $3,820,770 was gold, $2,094,217 silver, and $111,215 minor coin. There were $1,000,135 standard silver dollars coined.

Coinage of the United States.

	1898.		*1899.*		*1900.*	
	Gold.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*
January	$3,420,000	$1,624,000	$18,082,000	$1,642,000	$11,515,000	$2,364,161
February	4,085,302	1,167,564	14,848,800	1,598,000	13,401,900	1,940,000
March	5,385,463	1,488,139	12,176,715	2,846,557	12,596,240	4,341,376
April	8,211,400	948,000	7,894,475	2,159,449	12,922,000	3,930,000
May	7,717,500	1,483,000	4,803,400	2,879,416	8,252,000	3,171,000
June	6,903,932	1,432,185	8,159,630	2,155,019	3,820,770	2,094,217
July	5,853,900	1,027,834	5,961,500	794,000	....	....
August	9,344,200	2,350,000	10,253,100	2,233,636	....	....
September	7,385,315	2,178,389	6,860,947	2,441,268	....	....
October	5,180,000	3,354,191	8,220,000	3,318,569	....	....
November	5,006,700	2,755,251	6,643,730	2,612,000	....	....
December	9,492,045	3,275,481	7,469,952	1,886,605	....	....
Year	$77,985,757	$23,034,084	$111,344,220	$26,061,519	$62,507,910	$17,840,754

United States Public Debt.—The public debt statement for June shows that about $3,000,000 of the old bonds continued at two per cent. were retired, and about $3,000,000 Treasury notes of 1890. The only other important change was in the cash balance in the Treasury which increased about $10,000,000. The net debt, deducting the cash in the Treasury, was reduced $15,000,000 and is $26,500,000 less than on January 1 last notwithstanding about $30,000,000 has been expended for premiums on bonds exchanged for the new two per cent. bonds.

United States Public Debt.

	Jan. 1, 1899.	*Jan. 1, 1900.*	*June 1, 1900.*	*July 1, 1900.*
Interest bearing debt:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent	$25,364,500	$25,364,500	$24,984,000	$21,979,850
Loan of March 14, 1900, 2 per cent	....	....	284,228,050	307,125,350
Funded loan of 1907, 4 "	559,650,200	545,366,550	368,898,250	355,528,350
Refunding certificates, 4 per cent	39,100	37,170	35,500	35,470
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	100,000,000	95,009,700	50,445,150	47,651,200
" 1925, 4 "	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400
Ten-Twenties of 1898, 3 per cent	192,846,780	198,679,000	135,581,640	128,843,240
Total interest-bearing debt	$1,040,215,980	$1,026,772,320	$1,026,482,990	$1,023,478,860
Debt on which interest has ceased	1,237,200	1,208,500	1,181,880	1,176,320
Debt bearing no interest:				
Legal tender and old demand notes	346,735,013	346,734,863	346,734,863	346,734,863
National bank note redemption acct.	28,868,814	36,299,218	37,118,151	35,147,878
Fractional currency	6,883,974	6,880,558	6,879,455	6,878,990
Total non-interest bearing debt	$382,487,801	$389,914,640	$390,727,470	$388,761,732
Total interest and non-interest debt.	1,423,940,982	1,417,895,460	1,418,392,340	1,413,416,912
Certificates and notes offset by cash in the Treasury:				
Gold certificates	36,808,999	184,844,619	229,884,179	227,797,179
Silver "	399,430,504	401,464,504	415,475,000	416,015,000
Certificates of deposit	20,685,000	12,350,000	4,785,000	3,705,000
Treasury notes of 1890	96,523,280	88,320,280	79,440,000	76,027,000
Total certificates and notes	$553,447,783	$686,979,403	$729,584,179	$723,544,179
Aggregate debt	1,977,388,765	2,104,874,863	2,147,976,519	2,136,961,091
Cash in the Treasury:				
Total cash assets	930,431,351	1,048,006,042	1,104,261,826	1,105,496,490
Demand liabilities	635,666,656	764,410,589	808,478,297	799,790,836
Balance	$294,764,695	$283,595,453	$295,783,529	$305,705,654
Gold reserve	100,000,000	100,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
Net cash balance	194,764,695	183,595,453	145,783,529	155,705,654
Total	$294,764,695	$283,595,453	$295,783,529	$305,705,654
Total debt, less cash in the Treasury.	1,129,176,286	1,134,300,007	1,122,606,811	1,107,711,258

National Bank Circulation.—The circulation of the National banks was increased $9,000,000 last month. There was an increase in circulation based on Gov-

ernment bonds of $11,000,000, but the deposit of lawful money to retire circulation was reduced $2,000,000. The amount of notes outstanding closely approximates $310,000,000, an increase of $60,000,000 since March 1. The National banks hold nearly $238,000,000 of the new bonds to secure circulation, and $44,000,000 to secure public deposits, a total of $282,000,000.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

	Mar. 31, 1900.	*Apr. 30, 1900.*	*May 31, 1900.*	*June 30, 1900.*
Total amount outstanding	$270,853,068	$285,278,326	$300,488,889	$309,559,719
Circulation based on U. S. bonds	233,284,230	246,067,162	263,089,117	274,115,552
Circulation secured by lawful money	37,668,838	39,211,164	37,399,772	35,444,167
U. S. bonds to secure circulation:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent	18,698,300	16,862,900	15,401,250	11,009,400
" " 1907, 4 per cent	81,651,150	23,847,400	19,504,100	16,350,700
Five per cents. of 1894	11,243,050	2,371,000	1,659,500	1,320,500
Four per cents. of 1895	12,711,350	9,617,850	9,097,850	7,762,850
Three per cents. of 1898	33,899,940	13,422,440	12,034,440	10,099,640
Two per cents. of 1900	97,797,690	202,783,650	219,183,350	237,843,950
Total	$256,001,480	$268,405,240	$276,829,990	$284,387,040

The National banks have also on deposit the following bonds to secure public deposits: 2 per cents of 1891, $3,017,000; 4 per cents of 1907, $17,331,650; 5 per cents. of 1894, $4,954,000; 4 per cents. of 1895, $10,857,450; 3 per cents. of 1898, $12,335,180; 2 per cents. of 1900, $44,569,200; District of Columbia 3.65's, 1924, $75,000; a total of $93,139,480.

The circulation of National gold banks, not included in the above statement, is $80,725.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AND NET GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

MONTH.	1899.			1900.		
	Receipts.	*Expenditures.*	*Net Gold in Treasury.*	*Receipts.*	*Expenditures.*	*Net Gold in Treasury.*
January	$41,774,930	$51,122,771	$228,652,341	$48,012,165	$39,189,097	$218,613,617
February	37,909,332	43,918,929	231,124,638	45,631,265	37,738,472	232,225,336
March	57,030,239	42,978,571	245,413,707	48,726,837	32,188,271	248,358,064
April	41,611,587	65,949,106	246,140,226	45,039,326	40,903,927	229,461,962
May	44,786,013	40,513,004	228,415,238	45,166,053	40,351,525	218,857,545
June	47,126,915	31,382,762	240,737,211	51,435,832	33,540,673	220,557,185
July	48,054,258	56,561,090	245,254,534	....	....	....
August	49,978,173	45,522,312	248,757,971	....	....	....
September	45,334,145	37,579,373	254,328,820	....	....	....
October	47,533,588	44,174,026	252,223,797	....	....	....
November	46,945,572	40,769,847	239,744,905	....	....	....
December	46,759,104	39,145,559	236,909,230	....	....	....

FOREIGN TRADE.—The exports of merchandise in May last were the largest ever recorded for that month, amounting to $113,503,577, an increase of nearly $20,000,000 over May, 1899, and of $2,000,000 over the record-breaking year 1898. The

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONTH OF APRIL.	MERCHANDISE.			*Gold Balance.*	*Silver Balance.*
	Exports.	*Imports.*	*Balance.*		
1895	$64,267,179	$66,028,854	Imp., $1,761,675	Imp., $3,463,235	Exp., $2,608,594
1896	66,568,263	57,260,859	Exp., 9,307,404	Exp., 18,399,161	" 3,244,465
1897	77,871,276	79,358,147	Imp., 1,486,871	" 8,516,956	" 1,538,518
1898	111,283,435	53,584,651	Exp., 57,698,784	Imp., 13,212,954	" 2,609,953
1899	93,841,247	70,160,373	" 23,680,874	" 1,021,010	" 1,426,196
1900	113,503,577	71,555,861	" 41,947,716	Exp., 8,503,435	" 3,604,565
TEN MONTHS.					
1895	752,570,335	670,307,921	Exp., 82,262,414	Exp., 32,247,452	Exp., 24,996,585
1896	815,901,067	723,560,934	" 92,340,133	" 72,951,352	" 29,907,535
1897	977,800,522	679,547,391	" 298,253,131	Imp., 51,186,820	" 29,325,443
1898	1,136,503,607	564,784,243	" 571,719,184	" 102,030,200	" 22,049,611
1899	1,130,629,075	635,391,180	" 495,237,895	" 69,235,158	" 23,696,093
1900	1,286,214,534	788,792,848	" 497,421,686	" 693,644	" 21,167,088

imports of merchandise were $1,000,000 in excess of those of a year ago, but were nearly $8,000,000 less than in 1897. The balance of net exports of nearly $42,000,000 was exceeded only in 1898. The exports for the eleven months of the year are valued at $1,286,000,000, exceeding the highest previous record made in 1897–8 by $150,000,000. The imports, however, increased $224,000,000 over that year, which leaves the net balance of exports at $497,000,000, compared with $571,000,000 in 1898. We exported $8,500,000 gold in May, which leaves a balance of only $693,000 imported during the eleven months.

Money in Circulation in the United States.—The increasing surplus in the Treasury is beginning to show its influence on the circulating medium of the country, a decrease of more than $12,000,000 being shown in June. The loss was in gold, Treasury notes and United States notes, partly offset by an increase in National bank notes:

Money in Circulation in the United States.

	April 1, 1900.	*May 1, 1900.*	*June 1, 1900.*	*July 1, 1900.*
Gold coin	$612,202,698	$616,585,746	$618,624,580	$614,918,991
Silver dollars	69,098,949	68,333,834	67,645,528	66,429,476
Subsidiary silver	74,841,822	75,000,817	75,658,587	76,294,050
Gold certificates	173,642,851	197,527,409	204,049,299	200,555,469
Silver certificates	403,043,359	407,193,810	408,477,649	408,499,347
Treasury notes, Act July 14, 1890	84,650,059	81,791,059	78,636,759	75,247,497
United States notes	322,812,644	326,832,448	322,752,949	316,614,114
Currency certificates, Act June 8, 1872	14,335,000	7,260,000	4,785,000	3,705,000
National bank notes	267,157,624	280,050,340	294,057,570	300,161,552
Total	$2,021,274,506	$2,060,525,463	$2,074,687,871	$2,062,425,496
Population of United States	77,395,000	77,535,000	77,676,000	77,816,000
Circulation per capita	$26.12	$26.58	$26.71	$26.50

Money in the United States Treasury.—The Treasury increased its cash holdings nearly $9,000,000 and its net cash balance by more than $17,000,000. The Treasury now owns $220,000,000 gold, $15,000,000 silver dollars, $6,000,000 fractional silver, $26,000,000 United States notes and $9,000,000 National bank notes:

Money in the United States Treasury.

	April 1, 1900.	*May 1, 1900.*	*June 1, 1900.*	*July 1, 1900.*
Gold coin and bullion	$422,000,915	$426,989,371	$422,906,844	$421,112,654
Silver Dollars	422,234,181	425,921,246	428,165,553	430,341,739
Silver bullion	74,862,618	72,709,403	71,126,896	69,873,837
Subsidiary silver	5,373,882	5,512,174	6,018,488	6,606,973
United States notes	23,878,372	19,848,568	23,928,067	30,066,902
National bank notes	3,876,714	5,309,026	6,512,189	9,478,892
Total	$952,226,632	$956,289,788	$958,658,086	$967,480,997
Certificates and Treasury notes, 1890, outstanding	675,671,269	693,772,278	695,948,707	688,007,313
Net cash in Treasury	$276,555,363	$262,517,510	$262,704,329	$279,473,684

Supply of Money in the United States.

	April 1, 1900.	*May 1, 1900.*	*June 1, 1900.*	*July 1, 1900.*
Gold coin and bullion	$1,034,203,613	$1,043,525,117	$1,041,531,374	$1,036,031,645
Silver dollars	491,333,080	494,255,080	495,811,080	496,771,215
Silver bullion	74,862,618	72,709,403	71,126,896	69,873,837
Subsidiary silver	79,715,204	80,512,991	81,672,075	82,901,023
United States notes	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016
National bank notes	271,034,338	285,359,366	300,569,759	309,640,444
Total	$2,297,829,869	$2,323,042,978	$2,337,392,200	$2,341,899,180

Certificates and Treasury notes represented by coin, bullion, or currency in Treasury are not included in the above statement.

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.

The following table shows the highest, lowest and closing prices of the most active stocks at the New York Stock Exchange in the month of June, and the highest and lowest during the year 1900, by dates, and also, for comparison, the range of prices in 1899:

	Year 1899.		Highest and Lowest in 1900.		June, 1900.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	24⅞	17	29¾—Apr. 2	18⅝—Jan. 8	27¾	23¾	25¼
" preferred	68⅛	50⅝	74⅜—Apr. 2	58¼—Jan. 11	74⅜	68¾	71¼
Baltimore & Ohio	61⅛	43⅞	89⅞—Apr. 19	55¼—Jan. 8	83	68⅜	71⅝
Baltimore & Ohio, pref	85½	67½	90 —Apr. 16	72¾—Jan. 9	84	77⅛	79¾
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	137	61	80⅛—Apr. 10	49 —June 25	73	49	54¼
Canadian Pacific	99⅛	84⅝	99¾—Feb. 13	85⅛—June 25	95⅛	85⅛	89
Canada Southern	70	46¼	58⅛—Apr. 7	47⅝—Feb. 27	53¼	48	48⅛
Central of New Jersey	126⅝	97	125 —June 21	115 —Jan. 6	125	119	124
Ches. & Ohio vtg. ctfs	31⅞	23¾	33⅞—Apr. 9	24 —June 25	28¾	24	25⅛
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy	149¼	144¼	133⅛—Apr. 2	119⅛—Jan. 10	131¼	120⅛	123¾
Chicago & E. Illinois	100¼	59¾	109 —Mar. 27	88 —Jan. 31	99⅛	97	97
" preferred	133⅝	112¾	124 —Jan. 5	120 —Jan. 17	123⅛	123½	123⅛
Chicago, Great Western	20⅝	10⅝	15¼—Apr. 2	10 —June 18	12⅞	10	10⅞
Chic., Indianapolis & Lou'ville	19	7¾	29 —Apr. 16	14 —Jan. 15	22⅛	18	18¾
" preferred	52½	31	63⅞—Apr. 4	45¼—Jan. 24	53½	49	51½
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul	136⅛	112¼	126¾—Apr. 4	108⅛—June 25	119¼	108⅛	110
" preferred	179	165	174½—Mar. 21	169½—Jan. 18	174¼	170¾	171¼
Chicago & Northwestern	173	141¼	167½—May 22	150¼—June 25	167½	150¼	157½
" preferred	210½	188	200 —Mar. 28	195⅛—May 9	199⅛	196¼	196½
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific	122⅛	100	114¾—Mar. 28	102 —June 25	109¼	102	104¼
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Om	126⅛	91	123⅛—Jan. 31	112 —May 12	116½	114	114
" preferred	185	170	175 —Mar. 3	172 —Feb. 8	....	....	....
Chicago Terminal Transfer	25¼	7⅛	13⅝—Apr. 27	9 —Jan. 10	12¾	9	9
" preferred	56½	31¼	39¾—Apr. 27	30⅛—June 25	35	30⅛	31⅛
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	64⅜	42½	66⅝—Mar. 30	55 —June 19	61⅛	55	57
" preferred	108	94	111⅛—Mar. 29	103⅛—June 11	105⅞	103⅛	105
Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling	16¾	9	28 —Apr. 27	14½—Jan. 10	25	24	24
Col. Fuel & Iron Co	64	30⅛	51⅛—Apr. 2	29½—June 18	37⅛	29½	31¾
Consolidated Gas Co	223¼	163	199 —Jan. 3	171½—June 26	192½	171½	175
Delaware & Hud. Canal Co	125¾	106⅛	119⅛—Mar. 28	110 —June 26	113⅞	110	110
Delaware, Lack. & Western	194½	157	186 —Feb. 20	173½—Jan. 30	181	175¼	176½
Denver & Rio Grande	25⅞	15⅞	24¼—Mar. 26	16½—June 22	18⅝	16½	17¼
" preferred	80	63	76¼—Mar. 26	64½—June 18	67⅝	64½	67
Erie	16¼	10	14⅜—Mar. 27	10⅝—June 21	12⅜	10⅝	11¼
" 1st pref	42	27⅞	43½—Apr. 4	31¼—Jan. 9	38	32	33½
" 2d pref	22½	15⅛	23½—Apr. 4	15⅝—Jan. 10	18⅛	17	17
Evansville & Terre Haute	46½	36	54⅝—Mar. 15	40⅛—Jan. 5	48¼	44	44
Express Adams	119	108¾	130 —Apr. 30	111 —Jan. 8	120	118	119½
" American	160	133	159 —May 2	142 —Mar. 6	157	150	154
" United States	60	45	49¾—Mar. 31	45 —Mar. 12	47⅛	45	45
" Wells, Fargo	135½	124	129½ Feb. 2	120 —June 1	123	120	122½
Great Northern, preferred	195	142¼	174½—Jan. 3	144¾—June 22	158	144¾	149⅞
Hocking Valley	37⅝	21	41½—Apr. 21	30⅛—Jan. 10	38½	32¾	33½
" preferred	66¼	53⅛	67⅞—Apr. 5	58 —Jan. 8	67½	63⅞	65½
Illinois Central	122	105½	116⅞—Apr. 2	110 —June 25	114½	110	111
Iowa Central	15¾	10¼	19¾—Mar. 30	11⅞—Jan. 12	19⅛	17⅛	18
" preferred	62¼	40	58 —Mar. 30	43 —June 22	50	43	44½
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf	18	7	21⅛—Mar. 27	7⅞—Jan. 31	17	13¾	13¾
Laclede Gas	85	51	80 —Jan. 5	65 —May 10	75	60⅛	60¼
Lake Erie & Western	24	14¾	34⅛—Apr. 9	20⅛—Mar. 16	30⅝	26⅛	26½
" preferred	85	60	100 —Apr. 2	83¼—Feb. 2	97¼	92	92
Long Island	85	45	89 —May 5	47½—Jan. 4	74⅞	70	70
Louisville & Nashville	88⅝	63	87⅞—Apr. 2	73⅛—June 25	81¾	73⅛	74⅜
Manhattan consol	133⅝	85¼	101 —Feb. 14	84 —June 25	92	84	86¾
Metropolitan Street	269	147	182 —Feb. 13	144¼—May 14	158¾	145⅛	146⅛
Mexican Central	17⅛	6	14¾—Apr. 18	10⅛—Jan. 8	13⅛	11⅜	12¾
Minneapolis & St. Louis	78	35¼	69¾—Mar. 28	45½—June 18	63½	45½	47
" 2d pref	99½	73½	98⅝—May 5	87½—June 18	96¾	87½	90⅛
Missouri, Kan. & Tex	15	9⅛	12¾—Mar. 28	10 —Jan. 5	17⅞	10	10
" preferred	45¼	28⅝	40¼—Apr. 17	28¼—June 25	34⅜	28¼	30⅛
Missouri Pacific	52½	33	61½—Apr. 16	38⅝—Jan. 11	57	46	48
Mobile & Ohio	52	32	48½—Apr. 2	35 —June 25	39½	35	35
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River	144¾	120	139⅝—Apr. 4	125⅝—June 25	133¼	125⅝	127¾

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.—*Continued.*

	Year 1899.		Highest and Lowest in 1900.		June, 1900.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis....	19¾	11½	14⅞—Mar. 29	11 —June 20	11½	11	11
" 2d preferred.........	41	29	40¼ - Mar. 29	29 —June 20	32½	29	29½
N. Y., New Haven & Hartf'd.	222	199	215¾—Jan. 3	210¼—June 20	213	210¼	210¼
N. Y., Ontario & Western.....	28⅞	18⅝	26½—Mar. 28	18¼—June 20	22½	18¼	19⅝
Norfolk & Western............	28⅝	17⅜	41⅞—Apr. 18	22⅝—Jan. 10	36⅝	30	32½
" preferred............	74¼	61⅝	80 —Apr. 12	67 —Jan. 8	79	76	76
North American Co...........	17⅜	6⅞	15⅞—Mar. 24	13⅝—Jan. 23	15⅞	14½	14¾
Northern Pacific tr. receipts.	57½	42⅞	62¾—Apr. 4	48 —June 22	61⅝	48	51¼
" pref tr. receipts.....	81½	68	78¼—Mar. 28	69¾—June 25	76⅝	69¾	70¾
Pacific Mail....................	55	35	47¼—Jan. 2	25¾—June 11	28⅞	25¾	27
Pennsylvania R. R............	142	122⅛	142¾—Apr. 5	125 —June 27	133¼	125	126
People's Gas & Coke of Chic.	129½	90½	111½—Apr. 2	92 —Mar. 9	101¾	93½	96⅝
Pitts., Cin. Chic. & St. Louis...	88	43	80½—Jan. 2	56 —May 22	60	56	58
" preferred............	99	80	94 —Jan. 8	78 —June 25	84	78	82¾
Pullman Palace Car Co.......	207¾	156	189⅞—Jan. 19	176 —June 25	183	176	180
Reading..........................	25	15½	21½—Apr. 4	16 —June 20	18	16	17
" 1st prefered..........	68½	42¼	66¾—Apr. 5	49 - Jan. 9	59⅝	54¼	58¾
" 2d preferred.........	38¼	22¼	35⅝—Apr. 5	26 —Jan. 9	31	26½	28½
St. Louis & San Francisco....	14⅞	8⅛	12 —Mar. 31	8⅝—June 25	10⅝	8⅝	9¼
" 1st preferred........	75½	64	72⅛—Mar. 30	68 —Jan. 25	70	70	70
" 2d preferred.........	44⅞	28⅛	39 —Mar. 30	31¼—June 23	34¾	31¼	31⅞
St. Louis & Southwestern....	18¼	6¾	13¾—Mar. 26	8¾—June 20	11¼	8¾	10
" preferred............	40⅝	17	34¾—Apr. 16	21⅞—June 23	28⅜	21⅞	23¼
Southern Pacific Co...........	44¼	27	43 —Mar. 27	30⅝—June 18	36⅛	30⅝	32¼
Southern Railway............	14¼	10¼	15¾—Mar. 27	10⅝—June 25	12⅝	10⅝	10⅞
" preferred............	58⅝	40⅞	61½—Mar. 27	49¼—June 25	55⅞	49¼	50⅝
Tennessee Coal & Iron Co....	126	36	104 —Feb. 2	62 —June 26	76½	62	67½
Texas & Pacific................	25⅝	12¼	21 —Apr. 17	13⅛—June 25	17	13⅛	14½
Union Pacific.................	51⅛	38⅛	60⅞—Apr. 4	44⅝—Jan. 10	56⅞	48	50
" preferred............	84½	66¼	77¾—Mar. 28	70½—June 23	75⅝	70½	71⅝
Wabash R. R...................	8⅞	6⅛	9⅝—Apr. 27	6⅛—Mar. 13	8⅛	6¾	7⅛
" preferred............	25½	19	24¼—Apr. 27	17 —June 25	21⅜	17	17¾
Western Union................	98¼	82	88½—Jan. 5	77½—June 22	80¾	77½	79¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie........	13	7⅞	11¾—Mar. 26	8 —June 18	9⅝	8	8½
" second preferred....	32⅞	21¼	33⅛ Mar. 26	21⅝ - June 18	27½	21⅝	23
Wisconsin Central............	21	13½	20¾—Mar. 31	13 —June 27	16	13	13⅝
" preferred............	59	54	57 —Apr. 2	38⅞—June 26	48	38⅞	39
"INDUSTRIAL"							
American Co. Oil Co..........	46	30	37 —Mar. 29	30 —June 25	35⅝	30	32½
Am. Smelting & Refining Co.	59	30	43⅞—Feb. 6	34½—June 18	38⅞	34½	35¾
" preferred............	94½	77½	93 —Mar. 24	85 —June 25	90¾	85	86⅝
American Steel Hoop Co.....	48⅝	24	50½—Feb. 6	17 —June 25	24¼	17	19
" preferred............	86¾	70	86 —Feb. 6	66 —June 25	73¼	66	67
American Steel & Wire Co....	72	32	59⅞—Apr. 12	28½—June 25	37½	28½	30⅞
" preferred............	128	84	95 —Feb. 1	69½—June 25	77¾	69½	70
American Sugar Ref. Co......	182	114½	137½—Jan. 4	95¼—Mar. 3	119¾	110⅝	114½
American Tin Plate Co.......	52¾	20	36⅝—Feb. 7	18 —June 23	23½	18	19⅝
American Tobacco Co.........	229½	78½	111½—Feb. 14	84½—June 25	95⅛	84½	90
Continental Tobacco Co......	65⅞	20	38 —Jan. 3	21½—May 21	27	22½	23¾
" preferred............	103⅞	71	89½—Jan. 3	70 —May 12	82	75⅛	77¼
Federal Steel Co..............	75	39¾	57¾—Feb. 6	28¾—June 25	37¼	28¾	31⅛
" preferred............	93⅛	67	77½—Feb. 6	60¾—June 26	68⅞	60¾	64
General Electric Co...........	132	95⅛	140¼—Apr. 19	120 —Jan. 10	136⅝	126½	127
Glucose Sugar Refinding Co..	76¾	37	58½—Feb. 5	44 —May 15	50½	45½	47
International Paper Co......	68⅛	17	25½—Jan. 3	14½—Mar. 6	24⅝	20¾	22½
" preferred............	95	62¼	70½—Feb. 6	58 —Mar. 6	67¾	63¼	64½
National Lead Co..............	40½	22½	28¼—Feb. 5	18⅛—June 11	21	18⅛	19¾
National Steel Co..............	63	31¾	53½—Feb. 6	20 —June 23	30½	20	24½
" preferred............	99⅝	85	97 —Feb. 6	79¾—June 26	87½	79¾	85
Pressed Steel Car Co..........	61	44⅝	58¾—Jan. 17	42 —June 25	47¾	42	45½
" preferred............	91	75	88½—Jan. 17	72 —June 2	77⅞	72	74¾
Republic Iron & Steel Co.....	33⅞	16½	27½—Feb. 6	8¾—June 25	14½	8¾	10¾
" preferred............	79	60⅛	70¾—Feb. 6	49⅞—June 25	58⅛	49⅞	53¼
Standard Rope & Twine Co..	15¼	6½	10¼—Jan. 4	4½—Mar. 6	5¾	4⅝	5
U. S. Leather Co..............	40⅞	5⅝	19 —Jan. 3	7¾—June 25	11¼	7¾	8⅞
" preferred............	84½	64½	77 —Jan. 3	65 —June 25	70½	65	65¾
U. S. Rubber Co...............	57	37⅞	44 —Jan. 2	24½—June 12	28¾	24½	25
" preferred............	121	99¾	104¾—Jan. 3	90 —Feb. 27	95	93	92

RAILWAY, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last Sale, Price and Date and Highest and Lowest Prices and Total Sales for the Month.

Note.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	June Sales. High.	June Sales. Low.	June Sales. Total.
Ann Arbor 1st g 4's	1995	7,000,000	Q J	92	June22,19'	92	91½	10,000
Atch., Top. & S. F.								
Atch Top & Santa Fe gen g 4's	1995	129,637,500	A & O	108⅞	June30,19'	101⅜	100⅜	1,330,000
" registered		....	A & O	99¼	May 14,19'	....	....	....
" adjustment, g. 4's	1995	50,550,500	NOV	83¼	June30,19'	84⅛	82	1,244,500
" registered		....	NOV	79¾	Dec. 11,'99	....	....	....
" stamped	1995	1,177,500	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" Equip. tr. ser. A. g. 5's	1902	500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" Chic. & St. L. 1st 6's	1915	1,500,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Atl. Knox. & Nor. Ry. 1st g. 5s	1946	1,000,000	J & D	106	Apr. 23,19'	....	....	....
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s	1925	69,798,000	J & J	95⅞	June30,19'	96½	95¼	644,000
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" g. 4s	1948	58,963,000	A & O	99⅞	June30,19'	100¾	99½	943,500
" g. 4s. registered			A & O	100½	June11,19'	100½	100½	1,000
" Southw'n div. 1st g. 3½s	1925	40,990,000	J & J	88½	June30,19'	89½	87	407,500
" " registered			Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Pitt Jun. & M. div. 1st g. 3½s.	1925	11,293,000	M & N	86	June29,19'	86	86	4,000
" registered			QFeb	....	....	....	....	....
Monongahela River 1st g. g., 5's	1919	700,000	F & A	104½	July 1,'92	....	....	....
Cen. Ohio. Reorg. 1st c. g. 4½'s,	1930	1,018,000	M & S	111	Feb. 28,'99	....	....	....
W. Virginia & Pitts. 1st g. 5's	1990	4,000,000	A & O	111	Dec. 12,'95	....	....	....
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. g. g. 5's	1937	4,407,000	M & S	113	June28,19'	114½	112¾	9,000
" deb. 6's	1947	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Alleghany & Wn. 1st g. gtd 4's	1998	2,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Clearfield & Mah. 1st g. g. 5's	1943	650,000	J & J	130	Mar. 1,19'	....	....	....
Rochester & Pittsburg. 1st 6's	1921	1,300,000	F & A	131	Apr. 3,19'	....	....	....
" cons. 1st 6's,	1922	3,920,000	J & D	124	June29,19'	124	124	6,000
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5's,	1913	1,056,500	A & O	100	Nov. 18,'99	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Burlington, Cedar R. & N. 1st 5's,	1906	6,500,000	J & D	106	June20,19'	106⅝	106	10,500
" con. 1st & col. tst 5's	1934	7,250,000	A & O	116	June20,19'	116	116	2,000
" registered			A & O	115	May 26,'99	....	....	....
Ced. Rap Ia. Falls & Nor. 1st 5's.	1921	1,905,000	A & O	105	Jan. 6,'99	....	....	....
Minneap's & St. Louis 1st 7's, g,	1927	150,000	J & D	140	Aug. 24,'95	....	....	....
Canada Southern 1st int. gtd 5's,	1908	13,920,000	J & J	107¾	June30,19'	108	107½	97,000
" 2d mortg. 5's,	1913	5,100,000	M & S	106¾	June29,19'	107	106	55,000
" registered			M & S	104	Apr. 24,'09	....	....	....
Central Branch U. Pac. 1st g. 4's.	1948	2,500,000	J & D	90	June 1,19'	90	89	15,000
Cent. R. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. c. g. 5's,	1987	4,880,000	M & N	92¼	June12,19'	92¼	92¼	5,000
Central R'y of Georgia, 1st g. 5's.	1945	7,000,000	F & A	119	June 7,19'	119½	119	6,000
" registered $1,000 & $5,000			F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" con. g. 5's	1945	16,500,600	M & N	90	June30,19'	92⅛	89⅞	261,000
" con. g. 5's, reg. $1,000 & $5,000			M & N	97¾	Oct. 23,'99	....	....	....
" 1st. pref. inc. g. 5's,	1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	41	June29,19'	43	40	132,000
" 2d pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	7,000,000	OCT 1	11⅛	June28,19'	12⅜	11	14,000
" 3d pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	6¾	June 5,19'	6¾	6¾	5,000
" Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5's	1946	840,000	J & J	95	Dec. 27,'99	....	....	....
" Mid. Ga. & Atl. div. g 5s.	1947	413,000	J & J	102	June29,'99	....	....	....
" Mobile div. 1st g. 5's	1946	1,000,000	J & J	105	May 24,'98	....	....	....
Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1st convertible 7's	1902	1,167,000	M & N	107½	May 3,19'	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's	1987	43,924,000	J & J	122½	June29,19'	122¼	121¾	193,000
" registered			Q J	120	June25,19'	120⅞	119⅝	64,500
" con. deb. 6's	1908	430,800	M & N	111¼	Apr. 10,'19	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest price and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME. Principal Due	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	June Sales. High.	June Sales. Low.	June Sales. Total.
Am. Dock & Improvm't Co. 5's, 1921	4,987,000	J & J	115	May 23,19'	....	....	....
Lehigh & H. R. gen. gtd g. 5's..1920	1,062,000	J & J	..	....	....	....	....
Lehigh & W.-B. Coal con. 5's...1912	5,384,000	Q M	102¼	May 21,19'	....	....	....
Charleston & Sav. 1st g. 7's.......1936	1,500,000	J & J	108¾	Dec. 13,'99	....	....	....
Ches. & Ohio 6's, g., Series A......1908	2,000,000	A & O	116	June11,19'	116	116	5,000
" Mortgage gold 6's.......1911	2,000,000	A & O	117¾	June27,19'	117¾	117¾	5,000
" 1st con. g. 5's............1939	25,858,000	M & N	116½	June29,19'	117¼	115½	64,000
" registered..................		M & N	117	June11,19'	117	117	6,000
" Gen. m. g. 4½'s..........1992	27,309,000	M & S	99	June30,19'	99¾	98½	347,000
" registered..................		M & S	96	May 10,19'	....	....	....
" Craig Val. 1st g. 5's.....1940	650,000	J & J	95½	May 27,'98	....	....	....
" (R. & A. d.) 1st c. g. 4's, 1989	6,000,000	J & J	104½	June14,19'	105	104½	10,000
" 2d con. g. 4's.............1989	1,000,000	J & J	99½	Apr. 5,19'	....	....	....
" Warm S. Val. 1st g. 5's, 1941	400,000	M & S	101¼	Apr. 29,'99	....	....	....
" Elz. Lex. & B. S. g. g. 5's, 1902	3,007,000	M & S	102½	June22,19'	102¼	102	31,000
Chicago & Alton s'king fund 6's.1903	1,671,000	J & J	105½	May 16,'19	....	....	....
Louisiana & Mo. Riv. 1st 7's....1900	1,785,000	F & A	102¾	June 7,19'	102¾	102¾	1,000
" 2d 7's.................. 1900	300,000	M & N	106⅞	Feb. 24,'99	....	....	....
Miss. Riv. Bdge 1st s. f'd g. 6's..1912	460,000	A & O	105½	Oct. 30,'95	....	....	....
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy con. 7's.1903	24,356,000	J & J	113¼	June30,19'	113¼	113⅛	65,000
" 5's, sinking fund.........1901	2,315,000	A & O	102½	June12,19'	102½	102½	3,000
" Chic. & Iowa div. 5's....1905	2,320,000	F & A	104¾	Apr. 11,19'	....	....	....
" Denver div. 4's..........1922	5,776,500	F & A	102¼	June29,19'	102¼	101¾	7,000
" Illinois div. 3½s.........1949	16,166,000	J & J	104¼	June28,19'	104¾	104¼	104,000
" registered................		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" (Iowa div.) sink. f'd 5's, 1919	2,709,000	A & O	115¼	June19,19'	115¼	115¼	1,000
" 4's......................1919	8,704,000	A & O	106	May 29,19'	....	....	....
" Nebraska extensi'n 4's, 1927	26,077,000	M & N	110¾	June27,19'	111⅛	110⅝	20,000
" registered..................		M & N	111⅛	June 2,'99	....	....	....
" Southwestern div. 4's..1921	3,150,000	M & S	102	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
" convertible 5's..........1903	2,863,100	M & S	125⅝	May 15,19'	....	....	....
" 5's, debentures..........1913	9,000,000	M & N	109	June25,19'	109¾	109	65,000
Han. & St. Jos. con. 6's........1911	8,000,000	M & S	122	May 17,19'	....	....	....
Chicago & E. Ill. 1st s. f'd c'y. 6's.1907	2,989,000	J & D	112	June 4,19'	112	112	2,000
" small bonds...............		J & D	113	Apr. 2,'98	....	....	....
" 1st con. 6's, gold.......1934	2,653,000	A & O	134	June15,19'	134	134	1,000
" gen. con. 1st 5's.......1937	11,995,000	M & N	115½	June28,19'	116	115	65,000
" registered..............		M & N	115	May 25,19'	....	....	....
Chicago & Ind. Coal 1st 5's 1936	4,626,000	J & J	108¼	May 16,19'	....	....	....
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.							
" refunding g. 6's...........1947	4,700,000	J & J	116	May 29,19'	....	....	....
" ref. g. 5's..................1947	3,242,000	J & J	103¼	June22,19'	104	103¼	2,000
Louisv. N. Alb. & Chic. 1st 6's..1910	3,000,000	J & J	116½	June30,19'	116½	116½	23,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.							
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7's $ g, R.d..1902	1,578,500	J&J	169	May 16,19'	....	....	....
" 1st 7's £...............1902		J&J	172½	Apr. 10,19'	....	....	....
" 1st C. & M. 7's.........1903	1,290,000	J & J	170½	June11,19'	170½	170½	4,000
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul con. 7's, 1905	5,318,000	J & J	170½	June21,19'	172¼	170½	11,000
" terminal g. 5's.........1914	4,748,000	J & J	115½	June29,19'	115½	115	2,000
" gen. g. 4's, series A....1989	23,676,000	J & J	110¾	June26,19'	112½	110¾	58,000
" registered................	....	Q J	105½	Feb. 19,'98	....	....	....
" gen. g. 3½'s, series B.1989	2,500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" " registered.....		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" Chic. & Lake Sup. 5's, 1921	1,360,000	J & J	117⅝	Jan. 23,19'	....	....	....
" Chic. & M. R. div. 5's, 1926	3,083,000	J & J	121½	June15,19'	121½	121½	2,000
" Chic. & Pac. div. 6's, 1910	3,000,000	J & J	120½	Apr. 20,19'	....	....	....
" 1st Chic. & P. W. g. 5's.1921	25,340,000	J & J	120½	June29,19'	121	120½	26,000
" Dakota & Gt. S. g. 5's.1916	2,856,000	J & J	114½	Apr. 23,19'	....	....	....
" Far. & So. g. 6's assu...1924	1,250,000	J & J	137½	July 18,'98	....	....	....
" 1st H'st & Dk. div. 7's, 1910	5,680,000	J & J	127¼	June14,19'	127¼	127¼	2,000
" 1st 5's....................1910	990,000	J & J	111⅛	May 24,19'	....	....	....
" 1st 7's, Iowa & D. ex, 1908	2,287,000	J & J	171	June15,19'	171	171	1,000
" 1st 5's, La. C. & Dav...1919	2,500,000	J & J	119	Apr. 19,19'	....	....	....
" Mineral Point div. 5's, 1910	2,840,000	J & J	111¼	Feb. 16,19'	....	....	....
" 1st So. Min. div. 6's....1910	7,432,000	J & J	121¼	June18,19'	121¼	119⅝	4,000
" 1st 6's, Southw'n div., 1909	4,000,000	J & J	119¼	May 2,'99	....	....	....
" Wis. & Min. div. g. 5's.1921	4,755,000	J & J	120	May 18,19'	....	....	....
" Mil. & N. 1st M. L. 6's.1910	2,155,000	J & D	120	May 2,19'	....	....	....
" 1st con. 6's............1913	5,092,000	J & D	122	Feb. 8,19'	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highes and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	June Sales. High.	June Sales. Low.	June Sales. Total.
Chic. & Northwestern con. 7's	1915	12,832,000	Q F	140	June28,19'	143	140	7,000
" gold 7's	1902	8,601,000	J & D	112	May 8,19'	....	....	....
" registered gold 7's	1902		J & D	111¼	Apr. 3,19'	....	....	....
" extension 4's	1886-1926	18,632,000	F A 15	110	May 7,19'	....	....	....
" registered			F A 15	107	Mar. 7,19'	....	....	....
" gen. g. 3½'s	1987	9,945,000	M & N	109⅝	June23,19'	109⅝	109⅝	10,000
" " registered			Q F	103	Nov.19,'98	....	....	....
" sinking fund 6's	1879-1929	5,940,000	A & O	118	May 14,19'	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	115¼	May 11,19'	....	....	....
" sinking fund 5s'	1879-1929	7,055,000	A & O	109	June 2,19'	109	107⅛	6,000
" registered			A & O	105¾	Mar. 28,'99	....	....	....
" deben. 5's	1909	5,900,000	M & N	108¼	June19,19'	108⅛	107⅝	9,000
" registered			M & N	105	Dec. 26,'99	....	....	....
" deben. 5's	1921	10,000,000	A & O	117	June 8,19'	117	117	5,000
" registered			A & O	107	Nov. 20,'95	....	....	....
" sinking f'd deben. 5's	1933	9,800,000	M & N	119	June 5,19'	119	119	1,000
" registered			M & N	119¼	Dec. 27,'98	....	....	....
Des Moines & Minn. 1st 7's	1907	600,000	F & A	127	Apr. 8,'84	....	....	....
Escanaba & L. Superior 1st 6's	1901	351,000	J & J	103¼	Feb. 26,19'	....	....	....
Iowa Midland 1st mortg. 8's	1900	897,000	A & O	103	Nov. 10,'99	....	....	....
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6's	1905	1,600,000	M & S	112⅝	Apr. 24,19'	....	....	....
Northern Illinois 1st 5's	1910	1,500,000	M & S	112¼	Apr. 24,19'	....	....	....
Ottumwa C. F. & St. P. 1st 5's	1909	1,600,000	M & S	111¼	Apr. 24,'19	....	....	....
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7's	1907	1,592,000	M & N	120	Jan. 4,19'	....	....	....
Mil., L. Shore & We'n 1st g. 6's	1921	5,000,000	M & N	135½	May 28,19'	....	....	....
" ext. & impt. s.f'd g. 5's	1929	4,148,000	F & A	125¼	June14,19'	125¼	125¼	2,000
" Ashland div. 1st g. 6's	1925	1,000,000	M & S	139¼	Apr. 17,19'	....	....	....
" Michigan div. 1st g. 6's	1924	1,281,000	J & J	140	Dec. 13,'98	....	....	....
" con. deb. 5's	1907	436,000	F & A	105½	Feb. 24,'97	....	....	....
" incomes	1911	500,000	M & N	112	Nov. 13,'99	....	....	....
Chic., Rock Is. & Pac. 6's coup.	1917	12,100,000	J & J	133	May 29,19'	....	....	....
" registered	1917		J & J	132	May 31,19'	....	....	....
" gen. g. 4's	1988	53,581,000	J & J	108¼	June29,19'	108⅛	107⅝	444,000
" registered			J & J	107	Apr. 9,19'	....	....	....
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4's	1905	1,200,000	J & J	96	May 25,19'	....	....	....
" 1st 2½'s	1905	1,200,000	J & J	83	Dec. 7,'99	....	....	....
" extension 4 s		672,000	J & J	98½	May 18,'99	....	....	....
Keokuk & Des M. 1st mor. 5's	1923	2,750,000	A & O	108	June 4,19'	108	108	500
" small bond	1923	....	A & O	100	Apr. 15,'97	....	....	....
Chic., St.P., Minn.& Oma. con. 6's	1930	14,260,000	J & D	132	June27,19'	133⅝	132	82,000
Chic., St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6's	1918	2,153,000	M & N	132	May 23,19'	....	....	....
North Wisconsin 1st mort. 6's	1930	800,000	J & J	140	May 31,19'	....	....	....
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6's	1919	6,070,000	A & O	131	June15,19'	131	130	14,000
Chic., Term. Trans. R. R. g. 4's	1947	13,000,000	J & J	95	June12,19'	95¼	94½	81,000
Chic. & Wn. Ind. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's	1919	582,000	M & N	106	Oct. 4,'99	....	....	....
" gen'l mortg. g. 6's	1932	9,868,000	Q M	119	May 15,19'	....	....	....
Chic. & West Michigan R'y 5's	1921	5,753,000	*	100	Oct. 28,'93	....	....	....
Choc., Oklahoma & Glf. gen. g. 5s	1919	4,800,000	J & J	103	Jan. 17,19'	....	....	....
Cin., Ham. & Day. con. s'k. f'd 7's	1905	996,000	A & O	120	Aug. 10,'99	....	....	....
" 2d g. 4½'s	1937	2,000,000	J & J	103½	Mar. 13,'97	....	....	....
Cin., Day. & Ir'n 1st gt. dg. 5's	1941	3,500,000	M & N	114	Apr. 24,19'	....	....	....
Clev., Ak'n & Col. eq. and 2d g. 6's	1930	730,000	F & A	....		....	....	....
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L. gen. g. 4's	1993	12,634,000	J & D	95	June29,19'	95¼	94	262,000
" do Cairo div. 1st g. 4's	1939	5,000,000	J & J	97	May 21,19'	....	....	....
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. 4's	1991	4,000,000	J & J	97	June14,19'	97	97	1,000
St. Louis div. 1st col. trust g. 4's	1990	9,750,000	M & N	101	June18,19'	102¼	100¼	58,000
" registered				99	May 4,'99	....	....	....
Sp'gfield & Col. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	1,035,000	M & S	87	Oct. 22,'95	....	....	....
White W. Val. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	650,000	J & J	83	Nov. 22,'99	....	....	....
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. 1st g. 4's	1936	7,685,000	Q F	105½	Apr. 5,19'	....	....	....
" registered				95	Nov. 15,'94	....	....	....
" con. 6's	1920	689,000	M & N	107½	June 30,'93	....	....	....
Cin., S'dusky & Clev. con. 1st g. 5's	1928	2,571,000	J & J	115½	June20,19'	115½	115½	2,000
Clev., C., C. & Ind. con. 7's	1914	3,991,000	J & D	136	May 29,19'	....	....	....
" sink. fund 7's	1914		J & D	119⅝	Nov. 19,'89	....	....	....
" gen. consol 6's	1934	3,205,000	J & J	137	Apr. 18,19'	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	....		....	....	....
Cin., Sp. 1st m. C., C., C. & Ind. 7's	1901	1,000,000	A & O	108½	Feb. 10,'99	....	....	....
Ohio, Ind. & W., 1st pfd. 5's	1938	500,000	Q J	....		....	....	....
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4's	1940	8,103,000	A & O	86	June29,19'	88½	85	55,000
" income 4's	1990	4,000,000	A	27⅝	June29,19'	28¾	24	43,000

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Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	June Sales. High.	June Sales. Low.	June Sales. Total.
Clev., Lorain & Wheel'g con. 1st 5's	1933	5,000,000	A & O	109	June19,19'	109	109	5,000
Clev., & Mahoning Val. gold 5's	1938	2,936,000	J & J	130	May 8,19'	....	....	....
• registered			Q J	....		....	....	....
Col. Midld Ry. 1st g. 2-3-4's	1947	7,500,000	J & J	78	June30,19'	78⅝	76	400,000
• 1st g. 4's	1947	1,011,000	J & J	76	June26,19'	79	76	75,000
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4's	1929	17,500,000	F & A	84¾	June29,19'	87	84⅛	424,000
Conn., Passumpsic Riv's 1st g. 4's	1943	1,900,000	A & O	102	Dec. 27,'93	....	....	....
Delaware, Lack. & W. mtge 7's	1907	3,067,000	M & S	123⅝	Apr. 30,19'	....	....	....
Morris & Essex 1st m 7's	1914	5,000,000	M & N	140	June20,19'	140	137⅛	18,000
• 7's	1871-1901	4,991,000	A & O	104¾	May 16,19'	....	....	....
• 1st c. gtd 7's	1915	12,151,000	J & D	138	June19,19'	138	138	1,000
• registered			J & D	140	Oct. 26,'98	....	....	....
N. Y., Lack. & West'n. 1st 6's	1921	12,000,000	J & J	137	Apr. 20,19'	....	....	....
• const. 5's	1923	5,000,000	F & A	119	May 1,19'	....	....	....
• terml. imp. 4's	1923	5,000,000	M & N	105	Mar. 8,19'	....	....	....
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7's	1906	1,966,000	A & O	122	Feb. 8,19'	....	....	....
Warren 2d 7's	1903	750,000	A & O	108	Aug. 1,'95	....	....	....
Delaware & Hudson Canal.								
• 1st Penn. Div. c. 7's	1917	5,000,000	M & S	146⅛	May 2,19'	....	....	....
• reg	1917		M & S	143	May 4,'96	....	....	....
Albany & Susq. 1st c. g. 7's	1906	3,000,000	A & O	118	June25,19'	118	118	1,000
• registered			A & O	122	June 6,'99	....	....	....
• 6's	1906	7,000,000	A & O	113¾	June30,19'	113¾	113	57,000
• registered			A & O	113	June27,19'	113	113	10,000
Rens. & Saratoga 1st c. 7's	1921	2,000,000	M & N	147⅛	June11,19'	147⅛	147⅛	1,000
• 1st r 7's	1921		M & N	141	May 6,'98	....	....	....
Denver & Rio Grande 1st g. 7's	1900	1,605,500	M & N	104⅝	Apr. 25,19'	....	....	....
• 1st con. g. 4's	1936	28,650,000	J & J	99¼	June28,19'	99⅛	98⅝	85,000
• con. g. 4½'s	1936	4,777,000	J & J	107⅜	June26,19'	107⅜	107⅜	7,000
• impt. m. g. 5's	1928	8,103,500	J & D	101⅞	June28,19'	103	101⅛	13,000
Des Moines Union Ry 1st g. 5's	1917	628,000	M & N	108¼	May 7,19'	....	....	....
Detroit & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s	1995	900,000	J & D	67	Mar. 24,'95	....	....	....
• g. 4s	1995	1,250,000	J & D	82	June 5,19'	82	82	2,000
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5's	1937	6,734,000	A & O	109	June15,19'	109	109	13,000
• registered			A & O	101⅛	July 23,'89	....	....	....
• 2d l m 6s	1916	2,000,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Duluth, Red Wing & S'n 1st g. 5's	1928	500,000	J & J	92¼	Feb. 11,'98	....	....	....
Duluth So. Shore & At. gold 5's	1937	4,000,000	J & J	114½	June11,19'	114½	114⅛	11,000
Elgin Joliet & Eastern 1st g 5's	1941	7,852,000	M & N	109⅛	June22,19'	109⅛	109⅛	5,000
Erie 1st ext. g. 4's	1947	2,482,000	M & N	117	May 23,19'	....	....	....
• 2d extended g. 5's	1919	2,149,000	M & S	119⅛	Jan. 4,19'	....	....	....
• 3d extended g. 4½'s	1923	4,618,000	M & S	116⅞	June25,19'	116⅞	116⅞	3,000
• 4th extended g. 5's	1920	2,926,000	A & O	123⅛	Mar. 30,19'	....	....	....
• 5th extended g. 4's	1928	709,500	J & D	106⅛	Feb. 24,19'	....	....	....
• 1st cons gold 7's	1920	16,890,000	M & S	137⅛	June19,19'	137¾	137⅛	36,000
• 1st cons. fund g. 7's	1920	3,699,500	M & S	139	May 8,19'	....	....	....
Erie R.R. 1st con. g-4s prior bds.	1996	31,452,000	J&J	90	June29,19'	90⅛	89	127,000
• registered			J&J	93¼	May 25,'99	....	....	....
• 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s.	1996	31,954,000	J&J	70	June30,19'	72¾	69⅞	274,000
• registered			J&J	....		....	....	....
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7's	1916	2,380,000	J & D	140	Feb. 6,'99	....	....	....
Buffalo & Southwestern g. 6's	1908	1,500,000	J&J	....		....	....	....
• small			J&J	....		....	....	....
Chicago & Erie 1st gold 5's	1982	12,000,000	M & N	115½	June28,19'	117	114⅛	21,000
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd g. 5's	1909	2,800,000	A & O	106	Dec. 2,'99	....	....	....
Long Dock consol. g. 6's	1935	7,500,000	A & O	136¼	June22,19'	136¼	136¼	8,000
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. Co. 1st gtd. currency 6's	1922	1,100,000	M&N	....		....	....	....
N. Y., L. E. & W. Dock & Imp. Co. 1st currency 6's	1913	3,396,000	J&J	102	Aug. 31,'96	....	....	....
N. Y. & Greenw'd Lake gt g 5's	1946	1,452,000	M&N	109	Oct. 27,'98	....	....	....
• small								
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6's	1910	3,500,000	A & O	119	June23,19'	119	119	10,000
N.Y., Sus.&W. 1st refdg. g. 5's	1937	3,750,000	J & J	109⅛	June30,19'	110	109⅛	8,000
• 2d g. 4½'s	1937	453,000	F & A	99½	June12,19'	99⅛	99½	1,000
• gen. g. 5's	1940	2,546,000	F & A	93	June27,19'	95¾	93	39,000
• term. 1st g. 5's	1943	2,000,000	M & N	113	Apr. 27,19'	....	....	....
• registered......$5,000 each			M & N	....		....	....	....
Wilkesb. & East. 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	3,000,000	J & D	104⅛	June27,19'	106¼	104⅛	17,000

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Eureka Springs R'y 1st 6's, g	1933	500,000	F & A	65	Nov. 10,'97	....	....	....
Evans. & Terre Haute 1st con. 6's	1921	3,000,000	J & J	125⅛	June23,19'	125⅛	125⅛	4,000
" 1st General g 5's	1942	2,223,000	A & O	108	June30,19'	108	108	2,000
" Mount Vernon 1st 6's	1923	375,000	A & O	110	May 10,'93	....	....	....
" Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g 5's	1930	450,000	A & O	95	Sept.15,'91	....	....	....
Evans. & Ind'p. 1st con. g g 6's	1926	1,591,000	J & J	105	June 4,19'	105	105	5,000
Flint & Pere Marquette m 6's	1920	3,999,000	A & O	123⅛	June18,19'	123⅛	123⅛	9,000
" 1st con. gold 5's	1939	2,600,000	M & N	104	June29,19'	105	102⅛	29,000
" Port Huron d 1st g 5's	1939	3,325,000	A & O	107½	May 3,19'	....	....	....
Florida Cen. & Penins. 1st g 5's	1918	3,000,000	J & J	101	Mar. 20,'99	....	....	....
" 1st land grant ex. g 5's	1930	423,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st con. g 5's	1943	4,370,000	J & J	80⅛	May 14,'96	....	....	....
Ft. Smith U'n Dep. Co. 1st g 4½'s	1941	1,000,000	J & J	105	Mar. 11,'98	....	....	....
Ft. Worth & D. C. ctfs. dep. 1st 6's	1921	8,176,000	......	70⅛	June29,19'	71	70	65,000
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande 1st g 5's	1928	2,863,000	J & J	59	June23,19'	59	59	9,000
Galveston H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s	1913	2,000,000	A & O	104	Mar. 24,19'	....	....	....
Geo. & Ala. Ry. 1st pref. g. 5's	1945	2,230,000	A & O	106	Dec. 12,'88	....	....	....
" 1st con. g 5s	1945	2,922,000	J & J	89	Feb. 5,19'	....	....	....
Ga. Car. & N. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 5's	1927	5,360,000	J & J	99⅛	Jan. 22,19'	....	....	....
Hock. Val. Ry. 1st con. g. 4½'s	1999	8,200,000	J & J	100	June30,19'	106⅛	102	228,000
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Col. Hock's Val. 1st ext. g. 4's	1948	1,401,000	A & O	104	June 4,19'	104	104	2,000
Houston E. & W. Tex. 1st g 5's	1933	2,700,000	M & N	103⅛	Apr. 30,19'	....	....	....
Illinois Central, 1st g. 4's	1894–1951	1,500,000	J&J	116	June 4,19'	116	116	1,000
" registered			J&J	113⅛	Mar. 12,19'	....	....	....
" 1st gold 3½'s	1951	2,499,000	J&J	106	May 17,19'	....	....	....
" registered			J&J	102⅛	Apr. 15,'98	....	....	....
" 1st g 3s sterl. £500,000	1951	2,500,000	M & S	92½	July 13,'96	....	....	....
" registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" total outstg....$13,950,000								
" collat. trust gold 4's	1952	15,000,000	A & O	103¼	June 1,19'	103¼	103¼	20,000
" regist'd			A & O	104¾	Jan. 30,'99	....	....	....
" col.t.g.4s L.N.O.&Tex.	1953	24,679,000	M & N	102¾	June27,19'	102¾	102⅛	51,000
" registered			M & N	109⅛	Dec. 13,'99	....	....	....
" Cairo Bridge g 4's	1950	3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	123	May 24,'99	....	....	....
" Louisville div. g. 3½'s	1953	14,320,000	J & J	102¾	June15,19'	102¾	102¾	7,000
" registered			J & J	88⅛	Dec. 8,'99	....	....	....
" Middle div. reg. 5's	1921	600,000	F & A	95	Dec. 21,'99	....	....	....
" St. Louis div. g. 3's	1951	4,939,000	J & J	92⅛	June 4,19'	92⅛	92⅛	6,000
" registered			J & J	101¼	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
" g. 3½'s	1951	6,321,000	J & J	103⅛	June22,19'	103⅛	103⅛	3,000
" registered			J & J	101⅛	Sept. 10,'95	....	....	....
" Sp'gfield div 1st g 3½'s	1951	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	124	Dec. 11,'99	....	....	....
" West'n Line 1st g. 4's	1951	5,425,000	F & A	113⅝	June20,19'	114	113⅝	24,000
" registered			F & A	101⅛	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
Belleville & Carodt 1st 6's	1923	470,000	J & D	119¼	June 1,'19	119¼	119¼	1,000
Carbond'e & Shawt'n 1st g. 4's	1932	241,000	M & S	105	Jan. 22,19'	....	....	....
Chic., St. L. & N. O. gold 5's	1951	16,555,000	J D 15	126¾	May 8,19'	....	....	....
" gold 5's, registered			J D 15	101¾	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
" g. 3½'s	1951	1,352,000	J D 15	103	Feb. 19,19'	....	....	....
" registered			J D 15	106¼	Aug. 17,'99	....	....	....
" Memph. div. 1st g. 4's	1951	3,500,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	121	Feb. 24,'99	....	....	....
St. Louis, South. 1st gtd. g. 4's	1331	538,000	M & S	90	Nov. 22,'98	....	....	....
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st g. 5's	1935	1,824,000	J & J	105	Apr. 23,19'	....	....	....
" 1st gtd. g. 5's	1935	933,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Indiana, Ill. & Iowa 1st refdg. 5's	1948	2,500,000	A & O	108	May 8,19'	....	....	....
Internat. & Gt. N'n 1st. 6's, gold	1919	7,954,000	M & N	119½	June28,19'	120⅛	119⅛	20,000
" 2d g. 5's	1909	6,593,000	M & S	87	June27,19'	89	87	23,000
" 3d g. 4's	1921	2,725,000	M & S	55⅛	May 22,19'	....	....	....
Iowa Central 1st gold 5's	1938	6,900,000	J & D	113¼	June23,19'	113¼	111¾	28,000
Kansas C. & M. R. & B. Co. 1st gtd g. 5's	1929	3,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
K.C.P.&G.T.Co.cfs. 1st & col. g. 5's	1923	22,529,000	A & O	70⅛	June19,19'	72	70⅛	132,000
Lake Erie & Western 1st g. 5's	1937	7,250,000	J & J	122¼	June29,19'	123	122¼	6,000
" 2d mtge. g. 5's	1941	3,625,000	J & J	119	June26,19'	119	119	5,000
Northern Ohio 1st gtd g 5's	1945	2,500,000	A & O	110½	June27,19'	111	110⅛	20,000
Lehigh Val. (Pa.) coll. g. 5's	1997	5,000,000	M & N	104	Aug. 8,'98	....	....	....
" registered			M & N	....	....	....	....	....

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Lehigh Val. N. Y. 1st m. g. 4½'s.	1940	15,000,000	J&J	109	June27,19'	109	108⅞	18,000
" registered			J&J	108¾	Nov. 24,'99	....	....	....
Lehigh Val. Ter. R. 1st gtd g. 5's.	1941	10,000,000	A & O	115	Feb. 28,'19	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	109½	Oct. 18,'99	....	....	....
Lehigh V. Coal Co. 1st gtd g. 5's.	1933	10,280,000	J & J	103¾	Nov. 21,'99	....	....	....
" registered	1933		J & J			....	....	....
Lehigh & N. Y., 1st gtd g. 4's.	1945	2,000,000	M&S	92	June18,19'	92	92	1,000
" registered			M&S			....	....	....
Elm., Cort. & N. 1st g. 1st pfd 6's	1914	750,000	A & O			....	....	....
" " g. gtd 5's	1914	1,250,000	A & O	101⅛	Sept. 1,'99	....	....	....
Long Island 1st cons. 5's	1931	3,610,000	Q J	122	Mar. 20,19'	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 4's	1931	1,121,000	Q J	101	Nov. 22,'99	....	....	....
Long Island gen. m. 4's	1938	3,000,000	J & D	101¼	June27,19'	101¼	100¼	40,000
" Ferry 1st g. 4½'s	1922	1,500,000	M & S	105	June 5,19'	105	105	10,000
" g. 4's	1932	325,000	J & D	102½	May 5,'97	....	....	....
" unified g. 4's	1949	5,685,000	M & S	95	June30,19'	96	94⅝	109,000
" deb. g. 5's	1934	1,135,000	J & D	100	May 25,'97	....	....	....
Brooklyn & Montauk 1st 6's	1911	250,000	M & S			....	....	....
" 1st 5's	1911	750,000	M & S	107½	July 16,'96	....	....	....
N. Y. B'kln & M. B. 1st c. g. 5's,	1935	1,601,000	A & O	107	Jan. 31,'99	....	....	....
N. Y. & Rock'y Beach 1st g. 5's,	1927	883,000	M & S	105	May 4,19'	....	....	....
Long Isl. R. R. Nor. Shore Branch 1st Con. gold garn't'd 5's,	1932	1,425,000	QJAN	106	May 5,19'	....	....	....
Louisv'e Ev. & St. Louis								
" 1st con. TrCo. ct. gold 5's.	1939	3,735,000	J & J	61	June30,19'	70⅛	61	25,000
" Gen. mtg. g. 4's.	1943	2,432,000	M & S	5	June25,19'	5	4½	12,000
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6's	1930	9,515,000	J & D	118	June14,19'	118	117	13,000
" gold 5's	1937	1,764,000	M & N	111	June 8,19'	111	111	6,000
" Unified gold 4's	1940	14,994,000	J & J	100½	June30,19'	100⅝	99¾	160,000
" registered	1940		J & J	83	Feb. 27,'93	....	....	....
" collateral trust g. 5's,	1931	5,129,000	M & N	109	June15,19'	109	109	1,000
" coll. tr 5-20 g 4's.	1903-1918	12,500,000	A & O	98½	June25,19'	98½	97¾	40,000
" Cecilian branch. 7's	1907	380,000	M & S	106	Nov. 11,'97	....	....	....
" E., Hend. & N. 1st 6's.	1919	1,950,000	J & D	114½	May 2,19'	....	....	....
" L. Cin. & Lex. g. 4½'s,	1931	3,258,000	M & N	103	Jan. 18,'98	....	....	....
" Nash. & Dec. 1st 7's	1900	1,900,000	J & J	103	May 28,19'	....	....	....
" N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6's.	1930	5,000,000	J & J	130	May 18,19'	....	....	....
" 2d g. 6's	1930	1,000,000	J & J	117	Feb. 6,19'	....	....	....
" Pensacola div. g. 6's	1920	580,000	M & S	109½	Nov. 1,'99	....	....	....
" Pen. & At. 1st g. g. 6's,	1921	2,708,000	F & A	113⅝	Apr. 7,19'	....	....	....
" St. Louis div. 1st g. 6's.	1921	3,500,000	M & S	125	Apr. 20,19'	....	....	....
" 2d g. 3's	1980	3,000,000	M & S	66	Dec. 1,'99	....	....	....
" S. & N. A. con. gtd. g. 5's.	1936	3,673,000	F & A	111	May 9,19'	....	....	....
" So. & N. Ala. si'fd. g. 6s.	1910	1,942,000	A & O	92¼	Sept. 30,'96	....	....	....
" Ken. Cent. g. 4's	1987	6,742,000	J & J	97¾	June30,19'	97¾	97⅛	8,000
" L. & N. & Mob. & Montg 1st. g. 4½s	1945	4,000,000	M & S	107½	Jan. 9,19'	....	....	....
" N. Fla. & S. 1st g. g. 5's,	1937	2,096,000	F & A	110¼	June18,19'	110¼	110¼	2,000
Lo. & Jefferson Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 4's.	1945	3,000,000	M & S	96¾	Nov. 17,'99	....	....	....
Manhattan Railway Con. 4's	1990	28,065,000	A & O	100	June29,19'	101½	100	215,000
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6's	1908	10,818,000	J & J	117	June23,19'	117	116	41,000
Manitoba Swn. Coloniza'n g. 5's,	1934	2,544,000	J & D			....	....	....
Mexican Central.								
" con. mtge. 4's	1911	62,643,000	J & J	80¾	June29,19'	80¾	79¼	8,000
" 1st con. inc. 3's	1939	17,072,000	JULY	26⅞	June29,19'	27⅝	24	645,000
" 2d 3's	1939	11,310,000	JULY	13½	June28,19'	13⅞	11¼	230,000
" equip. & collat. g. 5's	1917	850,000	A & O			....	....	....
Mexican Internat'l 1st con g. 4's,	1942	4,635,000	M & S	85½	June30,19'	85½	84½	141,000
Mexican Nat. 1st gold 6's	1927	11,075,000	J & D	103½	Apr. 19,19'	....	....	....
" 2d inc. 6's "A" 1917 coup. due Sept. 1, 1889, stamped 1½% paid		12,265,000	M & S	81	Apr. 10,19'	....	....	....
" 2d inc. 6's "B"	1917	12,265,000	A	17	Apr. 25,19'	....	....	....
" Northern 1st g. 6's	1910	1,209,000	J & D	105	May 2,19'	....	....	....
" registered			J & D			....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

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NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	JUNE SALES. *High.*	JUNE SALES. *Low.*	JUNE SALES. *Total.*
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7's	1927	950,000	J & D	149	May 9,19'	....	....	....
" Iowa ext. 1st g. 7's	1909	1,015,000	J & D	122⅛	May 25,19'	....	....	....
" Pacific ext. 1st g. 6's	1921	1,382,000	J & A	128	May 7,19'	....	....	....
" Southw. ext. 1st g. 7's	1910	636,000	J & D	127	Jan. 27,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 5's	1934	5,000,000	M & N	112	June30,19'	115	111⅛	14,000
" 1st & refunding g. 4's	1949	7,600,000	M & S	96⅛	June30,19'	97	96	23,000
Minneapolis & Pacific 1st m. 5's	1936	3,208,000	J & J	102	Mar. 26,'87	....	....	....
" stamped 4's pay. of int. gtd.				....	....	....	....	....
Minn., S. S. M. & Atlan. 1st g. 4's	1926	8,280,000	J & J	94	Apl. 2,'95	....	....	....
" stamped pay. of int. gtd.				89¾	June 18,'91	....	....	....
Minn., S. P. & S. S. M., 1st c. g. 4's	1838	6,710,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" stamped pay. of int. gtd.				....	....	....	....	....
Missouri, K. & T. 1st mtge g. 4's	1990	39,718,000	J & D	89⅛	June30,19'	92	88⅛	362,500
" 2d mtge. g. 4's	1990	20,000,000	F & A	67¼	June30,19'	68¾	66	458,500
" 1st ext gold 5's	1944	1,498,000	M & N	90½	June15,19'	91	89	83,000
Booneville Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 7's	1906	510,000	M & N	100⅝	Nov. 22,'99	....	....	....
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5's	1940	1,340,000	M & N	94	Dec. 8,'99	....	....	....
Mo. K.&T. of Tex 1st gtd. g. 5's	1942	2,685,000	M & S	88	June25,19'	91	88	75,000
Sher. Shrevept & Solst gtd. g. 5's	1943	1,100,000	J & D	96⅞	June29,19'	96⅞	96⅝	50,000
Kan. City & Pacific 1st g. 4's	1990	2,500,000	F & A	81	June25,19'	82	81	30,000
Tebo. & Neosho 1st 7's	1906	187,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mo Kan. & East'n 1st gtd. g. 5's	1942	4,000,000	A & O	103¾	June29,19'	103¾	102	29,000
Missouri, Pacific 1st con. g. 6's	1920	14,904,000	M & N	115⅛	June29,19'	116¼	114¾	25,000
" 3d mortgage 7's	1906	3,828,000	M & N	112¾	June28,19'	112¾	112¾	1,000
" trusts gold 5's stamp'd	1917	14,376,000	M & S	95⅛	June30,19'	97¼	95	57,000
" registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st collateral gold 5's	1920	7,000,000	F & A	90	June28,19'	95	90	130,000
" registered			F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Leroy & Caney Val. A. L. 1st 5's	1926	520,000	J & J	94	June 7,19'	94	93½	5,000
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st m. ex. 4's	1938	7,000,000	M & S	106	Jan. 18,19'	....	....	....
" 2d extended g. 5's	1938	2,573,000	F & A	112½	Apr. 30,19'	....	....	....
St. L. & I. g. con. R.R.&l.gr. 5's	1931	35,716,000	A & O	110	June30,19'	111	109¾	327,000
" stamped gtd gold 5's	1931	6,945,000	A & O	110	June15,19'	110¾	110	2,000
" unify'g & rfd'g g. 4's	1929	19,114,000	J & J	79¾	June30,19'	82	78⅛	329,000
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Verdigris V'y Ind. & W. 1st 5's	1926	750,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Mob. & Birm., prior lien, g. 5's	1945	374,000	J & J	110¼	Feb. 20,19'	....	....	....
" small		226,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" inc. g. 4's	1945	700,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" small		500,000	......	....	....	....	....	....
Mob. Jackson & Kan. City 1st g. 5's	1946	1,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mobile & Ohio new mort. g. 6's	1927	7,000,000	J & J	122	June21,19'	122	122	1,000
" 1st extension 6's	1927	974,000	J & D	123	June 8,19'	123	123	5,000
" gen. g. 4's	1938	9,472,000	Q J	84	June27,19'	86⅛	84	51,000
" Montg'ry div. 1st g. 5's	1947	4,000,000	F & A	109½	June21,19'	109½	109½	27,000
St. Louis & Cairo gtd g. 4's	1931	4,000,000	M & S	86	Dec. 17,'95	....	....	....
Nashville, Chat. & St. L. 1st 7's	1913	6,800,000	J & J	128¼	June 1,19'	128¼	128¼	1,000
" 2d 6's	1901	1,000,000	J & J	101	Sept. 12,'97	....	....	....
" 1st cons. g. 5's	1928	6,258,000	A & O	105¼	June25,19'	105¾	105¼	5,000
" 1st g. 6's Jasper Branch	1923	371,000	J & J	118	Dec. 1,'99	....	....	....
" 1st 6's McM. M.W. & Al.	1917	750,000	J & J	108	Mar. 24,'96	....	....	....
" 1st 6's T. & Pb.	1917	300,000	J & J	110	Dec. 20,'99	....	....	....
N. O. & N. East. prior lien g. 6's	1915	1,320,000	A & O	106½	Aug. 13,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R. 1st c. 7's	1903	18,490,000	J & J	111	May 9,19'	....	....	....
" 1st registered	1903		J & J	111	May 25,19'	....	....	....
" g. mortgage 3½s	1997	86,588,000	J & J	110¾	June28,19'	111⅛	110¾	20,000
" " registered			J & J	112½	Apr. 14,'99	....	....	....
" debenture 5's	1884-1904	4,847,000	M & S	106¾	June21,19'	107	106¾	25,000
" debenture 5's reg.			M & S	106½	June 1,19'	106½	106½	1,000
" reg. deben. 5's	1889-1904	659,000	M & S	108½	Feb. 21,'98	....	....	....
" debenture g. 4's	1890-1905	5,708,000	J & D	101⅞	June 6,19'	101⅞	101⅞	2,000
" registered			J & D	104¾	Feb. 5,'98	....	....	....
" deb. cert. ext. g. 4's	1905	3,949,500	M & N	102	June12,19'	102	102	10,000
" registered			M & N	106⅝	Sept. 28,'99	....	....	....
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s	1998	90,538,000	F & A	98	June30,19'	98⅜	97⅞	138,000
" registered			F & A	97	June 6,19'	97	95	42,000
Michigan Central col. g. 3½s	1998	18,511,000	F & A	97	June25,19'	97¾	96½	200,000
" registered			F & A	95	June25,19'	95	94	3,000
Beech Creek 1st. gtd. 4's	1936	5,000,000	J & J	110	June26,19'	110	110	8,000
" registered			J & J	106	June17,'98	....	....	....
" 2d gtd. g. 5's	1936	500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" registered		....	J & J	....	....	....	....	....

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Carthage & Adiron. 1st gtd g. 4's 1981	1,100,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Clearfield Bit. Coal Corporation, 1st s. f. int. gtd. g. 4's ser. A. 1940	770,000	J & J	95	July 28,'98	....	....	....
" small bonds series B......	33,100	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Gouv. & Oswega. 1st gtd g. 5's. 1942	300,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd g. 4's. 1991	2,500,000	M & S	106¾	Apr. 2,19'	....	....	....
N. Jersey Junc. R. R. g. 1st 4's. 1986	1,650,000	F & A	102	Feb. 3,'97	....	....	....
" reg. certificates...........		F & A	....	....	....	....	....
N.Y. & Putnam 1st con. gtd g. 4's. 1993	4,000,000	A & O	103	May 22,'98	....	....	....
Nor. & Montreal 1st g. gtd 5's.. 1916	130,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
West Shore 1st guaranteed 4's. 2361	50,000,000	J & J	114⅛	June 30,19'	115	113⅝	188,000
" registered................		J & J	110	June 28,19'	114	110	45,000
Lake Shore con. 1st 7's......... 1900	8,173,000	J & J	108¼	June 22,19'	108¼	108¼	5,000
" con. 1st registered.... 1900		Q J	101¼	May 25,19'	....	....	....
" con. 2d 7's............ 1903	8,428,000	J & D	111⅛	June 19,19'	111⅛	111⅛	12,000
" con. 2d registered.... 1903		J & D	111¼	May 31,19'	....	....	....
" g 3½s.................. 1997	80,542,000	J & D	109⅛	June 6,19'	109⅛	109⅛	31,000
" " registered...........		J & D	110⅛	Mar. 17,19'	....	....	....
Cin. Sp. 1st gtd L. S. & M. S. 7's. 1901	1,000,000	A & O	108¼	Dec. 1,'97	....	....	....
Detroit, Mon. & Toledo 1st 7's. 1906	924,000	F & A	119⅛	June 25,19'	119⅛	119⅛	5,060
Kal., A. & G. R. 1st gtd c. 5's... 1938	840,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5's.... 1934	1,500,000	J & J	129¾	Apr. 21,19'	....	....	....
Pitt McK'port & Y. 1st gtd 6's.. 1932	2,250,000	J & J	117	May 31,'89	....	....	....
" 2d gtd 6's........... 1934	900,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
McKspt & Bell. V. 1st g. 6's.. 1918	600,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 7's..... 1902	8,000,000	M & N	107	June 19,19'	107	106¾	19,000
" 1st con. 5's........... 1902	2,000,000	M & N	103⅛	June 19,19'	103⅛	102¾	3,000
" 6's.................... 1909	1,500,000	M & S	119½	Apr. 25,19'	....	....	....
" coup. 5's.............. 1931	3,576,000	M & S	128	May 14,19'	....	....	....
" reg. 5's............... 1931		Q M	127	Dec. 2,'99	....	....	....
" mort. 4's.............. 1940	2,600,000	J & J	105	Jan. 4,19'	....	....	....
" mtge. 4's reg...........		J & J	108	Jan. 7,'98	....	....	....
Battle C. Sturgis 1st g. g. 3's... 1989	476,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y. & Harlem 1st mort. 7's c.. 1900	11,444,000	M & N	102¾	Mar. 13,19'	....	....	....
" 7's registered......... 1900		M & N	102¾	Apr. 6,19'	....	....	....
N. Y. & Northern 1st g. 5's..... 1927	1,200,000	A & O	123	July 14,'99	....	....	....
R. W. & Og. con. 1st ext. 5's... 1922	9,081,000	A & O	126⅛	June 30,19'	126⅛	126⅛	5,000
coup. g. bond currency..........		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd gold 5's. 1915	400,000	F & A	113	Apr. 13,'94	....	....	....
R. W. & O. Ter. R. 1st g. gtd 5's. 1918	375,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Utica & Black River gtd g. 4's.. 1922	1,800,000	J & J	107	Aug. 13,'98	....	....	....
N.Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st g. 4's... 1937	19,425,000	A & O	106⅛	June 19,19'	107	106⅛	31,000
" registered..................		A & O	105	May 31,19'	....	....	....
N. Y., N. Haven & H. 1st reg. 4's. 1903	2,000,000	J & D	187	Nov. 17,'99	....	....	....
" con. deb. receipts..... $1,000	15,007,500	A & O	190	June 14,19'	190	189½	4,000
" small certifs............ $100	1,430,000	......	189¼	June 11,19'	189¼	189¼	500
Housatonic R. con. g. 5's......... 1937	2,838,000	M & N	133	Apr. 11,19'	....	....	....
New Haven and Derby con. 5's.. 1918	575 000	M & N	115⅛	Oct. 15,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. & New England 1st 7's...... 1905	6,000,000	J & J	114	Jan. 5,19'	....	....	....
" 1st 6's.................... 1905	4,000,000	J & J	113	July 29,'99	....	....	....
N.Y., Ont. & W'n. ref'ding 1st g. 4's. 1992	14,597,000	M & S	106	June 28,19'	106	105	51,000
" registered....... $5,000 only.	....	M & S	101½	Nov. 30,'98	....	....	....
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5's.... 1941	1,350,000	M & N	114¼	June 9,19'	114¼	114	10,000
Norfolk & Western gen. mtg. 6's. 1931	7,283,000	M & N	129	Jan. 2,19'	....	....	....
" imp'ment and ext. 6's... 1934	5,000,000	F & A	119	Mar. 15,'99	....	....	....
" New River 1st 6's........ 1932	2,000,000	A & O	133	June 8,19'	133	131	27,000
Norfolk & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s. 1996	26,030,600	A & O	96½	June 29,19'	97¾	94	501,000
" registered.........		A & O	95½	June 12,'99	....	....	....
" small bonds................		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" C. C. & T. 1st g. t. g g 5's 1922	600,000	J & J	101	Feb. 23,'97	....	....	....
" Sci'o Val & N.E. 1st g. 4's, 1989	5,000,000	J & N	99	June 29,19'	100	98	29,000
N. P. Ry prior ln ry. & ld. gt. g. 4's.. 1997	89,889,000	Q J	104⅞	June 30,19'	105¼	103⅛	653,500
" registered..................		Q J	103⅝	June 29,19'	105	101	82,000
" gen. lien g. 3's.......... 2047	56,000,000	Q F	66	June 30,19'	68	66	660,000
" registered..................		Q F	66½	May 21,19'	....	....	....
St. Paul & N. Pacific gen g. 6's. 1923	7,985,000	F & A	131½	May 21,19'	....	....	....
" registered certificates....		Q F	132	July 28,'98	....	....	....
Washington Cen. Ry 1st g. 4's.. 1948	1,538,000	QMCH	88¾	May 31,19'	....	....	....
Nor. Pacific Term. Co. 1st g. 6's.. 1933	3,830,000	J & J	119	June 26,19'	119	119	15,000

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Ohio River Railroad 1st 5's........1936	2,000,000	J & D	109	Apr. 25,19'	....	....	....
" gen. mortg. g 6's........1937	2,428,000	A & O	95	Feb. 24,19'	....	....	....
Omaha & St. Lo. 1st g 4's..........1901	2,376,000	J & J	75	Apr. 4,19'	....	....	....
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5's........1946	4,446,600	J & D	106½	June26,19'	107½	106½	69,000
Panama 1st sink fund g. 4½'s....1917	1,763,000	A & O	103½	May 11,19'	....	....	....
" s. f. subsidy g 6's........1910	1,482,000	M & N	103¼	Oct. 17,'99	....	....	....
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.							
Penn. Co.'s gtd. 4½'s, 1st.......1921	19,467,000	J & J	116½	June15,19'	116½	116½	3,000
" reg.........................1921		J & J	111½	Jan. 19,19'	....	....	....
" gtd.3½ coi.tr.reg. cts..1937	5,000,000	M & S	114½	Feb. 15,'99	....	....	....
Chic., St. Louis, & P. 1st c. 5's..1932	1,506,000	A & O	119½	Oct. 4,'99	....	....	....
" registered.................	....	A & O	110	May 3,'92	....	....	....
Cleve. & Pitts. con. s. fund 7's..1900	1,310,000	M & N	103½	Mar. 6,19'	....	....	....
" gen.gtd.g.4½'s Ser. A.1942	3,000,000	J & J	117½	Feb. 2,19'	....	....	....
" Series B...............1942	2,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" Series C 3½s..........1948	3,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
E.&Pitts. gen.gtd.g.3½s Ser.B..1940	2,250,000	J & J	101½	May 5,19'	....	....	....
" " " C..1940	1,508,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Newp. & Cin. Bge Co. gtd g. 4's..1945	1,400,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Pitts., C. & St. Louis 1st c. 7's..1900	3,719,000	F & A	101	Apr. 6,'19	....	....	....
" 1st reg. 7's............1900		F & A	109¼	Apr. 23,'97	....	....	....
Pitts., C. C. & St. L. con. g 4½'s..							
" Series A..............1940	10,000,000	A & O	116¾	June15,19'	116¾	116¾	4,000
" Series B gtd..........1942	8,786,000	A & O	116⅝	June12,19'	117	116⅝	19,000
" Series C gtd..........1942	1,379,000	M & N	113	Nov. 23,'98	....	....	....
" Series D gtd. 4's......1945	4,983,000	M & N	109	Apr. 12,19'	....	....	....
" Series E gtd. g. 3½s...1949	5,859,000	F & A	100	Apr. 10,19'	....	....	....
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. 1st 7's..1912	2,917,000	J & J	139⅛	May 5,19'	....	....	....
" 2d 7's.................1912	2,546,000	J & J	136	Mar. 1,19'	....	....	....
" 3d 7's.................1912	2,000,000	A & O	134	Feb. 15,19'	....	....	....
Penn. RR. Co. 1st Rl Est. g 4's...1923	1,675,000	M & N	108	May 12,'97	....	....	....
con. sterling gold 6 per cent...1905	22,762,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
con. currency, 6's registered...1905	4,718,000	Q M 15	....	....	....	....	....
con. gold 5 per cent............1919	4,998,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" registered................		Q M	....	....	....	....	....
con. gold 4 per cent............1943	3,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Allegh. Valley gen. gtd. g. 4's...1942	5,389,000	M & S	102	Nov. 10,'97	....	....	....
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd g. 4½'s.....1935	1,250,000	M & N	112¾	Mar. 7,19'	....	....	....
Del.R. RR.& BgeCo 1stgtdg.4's,1936	1,300,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
G.R. & Ind. Ex. 1st gtd. g 4½'s 1941	4,455,000	J & J	108	Jan. 15,19'	....	....	....
Sunbury & Lewistown 1stg.4's.1936	500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
U'd N. J. RR. & Can Co. g 4's...1944	5,646,000	M & S	117	May 1,19'	....	....	....
Peo., Dec.&Ev.Tr.Co.ctf.1stg.6's.1920	1,140,000	J & J	101	May 2,19'	....	....	....
" Ev.div.Tr.Co.cf1stg.6's.1920	1,433,000	M & S	100½	Apr. 30,19'	....	....	....
" Tr. Co. ctfs. 2d mort 5's.1926	1,851,000	M & N	22	Jan. 18,19'	....	....	....
" " 2d instal. paid.....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6's....1921	1,495,000	Q F	130¾	Mar. 10,19'	....	....	....
" 2d m 4½'s................1921	1,499,000	M & N	98	June 6,19'	98	98	5,000
Pine Creek Railway 6's..........1932	3,500,000	J & D	137	Nov. 17,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Clev. & Toledo 1st 6's.1922	2,400,000	A & O	107½	Oct. 26,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Junction 1st 6's.......1922	478,000	J & J	121	Nov. 25,'96	....	....	....
Pittsburg & L. E. 2d g. 5's ser. A, 1928	2,000,000	A & O	112	Mar. 25,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Pains. & Fpt. 1st g. 5's, 1916	1,000,000	J & J	90	June24,'99	....	....	....
Pitts., Shena'go & L. E. 1st g. 5's, 1940	3,000,000	A & O	115¼	Mar. 19,19'	....	....	....
" 1st cons. 5's.............1943	408,000	J & J	87¾	Jan. 12,19'	....	....	....
Pittsburg & West'n 1st gold 4's, 1917	1,589,000	J & J	100¾	May 12,19'	....	....	....
" J. P. M. & Co., ctfs., ...	8,111,000	......	101½	June12,19'	101½	101	18,000
Pittsburg, Y & Ash. 1st cons. 5's, 1927	1,562,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....

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Name. Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	June Sales. High.	June Sales. Low.	June Sales. Total.
Reading Co. gen. g. 4's.........1997	63,454,000	J & J	88¾	June30,19'	88¾	87¼	1,515,000
" registered............		J & J	84⅝	Dec. 6,'99			
Rio Grande West'n 1st g. 4's.....1939	15,200,000	J & J	99¼	June29,19'	100	99	183,000
" Utah Cen. 1st gtd. g. 4's.1917	550,000	A & O	86½	Mar. 22,19'			
Rio Grande Junc'n 1st gtd. g. 5's, 1939	1,850,000	J & D	105	Nov. 10,'99			
Rio Grande Southern 1st g. 3-4, 1940	4,510,000	J & J	79⅛	May 25,19'			
Salt Lake City 1st g. sink fu'd 6's, 1913	297,000	J & J					
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2.342.......1947	3,500,000	J & J	83¼	June18,19'	84⅛	83¼	11,000
St. Louis & San F. 2d 6's, Class A, 1906	500,000	M & N	110	Nov. 15,'99			
" 2d g. 6's, Class B......1906	2,683,000	M & N	111⅝	June27,19'	111⅝	111½	2,000
" 2d g. 6's, Class C......1906	2,400,000	M & N	112½	Feb. 16,19'			
" gen. g. 6's............1931	7,807,000	J & J	125	June27,19'	125	125	22,000
" gen. g. 5's............1931	12,292,000	J & J	111	June28,19'	112¼	110⅝	43,000
" 1st Trust g. 5's.........1987	1,099,000	A & O	104	Apr. 24,19'			
" 1st g. 6's P. C. & O.....1919	1,020,000	F & A	118	May 23,'92			
St. Louis & San F. R. R. g. 4's..1996	6,388,000	J & D	83	June14,19'	83	82½	55,000
" South'n div. 1st g. 5's. 1947	1,500,000	A & O	100	June18,19'	100	100	7,000
" Central div. 1st g 4's..1929	1,962,000	A & O	91	Apr. 11,19'			
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6's, 1910	275,000	A & O	105	Oct. 4,'96			
Kansas, Midland 1st g. 4's......1937	1,608,000	J & D					
St. Louis S. W. 1st g. 4's Bd. ctfs., 1989	20,000,000	M & N	86	June29,19'	89⅝	85	176,000
" 2d g. 4's inc. Bd. ctfs....1989	9,000,000	J & J	59¾	June30,19'	62¾	57¾	857,000
Gray's Point, Term. 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1947	339,000	J & D					
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5's.........1913	1,000,000	F & A	120	Feb. 8,'99			
" 2d 5's...................1917	2,000,000	A & O	110	Apr. 24,19'			
" 1st con. g. 4's...........1968	1,000,000	J & D	99½	June 7,19'	99½	99½	5,000
St. Paul, Minn. & Manito'a 2d 6's..1909	8,000,000	A & O	118	May 15,19'			
" 1st con. 6's............1933	13,344,000	J & J	140	June20,19'	142	140	8,000
" 1st con. 6's, registered....		J & J	137¾	Feb. 23,'99			
" 1st c. 6's, red'd to g. 4½'s...	21,262,000	J & J	116¼	June27,19'	116⅝	116¼	14,000
" 1st cons. 6's register'd....		J & J	105	Nov. 4,'95			
" Dakota ext'n g. 6's...1910	5,676,000	M & N	118¼	May 19,19'			
" Mont. ext'n 1st g. 4's..1937	7,805,000	J & D	102¼	June30,19'	102⅛	102⅛	20,000
" registered................		J & D	104	Jan. 27,'99			
Eastern R'y Minn. 1st d. 1st g. 5's..1908	4,700,000	A & O	108⅝	Apr. 19,19'			
" registered.............		A & O					
" Minn. N. div. 1st g. 4's..1940	5,000,000	A & O					
" registered.............		A & O					
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6's....1922	2,150,000	J & J	128	Apr. 4,19'			
Montana Cent. 1st 6's int. gtd..1937	6,000,000	J & J	134¼	Apr. 24,19'			
" 1st 6's, registered.........		J & J	115	Apr. 24,'97			
" 1st g. g. 5's............1937	2,700,000	J & J	118¾	June 6,19'	118¾	118¾	2,000
" registered...............		J & J					
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5's, 1938	3,625,000	J & D	120	Apr. 11,'99			
" registered................		J & D					
San Fe Pres. & Phoe. Ry. 1st g. 5's, 1942	4,940,000	M & S	106¾	Nov. 20,'99			
San Fran. & N. Pac. 1st s. f. g. 5's, 1919	3,872,000	J & J	112	June 9,19'	112	112	1,000
Sav. Florida & Wn. 1st c. g. 6's...1934	4,056,000	A & O	126½	Jan. 13,19'			
" 1st g. 5's..............1934	2,444,000	A & O	112	Mar. 17,'99			
" St. John's div. 1st g. 4's. 1934	1,350,000	J & J					
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g. 5s. 1928	2,800,000	M & N	103	June15,19'	103	103	1,000
Brunsw. & West. 1st gtd. g. 4's..1938	3,000,000	J & J	85	May 2,19'			
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5's......1926	2,500,000	J & J	104¾	Feb. 5,'98			
Carolina Central 1st con. g. 4's. 1949	2,847,000	J & J					
Sodus Bay & Sout'n 1st 5's, gold, 1924	500,000	J & J	105	Sept. 4,'86			
Southern Pacific Co.							
" g. 4's Central Pac. coll..1949	28,818,500	J & D	78	June30,19'	81⅛	78	275,500
" " registered......		J & D					
Cent. Pac. 1st refud. gtd. g. 4's..1949	54,743,000	F & A	99⅞	June29,19'	100⅛	99⅜	417,000
" registered.............		F & A	99⅞	June 1,19'	99⅞	99⅞	10,000
" mtge. gtd. g. 3½'s...1929	20,665,500	J & D	82	June29,19'	84⅛	82	132,000
" " registered.......		J & D					
Gal. Harrisb'gh & S. A. 1st g 6's..1910	4,756,000	F & A	110	May 28,19'			
" 2d g 7's..............1905	1,000,000	J & D	106¼	Feb. 28,19'			
" Mex. & P. div 1st g 5's. 1931	13,418,000	M & N	99	June30,19'	99½	99	211,000
Houst. & T. C. 1st g 5's int. gtd..1937	6,777,000	J & J	111½	June23,19'	111½	111½	1,000
" con. g 6 s int. gtd......1912	3,355,000	A & O	111¾	May 25,19'			
" gen. g 4's int. gtd......1921	4,287,000	A & O	84½	June21,19'	85⅝	84½	43,000

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Morgan's La & Tex. 1st g 6's	1920	1,494,000	J & J	120½	Feb. 28,19'	....	....	....
" 1st 7's	1918	5,000,000	A & O	134	Nov. 22,'99	....	....	....
N. Y. Tex. & Mex. gtd. 1st g 4's	1912	1,465,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Nth'n Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6's	1907	3,964,000	J & J	94	Nov. 30,'97	....	....	....
" gtd. g. 5's		4,751,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Oreg. & Cal. 1st gtd. g 5's	1927	19,521,000	J & J	99	Dec. 27,'99	....	....	....
San Ant.&Aran Pass1st gtd g 4's	1943	18,900,000	J & J	77	June30,19'	78¾	75¼	144,000
Tex. & New Orleans 1st 7's	1905	1,347,000	F & A	116	Dec. 14,'98	....	....	....
" Sabine div. 1st g 6's	1912	2,575,000	M & S	106¼	Nov. 17,'97	....	....	....
" con. g 5's	1943	1,620,000	J & J	104½	June29,19'	104½	104	203,000
South'n Pac. of Ariz. 1st 6's	1909–1910	10,000,000	J & J	114	June26,19'	114½	113½	55,000
" of Cal. 1st g 6's ser. A	1905		APR.	109¼	June15,19'	109¼	109¼	10,000
" " " ser. B	1905	30,577,500	OCT.	....	....	....	....	....
" " " C. & D.	1906		A & O	111¼	June18,19'	111¼	111¼	2,000
" " " E. & F.	1902		A & O	114½	Nov. 3,'99	....	....	....
" " "	1912	....	A & O	118¾	June23,19'	118¾	117¾	13,000
" 1st con. gtd. g 5's	1937	5,602,000	M & N	105½	Jan. 19,19'	....	....	....
" stamped	1905–1937	19,168,000	......	105½	June25,19'	107½	105½	22,000
Austin & Northw'n 1st g 5's	1941	1,920,000	J & J	98¾	June30,19'	98¾	98	168,000
So. Pacific Coast 1st gtd. g. 4's	1937	5,500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" of N. Mex. c. 1st 6's	1911	4,180,000	J & J	116½	May 19,19'	....	....	....
Gila Val. G. & N'n 1st gtd g 5's	1924	1,514,000	M & N	104½	June 1,19'	104½	104¼	5,000
Southern Railway 1st con. g 5's	1994	30,155,000	J & J	110¼	June30,19'	112	110	413,000
" registered			J & J	106¼	Mar. 21,'99	....	....	....
" Memph. div. 1st g. 4-4½-5's	1996	5,083,000	J & J	109½	Apr. 23,19'	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Alabama Central, 1st 6's	1918	1,000,000	J & J	112¼	Aug. 17,'97	....	....	....
Atlantic & Danville, 1st g. 5's	1950	1,238,000	J & J	102	May 24,19'	....	....	....
Atlantic & Yadkin, 1st gtd g 4s	1949	1,500,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Col. & Greenville, 1st 5–6's	1916	2,000,000	J & J	115	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7's	1900	3,123,000	J & J	103⅛	May 31,19'	....	....	....
" divisional g 5's	1930	3,106,000	J & J	117	May 10,19'	....	....	....
" con. 1st g 5's	1956	12,770,000	M & N	115	June29,19'	117½	115	26,000
" reorg. lien g 4's	1938	4,500,000	M & S	110½	June22,19'	110½	110½	3,000
" registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Ga. Pacific Ry. 1st g 5–6's	1922	5,660,000	J & J	124½	May 8,19'	....	....	....
Knoxville & Ohio, 1st g 6's	1925	2,000,000	J & J	124	May 16,19'	....	....	....
Rich. & Danville, con. g 6's	1915	5,597,000	J & J	123¼	May 25,19'	....	....	....
" equip. sink. f'd g 5's	1909	818,000	M & S	101	Jan. 11,19'	....	....	....
" deb. 5's stamped	1927	3,368,000	A & O	105	Dec. 12,'99	....	....	....
South Caro'a & Ga. 1st g. 5's	1919	5,250,000	M & N	105	June29,19'	105	104	45,000
Vir. Midland serial ser. A 6's	1906	600,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. B 6's	1911	1,900,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. C 6's	1916	1,100,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. D 4–5's	1921	950,000	M & S	102	Oct. 13,'99	....	....	....
" small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. E 5's	1926	1,775,000	M & S	109	Jan. 12,'99	....	....	....
" small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. F 5's	1931	1,310,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Virginia Midland gen. 5's	1936	2,392,000	M & N	111	June15,19'	111½	111	7,000
" gen. 5's. gtd. stamped	1926	2,466,000	M & N	110¾	Apr. 27,19'	....	....	....
W. O. & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4's	1924	1,025,000	F & A	90	Feb. 23,'99	....	....	....
W. Nor. C. 1st con. g 6's	1914	2,531,000	J & J	118	May 2,19'	....	....	....
Spokane Falls & North. 1st g. 6's	1939	2,812,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Staten Isl. Ry. N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½'s	1943	500,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Ter. R. R. Assn. St. Louis 1g 4½'s	1939	7,000,000	A & O	112¾	June15,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 5's	1894–1944	4,500,000	F & A	111⅜	Nov. 3,'99	....	....	....
St. L. Mers. bdg. Ter. gtd g. 5's	1930	3,500,000	A & O	111	Jan. 19,19'	....	....	....
Tex. & Pacific, East div. 1st 6's, fm. Texarkana to Ft. W'th	1905	3,241,000	M & S	107	Nov. 2,'99	....	....	....
" 1st gold 5's	2000	21,745,000	J & D	111½	June29,19'	113½	110½	149,000
" 2d gold income, 5's	2000	1,004,000	MAR.	68	May 15,19'	....	....	....
Toledo & Ohio Cent. 1st g 5's	1935	3,000,000	J & J	114⅜	June 8,19'	114⅜	113	42,000
" 1st M. g 5's West. div.	1935	2,500,000	A & O	111	June 7,19'	111	111	2,000
" gen. g. 5's	1935	2,000,000	J & D	100	June14,19'	100	99½	20,000
" Kanaw & M. 1st g. g. 4's	1990	2,469,000	A & O	90	June29,19'	90	90	8,000

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Toledo, Peoria & W. 1st g 4's....1917	4,400,000	J & D	84	June30,19'	84	83	3,000
Tol., St.L.&K.C. Tr. Rec. 1st g 6's.1916	8,814,000	M & N	130¼	June25,19'	130¼	129⅝	980,000
Toronto, Hamilton & Buff 1st g 4s.1946	3,280,000	J & D	99	Aug.14,'99	....	....	....
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g 5's....1928	1,852,000	J & D	107	Apr. 20,19'	....	....	....
Union Pacific R. R. & ld gt g 4s...1947	96,420,000	J & J	106⅛	June30,19'	106⅛	105¼	878,500
" registered..................		J & J	105⅛	June20,19'	105⅛	105⅛	5,000
Oreg. Ry. & Nav. 1st s. f. g. 6's..1909	691,000	J & J	110	Apr. 9,19'	....	....	....
Oreg. R. R. & Nav.Co.con. g 4's.1946	19,634,000	J & D	101⅛	June29,19'	102⅛	101⅛	135,000
Oreg. Short Line Ry. 1st g. 6's.1922	13,651,000	F & A	127⅛	June27,19'	128⅛	127⅛	12,000
Oreg. Short Line 1st con. g. 5's.1946	10,337,000	J & J	113¾	June22,19'	114⅛	113⅝	77,000
" non-cum. inc. A 5's.....1946	761,000	SEPT.	106	June18,19'	106	106	4,000
Utah & Northern 1st 7's........1908	4,993,000	J & J	121	June 18,'98	....	....	....
" g. 5's..................1926	1,877,000	J & J	102	May 24,'94	....	....	....
Wabash R.R. Co., 1st gold 5's....1939	31,664,000	M & N	115⅛	June30,19'	115⅛	113¾	119,000
" 2d mortgage gold 5's...1939	14,000,000	F & A	100¾	June30,19'	102⅛	100	157,000
" deben. mtg series A...1939	3,500,000	J & J	92¼	June19,19'	92⅛	92¼	5,000
" series B.................1939	25,740,000	J & J	31¼	June29,19'	38¼	30	1,387,000
" 1st g.5's Det.& Chi.ex..1940	3,439,000	J & J	112	May 25,19'	....	....	....
" Des Moines div.1st g.4s.1939	1,600,000	J & J	91	Apr. 28,19'	....	....	....
St. L., Kan. C. & N. St. Chas. B. " 1st 6's..................1908	1,000,000	A & O	111	May 29,19'	....	....	....
Western N.Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5's..1937	10,000,000	J & J	119	June28,19'	119⅜	118⅛	67,000
" gen g. 3-4's..............1943	9,789,000	A & O	91⅛	June29,19'	92¼	88⅞	800,000
" inc. 5's..................1943	10,000,000	Nov.	32¼	June28,19'	35	32¼	16,000
West Va. Cent'l & Pac. 1st g. 6's.1911	3,250,000	J & J	113	Jan. 6,'99	....	....	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st g. 5's.1926	3,000,000	A & O	109	June29,19'	110	109	17,000
" Wheeling div. 1st g. 5's.1928	1,500,000	J & J	105	June22,19'	105	105	18,000
" exten. and imp. g. 5's...1930	1,624,000	F & A	100	June18,'19	100	100	21,000
Wisconsin Cen. R'y 1st gen. g. 4s.1949	22,500,000	J & J	89¾	June30,19'	91⅛	89⅛	244,000
STREET RAILWAY BONDS.							
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5's...1945	6,625,000	A & O	103	June26,19'	106	102⅛	48,000
" Atl. av.Bkn .imp. g.5's,1934	1,500,000	J & J	110	Jan. 20,'99	....	....	....
" City R. R. 1st c. 5's 1916.1941	4,373,000	M & N	116	Nov. 27.'99	....	....	....
" Qu. Co. & Sur. con. gtd. g. 5's..................1941	2,255,000	F & A	100	June22,19'	100	99⅛	17,000
" Union Elev. 1st. g. 4-5s.1950	12,890,000	J & J	92¾	June30,19'	95¾	92⅛	248,000
City & Sub. R'y, Balt. 1st g. 5's...1922	2,430,000	J & D	105⅝	Apr. 17,'95	....	....	....
Denver Con. T'way Co. 1st g. 5's.1933	730,000	A & O	97⅛	June13,19'	97⅛	95	10,000
Denver T'way Co. con. g. 6's....1910	1,219,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Metropol'n Ry Co. 1st g. g. 6's.1911	913,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Louisville Railw'y Co. 1st c. g. 5's, 1930	4,600,000	J & J	109	Mar. 19,'98	....	....	....
Market St. Cable Railway 1st 6's, 1913	3,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Metro. St. Ry N.Y.g. col. tr.g. 5's.1997	12,500,000	F & A	118	June30,19'	118¾	118	18,000
B'way & 7th ave. 1st con. g. 5's, 1943	7,650,000	J & D	122	June29,19'	122	121	34,000
" registered..................		J & D	112⅛	May 29,'98	....	....	....
Columb. & 9th ave. 1st gtd g 5's, 1993	3,000,000	M & S	124¼	June13,19'	124¼	124¼	20,000
" registered..................		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Lex ave & Pav Fer 1st gtd g 5's, 1993	5,000,000	M & S	124¼	June13,19'	124¾	124¼	24,000
" registered..................		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Met. West Side Elev. Chic. 1st g. 4's.1938	10,000,000	F & A	98⅛	June30,19'	98⅛	97⅞	40,000
" registered..................		F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Mil. Elec. R.& Light con. 30 yr. g. 5's.1926	6,103,000	F & A	106	Oct. 27,'99	....	....	....
Minn. St. R'y (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5's........................1919	4,050,000	J & J	109	Oct. 30,'99	....	....	....
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g. 5's.1937	2,480,000	J&J15	113⅛	May 16,19'	....	....	....
" gtd. gold 5's............1937	1,138,000	J & J	112	Nov. 28,'99	....	....	....
Third Avenue R'y N.Y. 1st g 5's.1937	5,000,000	J & J	124	June26,19'	125	124	14,000
Union Elevated (Chic.) 1st g. 5's.1945	4,387,000	A & O	109⅛	Dec. 14,'99	....	....	....
West Chic. St. 40 yr. 1st cur. 5's. 1928	3,969,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" 40 years con. g. 5's......1936	6,031,000	M & N	99	Dec. 28,'97	....	....	....

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NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

NAME. *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	JUNE SALES. *High.*	JUNE SALES. *Low.*	JUNE SALES. *Total.*
Adams Express Co. col. tr. g. 4's.1948	12,000,000	M & S	103¼	June30,19'	104	102¾	30,500
B'klynFerryCo.ofN.Y.1stc.g.5's.1948	6,500,000	F & A	86½	June22,19'	87⅜	86½	7,000
B'klyn W. & W. Co. 1st g.tr.cts.5's.1945	17,295,000	F & A	80	June12,19'	84	76	64,000
Chic. Junc. & St'k Y'ds col. g. 5's.1915	10,000,000	J & J	111	Apr. 25,19'	....	....	....
" non-cum. inc. 5's.........1907	2,539,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Det. Mack.&Mar. ld. gt. 3½ S A..1911	3,021,000	A & O	28½	June30,19'	34½	27	471,000
Hackensack Wtr Reorg. 1st g. 5's.1926	1,090,000	J & J	107⅛	June 3,'92	....	....	....
Hend'n Bdg Co. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's.1931	1,681,000	M & S	113	Nov. 14, 99	....	....	....
Hoboken Land & Imp. g. 5's.....1910	1,440,000	M & N	102	Jan. 19,'94	....	....	....
Iron Steamboat Co. 6's...........1901	500,000	J & J	75½	Dec. 4,'95	....	....	....
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5's....1919	1,250,000	M & N	102	July 8,'97	....	....	....
Manh. Bch H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4's.1940	1,300,000	M & N	55	Aug.27,'95	....	....	....
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock 5's.............1890-1990	2,000,000	J & J	94	May 21,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g 6's...1910	443,000	F & A	90	Oct. 3,'99	....	....	....
St. Louis Terml. Station Cupples. & Property Co. 1st g 4½'s 5-20..1917	3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
So. Y. Water Co. N. Y. con. g 6's..1923	478,000	J & J	101	Feb. 19,'97	....	....	....
Spring Valley W. Wks. 1st 6's....1906	4,975,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. Real Estate 1st g col tr. bonds.							
Series C 5's.................1900-1915	1,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" D 4½'s..............1901-1916	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" E 4's.................1907-1917	1,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" F 4's.................1908-1918	1,000,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" G 4's.................1903-1918	1,000,000	F & A	100	Mar. 15,19'	....	....	....
" H 4's.................1903-1918	1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" I 4's.................1904-1919	1,000,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" J 4's.................1904-1919	1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Small bonds........................	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Vermont Marble, 1st s. fund 5's..1910	400,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
BONDS OF MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS.							
American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8's..1900	3,000,000	Q F	102⅝	June28,19'	102⅝	102½	19,000
Am. Spirit Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6's....1915	1,899,000	M & S	63	June28,19'	65	63	60,000
Am. Thread Co., 1st coll. trust 4's.1919	5,798,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st g. 6's.1942	1,000,000	J & J	105	Jan. 10,19'	....	....	....
Gramercy Sugar Co., 1st g. 6's....1923	1,100,000	A & O	89¾	Feb. 2,19'	....	....	....
Illinois Steel Co. debenture 5's...1910	6,200,000	J & J	99	Jan. 17,'99	....	....	....
" non. conv. deb. 5's......1910	7,000,000	A & O	70	Apl. 23,'97	....	....	....
Internat'l PaperCo. 1st con.g 6's.1918	9,179,000	F & A	106	June26,19'	106	105½	53,000
Knick'r'ker IceCo. (Chic) 1st g 5's.1928	2,000,000	A & O	87½	May 23,19'	....	....	....
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co., 1st g 6's...1920	3,089,000	J & J	104¾	May 7,19'	....	....	....
Procter & Gamble, 1st g 6's......1940	2,000,000	J & J	113½	July 24,'99	....	....	....
Standard Rope & Twine 1st g. 6's.1946	2,878,000	F & A	70	June25,19'	71	68	8,000
" " inc. g. 5's.1946	7,500,000	......	11	June30,19'	11½	10	76,000
U. S. Env. Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6's...1918	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
U. S. Leather Co. 6% g s. fd deb..1915	5,280,000	M & N	114	June12,19'	114	113	4,000
BONDS OF COAL AND IRON COMPANIES.							
Colo. Coal & Iron 1st con. g. 6's..1900	2,766,000	F & A	103½	June14,19'	103½	102½	4,000
Colo. C'l & I'n Devel.Co. gtd g.5's.1909	700,000	J & J	58	Feb. 14,19'	....	....	....
" Coupon off.................	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Colo. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6's..........1919	1,043,000	M & N	103	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. gen. sf g 5's..1943	2,303,000	F & A	90½	June19,19'	93	90⅛	25,000
Grand Riv. Coal & Coke 1st g. 6's.1919	949,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date: highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—*Continued.*

NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int't paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	JUNE SALES. *High.*	JUNE SALES. *Low.*	*Total.*
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Ir.								
" 1st g. 5's	1926	1,975,000	J & D	105⅛	Oct. 10,'98	....	....	....
" 2d g. 5's	1926	1,000,000	J & D	80	May 4,'97	....	....	....
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. s.f.5s.	1928	1,069,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Roch & Pitts.Cl&Ir.Co.pur my5's.	1946	1,100,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
Sun. Creek Coal 1st sk. fund 6's.	1912	879,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Ten. Coal, I. & R. T. d. 1st g 6's	1917	1,244,000	A & O	103	June26,19'	106	102½	15,000
{ " Bir. div. 1st con. 6's	1917	3,731,000	J & J	107	June22,19'	108	105	11,000
{ Cah. Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g 6's	1922	1,000,000	J & J	105	Feb. 10,19'	....	....	....
{ De Bard. C & I Co. gtd. g 6's	1910	2,771,000	F & A	104	June30,19'	104	104	6,000
Wheel L. E. & P. Cl Co. 1st g 5's.	1919	846,000	J & J	82	Jan. 15,19'	....	....	....
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. BONDS.								
Atlanta Gas Light Co. 1st g. 5's.	1947	1,150,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Bost. Un.Gas 1st ctfs s'k f'dg.5's.	1939	7,000,000	J & J	82⅝	May 4,19'	....	....	....
B'klyn Union GasCo.1stcong. 5's.	1945	14,210,000	M & N	115⅛	June20,19'	115⅛	115⅛	17,000
Columbus Gas Co., 1st g. 5's	1932	1,215,000	J & J	104⅛	Jan. 28,'98	....	....	....
Detroit City Gas Co. g. 5's	1923	4,598,000	J & J	98¾	June30,19'	99	95⅝	281,000
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con.g.5's	1918	386,000	F & A	99⅛	Nov.16,'99	....	....	....
Kings Co. Elec. L.&Power g. 5's.	1937	2,500,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
{ " purchase money 6's	1997	5,000,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
{ Edison El.Ill.Bkln 1st con.g.4's.	1939	2,000,000	J & J	97⅛	Oct. 13,'99	....	....	....
{ " Brooklyn 1st g. 5's	1940	} 1,500,000	A & O	120	June21,19'	120	120	3,000
{ " registered			A & O	....		....	....	....
Equitable Gas Light Co. of N. Y. 1st con. g. 5's	1932	3,500,000	M & S	102	Feb. 14,'98	....	....	....
Gas. & Elec.of Bergen Co, c.g.5s.	1949	1,146,000	J & D	103⅝	June27,19'	104¼	103½	74,000
General Electric Co. deb. g.5's	1922	5,300,000	J & D	120	May 11,19'	....	....	....
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1stg.5's.	1915	1,225,000	F & A	92½	Mar. 11,'95	....	....	....
Kansas City Mo. Gas Co. 1st g 5's.	1922	3,750,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
Lac. Gas L't Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5's.	1919	} 10,000,000	Q F	107	June29,'19	109	106	53,000
" small bonds				97⅛	Nov. 1,'95	....	....	....
N.Y.GasEL.H&PCo1stcol tr g5's.	1948	} 11,500,000	J & D	105¼	June25,19'	107	105	204,000
{ " registered			J & D					
{ " purchase mny col tr g 4's.	1949	20,191,000	F & A	91¼	June30,19'	93¼	91¼	169,000
{ Edison El. Illu. 1st conv. g. 5's.	1910	4,312,000	M & S	109⅛	June29,19'	109½	109	4,000
{ " 1st con. g. 5's	1995	2,156,000	J & J	120	May 21,19'	....	....	....
Peop's Gas & C. Co. C. 1st g. g 6's.	1904	2,100,000	M & N	125	Feb. 25,'99	....	....	....
{ " 2d gtd. g. 6's	1904	2,500,000	J & D	104	June27,19'	104½	104	6,000
{ " 1st con. g 6's	1943	4,900,000	A & O	122	May 29,19'	....	....	....
{ " refunding g. 5's	1947	} 2,500,000	M & S	106	Dec. 16,'98	....	....	....
{ " refuding registered			M & S	....		....	....	....
{ Chic.Gas Lt&Coke 1st gtd g.5's.	1937	10,000,000	J & J	108½	June29,19'	109¼	108½	17,000
{ Con. Gas Co.Chic. 1st gtd.g.5's.	1936	4,346,000	J & D	108	May 4,19'	....	....	....
{ Eq.Gas&Fuel,Chic.1stgtd.g.6's.	1905	2,000,000	J & J	103	May 4,19'	....	....	....
{ MutualFuelGasCo.1stgtd.g.5's.	1947	5,000,000	M & N	105	June26,19'	105	105	5,000
Trenton Gas & Electric 1st g. 5's.	1949	1,500,000	M & S	103	Dec. 15,'99	....	....	....
Utica Elec. L. & P. 1st s. f'd g.5's.	1950	500,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Western Gas Co. col. tr.g. 5's	1933	3,805,500	M & N	105⅛	June16,'98	105⅛	105⅛	1,000
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CO. BONDS.								
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4's.	2397	} 9,900,300	Q & J	101⅛	May 31,19'	....	....	....
" registered			Q & J	104	Feb. 16,'98	....	....	....
Total amount of lien, $13,000,000.								
Erie Teleg. & Tel. col. tr. g s fd 5's.	1926	3,905,000	J & J	109	Oct. 7,'99	....	....	....
Metrop. Tel & Tel. 1st s'k f'd g. 5's.	1918	} 2,000,000	M & N	103	Feb. 17,'99	....	....	....
" registered			M & N			....	....	....
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. g 5's	1920	1,261,000	M & N	112	Nov. 27,'95	....	....	....
Western Union col. tr. cur. 5's	1938	8,502,000	J & J	112	June26,19'	113½	112	9,000
{ " fundg & real estate g.4½'s.	1950	10,000,000	M & N	105½	June30,19'	105⅝	105⅛	107,000
{ Mutual Union Tel. s. fd. 6's	1911	1,957,000	M & N	109	May 21,19'	....	....	....
{ Northwestern Telegraph 7's	1904	1,250,000	J & J	....		....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NAME	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	YEAR 1900. *High.*	YEAR 1900. *Low.*	JUNE SALES. *High.*	JUNE SALES. *Low.*	JUNE SALES. *Total.*
United States 2's registered	Opt'l	25,364,500	Q M	100½	100¼	....	....	......
" 3's registered	1908-18	198,678,720	Q F	112	108¾	109	109	500
" 3's coupon	1908-18		Q F	112¼	109	109½	109	58,500
" 3's small bonds reg	1908-18		Q F	....	....	....	....	......
" 3's small bonds coupon	1908-18		Q F	111¾	108½	109	108½	1,400
" 4's registered	1907	559,652,250	J A J&O	117½	114	114½	114½	23,750
" 4's coupon	1907		J A J&O	118½	114	115⅝	115⅛	10,200
" 4's registered	1925	162,315,400	Q F	137½	132⅝	134⅞	134¼	220,000
" 4's coupon	1925		Q F	137⅝	133	135	134⅜	18,500
" 5's registered	1904	100,000,000	Q F	116½	112⅜	113½	113½	2,000
" 5's coupon	1904		Q F	116¾	112½	113½	113⅛	40,000
District of Columbia 3-65's	1924	14,033,600	F & A	121	121	....	....	......
" small bonds			F & A	....	....	....	....	......
" registered			F & A	....	....	....	....	......
FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.								
Quebec 5's	1908	£3,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	......
U. S. of Mexico External Gold Loan of 1899 sinking fund 5's		....	Q J	98	96¾	98	96¾	31,500
Regular delivery in denominations of £100 and £200		22,700,000	......	....	....	....	....	......
Small bonds denominations of £20		....	......	....	....	....	....	......
Large bonds denominations of £500 and £1,000		....	......	....	....	....	....	......

BANK TAX DECISION.—A decision of much interest to State banks already converted or about to be converted into National banks has been rendered by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue in response to an inquiry concerning the Bank of Holland Patent, New York, as to whether it would have to pay the special tax a second time on becoming nationalized. The Commissioner rules that if the bank's name is changed "without affecting its identity, and it has the same capital, the same officers and the same stockholders, doing business uninterruptedly under a change of jurisdiction, retaining its right to sue upon obligations or liabilities incurred to it by its former name, it is held to be one and the same bank which has already paid its special tax, and another special tax is not required."

In most, and possibly in all cases where State banks have undergone conversion in this manner, the local collectors have served notice upon them that they must pay the special tax as if they were new institutions beginning business. Such notices are to be disregarded in the light of the Commissioner's ruling, but care must be taken to see that all the conditions correspond with those which he has laid down.

BANK PREMISES AND SECRET RESERVES.—Every bank is desirous of inspiring confidence in its customers by showing in its balance-sheet that it possesses a reserve fund of substantial dimensions, but no good bank is contented with this alone. The state of things desired is always that the real strength of the bank should be greater than its apparent strength, and that can only be attained by the accumulation of secret reserves. These can ordinarily only be obtained by not dividing profits among the shareholders up to the hilt, but as a matter of bookkeeping the amounts thus retained may be treated in various manners. They may figure in the books as standing to the credit of some impersonal account, covered by "etc." which usually follows the words "current and deposit accounts" on the liabilities side of the balance-sheet; or else the investments of the bank may by their means be written down below their cost price without the fact being disclosed. Another favorite method of treating these funds is to apply them in reduction of the cost of premises belonging to the bank, which from their nature form the least realizable part of its assets. The most notable instance of this practice is the Bank of England, for, as is well known, the whole value of the land and buildings in Threadneedle street has long ago been written down to zero.—*Bankers' Magazine* (*London*).

BANKERS' OBITUARY RECORD.

Baker.—Joseph Baker, President of the State Exchange Bank, Hutchinson, Kans., died June 22. He was born in New York State seventy-four years ago, and had been a resident of Hutchinson since 1867.

Becker.—Benjamin F. Becker, President of the First National Bank, St. Charles, Mo., died June 25, aged forty-eight years.

Brewster.—Wm. C. Brewster, formerly President of the Plaza Bank, New York city, died May 30. At the time of his death he was President of the Fifth Avenue Safe Deposit Co. and a director of the Second National Bank and other financial institutions. Mr. Brewster was born in McConnellsville, Ohio, in 1828, and was a descendant of Elder Wm. Brewster, of the Mayflower. After studying law at Cincinnati, he went to Iowa and engaged in banking, removing later to New York.

Caldwell—Seth Caldwell, Jr., a successful Philadelphia merchant, died June 4. In 1889 he was elected Vice-President of the Girard National Bank, and in 1892 was chosen President, holding this office until July, 1899, when he resigned on account of ill health, remaining a member of the board of directors.

Coann.—Ezra T. Coann, President of the Citizens' National Bank, Albion, N. Y., died June 25, aged seventy-one years. Prior to the organization of the above bank Mr. Coann was for many years engaged in the private banking business. He was at one time county treasurer, and was in his early business career a successful merchant.

Colwell.—C. F. Colwell, for twenty years President of the Citizens' National Bank, Urbana, Ohio, died June 11.

Dutton.—Gen. Everell F. Dutton, President of the Sycamore (Ill.) National Bank, died June 8, aged sixty-two years. He had held many offices of trust, having been Clerk of the Illinois Supreme Court and of the House of Representatives of the Illinois Legislature. He served four years and two months in the Civil War, and was promoted for meritorious services from private to brigadier-general.

Hine.—Arthur J. Hine, President of the Thomaston (Ct.) National Bank, died June 7, aged sixty-six years. He was treasurer of the town for a number of years and also connected with successful manufacturing enterprises.

Hoffecker.—John H. Hoffecker, Representative in Congress from Delaware, and President of the Fruit Growers' National Bank, Smyrna, died June 16. He was born near Smyrna in 1827, and became a civil engineer, pursuing that business until 1889. In 1888 and 1889 he was a member of the Delaware Legislature and served as Speaker of the House. He was elected to the Fifty-sixth Congress as a Republican.

Keith.—Samuel Keith, President of the East Bridgewater (Mass.) Savings Bank, died June 1, aged seventy years. Mr. Keith was a native of East Bridgewater and was descended from one of the old Plymouth colony families. His connection with the Savings bank, in various capacities, was continuous from its organization.

Lauser.—Ex-Associate Judge Joseph S. Lauser, President of the People's National Bank, Lebanon, Pa., and a well-known Republican leader, died June 21.

Mann.—Matthew Mann, President of the Greenbrier Valley Bank, Alderson, West Va., died June 4, aged seventy-nine years.

McCarthy.—Gen. Tim McCarthy, Cashier of the First State Bank, Larned, Kans., and one of the most popular and well-known citizens of that State, died June 12. He was born in Ireland and came to the United States in 1851, enlisted in the regular army in 1854, and was discharged in 1859. He re-enlisted in 1861 and served throughout the Civil War. His political career included two terms as State Auditor, county clerk of Pawnee county, postmaster and Mayor of Larned, serving his second term in the latter office at the time of his death. He had also been department commander for Kansas of the Grand Army of the Republic.

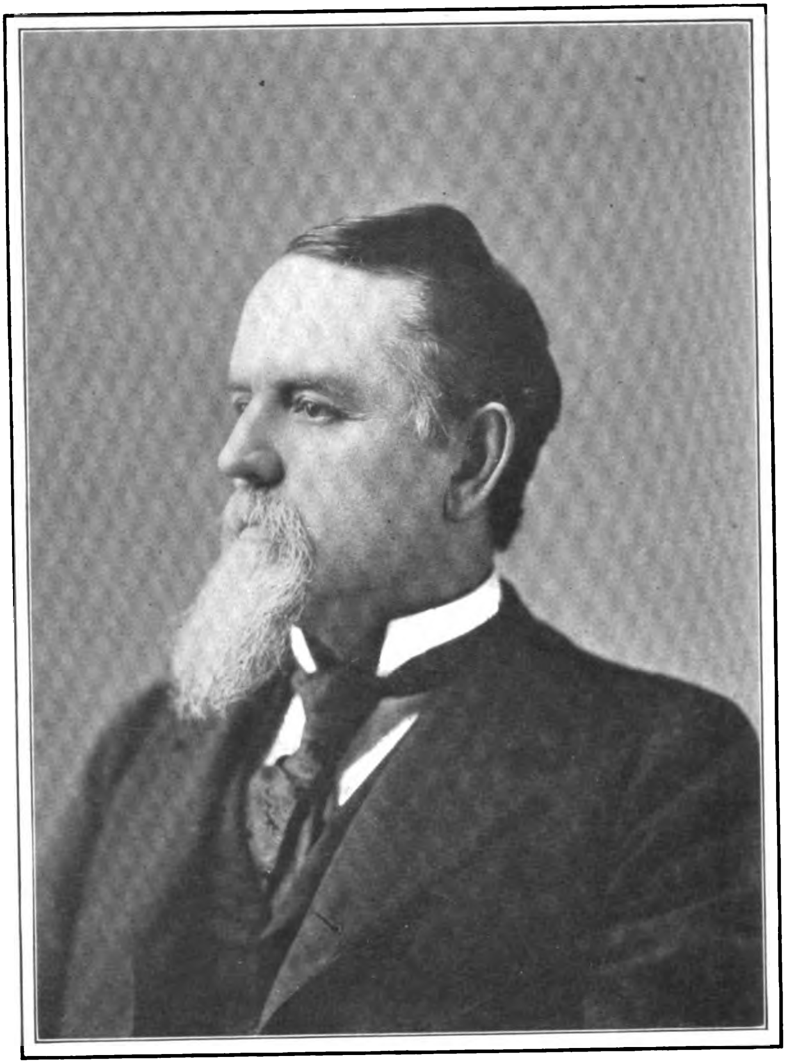
Morissey.—Wm. S. Morissey, President of the Old Colony National Bank, Plymouth, Mass., died June 10, aged fifty-six years. In early life he was engaged with an importing firm in China, and on his return to this country became Cashier of the above bank, and held this position until about ten years ago, when he was made President.

Pierson.—Dr. Wm. Pierson, for many years a director and Vice-President of the Orange (N. J.) National Bank, and a director of the East Orange Safe Deposit and Trust Co., and for twelve consecutive years President of the local board of education, died June 12, in his seventieth year.

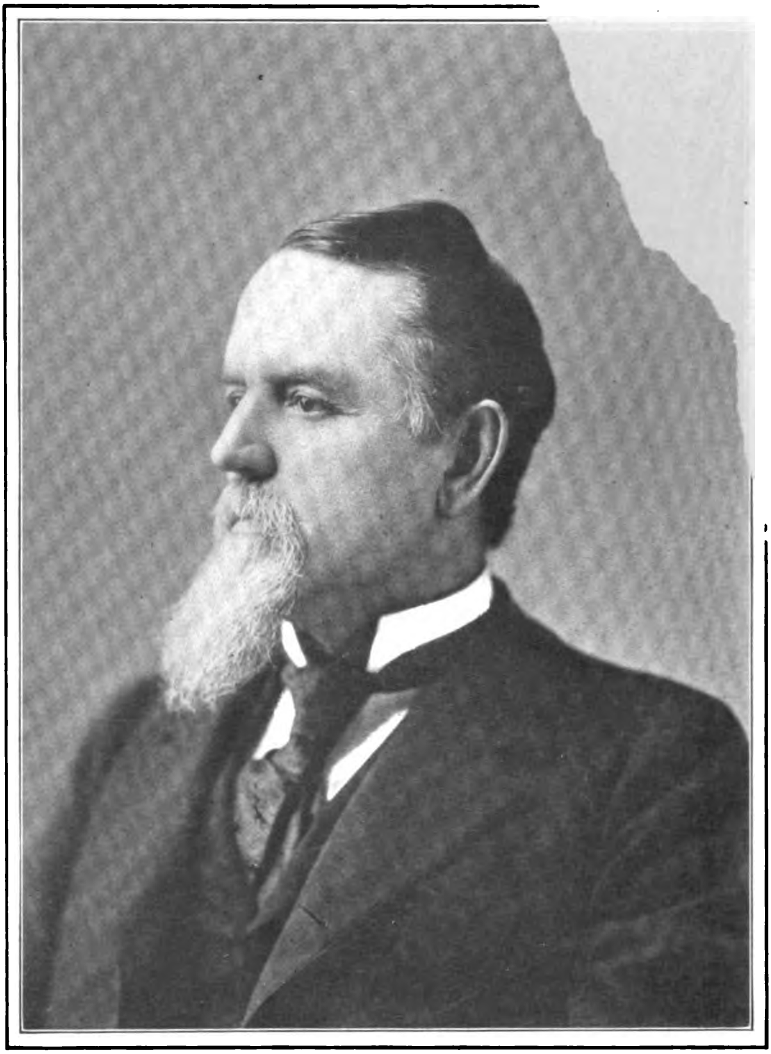
Sackett.—Fred H. Sackett, Cashier of the Hampden National Bank, Westfield, Mass., died May 30, from injuries received in a runaway accident. Mr. Sackett was born at Westfield in 1863. After leaving school he entered the Hampden National Bank in 1881, became teller in 1884, Assistant Cashier in 1891 and Cashier in 1893.

Walker.—Charles L. Walker, Cashier of the Grinnell (Iowa) Savings Bank, died June 25, aged sixty-five years.

Wilhelm.—Levi Wilhelm, President of the Bank of Winchester, Kans., died June 11. He had been county treasurer and a member of the State Legislature for several terms.



Yours Truly
Marriott Brosius



Yours Truly
Marriott Brosius

THE

BANKERS' MAGAZINE

RHODES' JOURNAL OF BANKING and THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE Consolidated.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR. AUGUST, 1900. VOLUME LXI, No. 2.

THE SYSTEM OF CHARGING for the collection of out-of-town checks and drafts, put in force some time since by the associated banks of New York city, was adopted by the Boston banks on July 7, but with such modifications as seemed suitable to their business with New England and other near-by institutions.

The Boston system of collecting, free of charge, checks and drafts drawn on the New England banks only goes so far as to make no charge when these banks agree to make good their checks, when sent back to them, in funds which are at par in Boston.

It is believed that this system is in reality the one which if pursued by all the banks at the money centres would preserve to the general public the convenience of the personal check system of making remittances and at the same time obviate the inconvenience and loss complained of by the banks upon whom the collection of these checks falls when they reach the money centres.

It is certainly in the long run an advantage to a country bank in securing deposits to have its customers who draw checks upon it and use these checks in making remittances, understand that their checks so drawn will pass at par in the money centres. The country bank can accomplish this for its customers by agreeing to make good all checks drawn upon it in funds at par in the money centres. The country bank that does this secures an advantage over local rivals that do not take this trouble.

In fact, it is the same controversy that took place in regard to the redemption of bank notes when State banks issued notes. The Suffolk Bank at Boston offered to accept at par all bank notes of outside banks which made good their redemption in par funds in Boston. Most all of the country banks found it to their advantage to do so, and so they would with the checks drawn on them now if this system were universally enforced by the banks in the money centres. Perhaps the

system put in operation by the New York city banks and as to banks outside of New England by the Boston banks, will in the end come to the same thing. If it turns out that the system of charges now made restricts the use of the checks by the customers of the country banks, that is if these customers find themselves inconvenienced by this system, they will gradually make their deposits in banks through which they will again be able to have their personal checks accepted at par at the money centres. No bank at the money centre would refuse to receive checks of its country correspondent at par if that correspondent kept par funds at the money centre to meet them. But as yet all the Eastern money centres do not act together in this matter. Philadelphia banks still collect out-of-town items without charge, and a large part of the checks which formerly went to Boston and New York now go to Philadelphia. New York, from its superior position as the chief money centre of the country, is able to take under the new system a profit from the checks which still come there where it formerly experienced a considerable loss. Whether Philadelphia can afford to continue this free collection, which the experience of other places shows must entail a loss, remains to be seen. Probably it would be better for all the Eastern money centres to join in making the charges now made by New York and Boston. The effect would be to throw the cost of collecting the checks back on the country banks, where it properly belongs. They receive the advantage of having their checks pass current, and they should pay for this advantage. The dispute will then be between the country bank and its customers. It is highly improbable that the business men of the United States will surrender the convenience of making remittances by personal checks. As soon as there is no other way of making them par funds at the money centres, the customers of country banks will compel their banks to take measures to effect this or they will place their accounts in some bank that will. The evil grew up by competition between city banks for deposits. It will be cured if the proper course is pursued by the competition of country banks for deposits. The keeping of accounts to meet customers' checks at the money centres by the country banks will benefit the city banks. When Philadelphia tires of the burden of collecting for nothing there will be a prospect of placing country checks on a better basis.

WRONG IDEAS ABOUT BANKING were considered in the address of A. B. FARQUHAR at the meeting of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association at York, Pa., on July 11. Most bankers trouble themselves very little, as a usual thing, as to the popularity or unpopularity of their business. They pursue the even tenor of their somewhat mo-

notonous business without much interest as a rule in the political or other aspects of the banking business as an entirety. They each in their own bank are looked up to and sought for, and usually hold a good social position in their locality or town or city. They generally meet those who are either friendly or who show a friendly side to them, desiring accommodation from them. It must be somewhat of a surprise to the banker who emerges from his local surroundings, and becomes cognizant of the fierce political attacks made on the banking business by parties and demagogues. He is conscious of not being the monster and Shylock, that as a member of the great banking guild he must be if these attacks are founded in fact. Those who are not bankers but who know them as they really are, often are equally at a loss to account for these straw monsters that are set up for popular delectation and are put to it to explain the phenomenon.

There must be some crotchet in the public mind which welcomes these attacks, or else those who make them would expose themselves to ridicule. The banker himself must wonder what it is that sustains this latent popular hatred.

Mr. FARQUHAR ascribes it partly to the popular idea that bankers make money in large sums in an easy manner. No doubt he is right in this surmise. It is envy which lies at the bottom of popular hatred. The life of a banker is undoubtedly easier, and he makes his money easier than many other people. But skill and brain superiority of any kind combined with good conduct enable the possessor to lead a life which appears easier than the lives of those who do not possess these qualifications. But on the other hand there is no mode of life that has not its drawbacks. The life of a banker has these also. It would be narrowing and tedious to a great many. It is confining and exacting to all who engage in it. It is often full of worry and always of responsibility. The lives of men in many other occupations and professions are to all appearance as easy and profitable as those of bankers, but they are not so distinctly singled out as objects of envy as are bankers. But perhaps the latent dislike is more of the business as a whole than it is personally of those who engage in it. There is a sort of mystery about it to many.

A banker is entrusted with the money and investments of the public, and although he returns all entrusted to him generally enhanced and improved, he still seems to retain enough to increase his private wealth. It is easily proved, as Mr. FARQUHAR says, that what he retains comes in small drops, and that it is merely economy and the application of the same wisdom to investments of his own that he uses in managing the money of his customers, which brings him to wealth. In many other professions his small commissions would be despised. But he has a better opportunity from the very

nature of his business for continuous investment and reinvestment without paying others commissions, than those who are not bankers.

The banker in the United States, owing to the free banking laws, is down among the people. He is constantly before their eyes. In foreign countries, where banking capital is concentrated in a few large institutions, envy wastes on an inaccessible object. In Canada, for instance, the small towns are provided with banking facilities by branches established by a large bank situated at a distance in one of the large cities. The branch is managed by a man who is not an independent banker but only the salaried servant of the main bank. His salary does not make him an object of envy, nor does he expect to grow rich on it. In a town of corresponding importance in the United States there would be an independent banker managing his own institution, investing his profits, and participating advantageously from his position in all the growth of his environment. The Canadian branch bank fattens the men who control the big bank. The American independent bank fattens the home banker who more or less benefits his locality by his individual prosperity. The manager of the branch bank is no more an object of pity than the independent banker should be the object of envy. But which system is the best? One no doubt excites less popular hatred. The other conduces more in the long run to local prosperity. The American banker seems to excite popular dislike simply because he is so obvious.

THE ACT OF MARCH 14, 1900, which it is generally supposed firmly established the gold standard, is being made the subject of considerable criticism on the ground of being too indefinite in its provisions.

Prof. J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN, of the University of Chicago, in a recent article comes to the conclusion that the law has not in reality effected any change in this respect from the condition existing previously. He says: "If there had been any possible danger from silver before March 14, 1900, the same danger still exists. While I do not believe that the gold standard is in any more danger than it was in 1899, I certainly do believe that we are not in any better position in 1900 than we were before."

His contention is that there is nothing in the new financial law affecting the status of the bonds of the United States which were issued under the act of July 14, 1870. This act provides that the bonds shall be payable in coin without distinguishing whether gold or silver.

In 1870 gold coin was the only coin practically in circulation, although at that time the silver dollars of the United States were a legal tender. In 1873 the coinage of the silver dollars was discontinued, and as these dollars were obsolete at that date, there was an

interval between 1873 and 1878 when gold coin was in fact the only legal-tender coin, except trade dollars of limited legal-tender qualities, and never intended to circulate in the United States. In 1878 the silver dollar of to-day was authorized, which is declared by law to be a legal tender at its nominal value for all debts public or private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract. Now, it is not expressly stipulated in the contract that the bonds issued under the act of 1870 shall not be paid in these silver dollars. Where bonds like the fours of 1907, issued in 1877, one year before the silver dollars were authorized, are in question, there might be a doubt, as there was no chance to make a stipulation about a non-existent coin; but the bonds of 1925, issued in 1895, are certainly payable at the option of the Government in either gold or silver coin, and so are the five per cents of 1904 and the threes of 1908, and the extended twos. The last are to be called in and will soon be redeemed. All the other bonds named, except the fours of 1925, are under the act of March 14, 1900, convertible into the new two per cent. bonds which are expressly payable in gold coin of the present standard value. The threat to pay them in silver dollars would probably hasten their conversion.

Prof. LAUGHLIN'S proposition is that if an Administration favorable to silver should be in power at the date of the maturity of any coin bonds, that the law permits them to be paid in silver coin. No doubt this is so, and in addition, if an Administration favorable to silver should come in before the maturity of the bonds, the Secretary of the Treasury could undoubtedly, when coin bonds were offered in exchange for the gold twos, pay the premium in silver dollars, or throw difficulties in the way of getting the gold twos at all.

But suppose all this to be so, it is highly probable that an Administration favorable to silver could not be elected unless there were such a change of sentiment in the country as to elect also a House of Representatives favorable to silver. The Senate is extremely shaky and would hesitate to oppose seriously the attempt to reverse the financial legislation of 1900. In fact, the danger to the gold standard would have been about as great if the measure had been passed in the form adopted by the House, which made all United States bonds indubitably payable in gold, instead of as amended in the Senate.

The maintenance of the gold standard in the United States since the coinage of silver dollars was authorized in 1878, or at least since such dollars were coined in sufficient amount to be a predominant part of the circulating medium of the country, has been due to the fact that the Administration in power, whether Republican or Democratic, has been favorable to gold. It is certain that the slightest hint or veiled threat of the Government to pay silver, where gold had been paid before, always brought on symptoms of a financial crisis, and if

persisted in would have soon changed all business to a silver basis. Take for examples the suggestion of Secretary McCulloch under Arthur to pay silver dollars in settling clearing-house balances, lately described in the Magazine by Mr. Jordan, and the reported intimation by Secretary Carlisle, under Cleveland, that he would soon have to pay silver dollars instead of gold. In the last case a crisis of great severity actually followed.

It can be imagined, therefore, how acutely the sensitive financial world would be affected were the votes of the people at the November election to show that a majority were either in favor of silver or were indifferent to the consequences of change from the present condition of the maintenace of silver at a parity with gold by the efforts of a friendly Administration.

Prof. Laughlin points out further that if the new law really provided for the maintenance of the parity of the gold and silver dollars, that it would make no difference whether payments were made in silver dollars or in gold. But he says there is no means provided in the law to maintain this parity. When the attention of Secretary Gage was called to this point, he replied that he finds means to fulfill the duty imposed on him of maintaining parity between the different kinds of money in Section 2 of the act, which authorizes the exchange of any United States notes for gold or the use of them for any other lawful purpose. Now, it would be a lawful purpose to maintain parity with the gold standard, that is if the Secretary was favorable to maintaining parity. But the language, as admitted by the Secretary, is not precise, and a hostile Administration might ignore it.

The maintenance of the gold standard, then, as far as silver dollars are concerned, depends on the Administration elected by the people. Admitting, however, that the silver dollar under the new law is not provided for any better than it was under the old, it is provided for equally as well, and the new law does settle definitely one thing—that legal-tender notes are payable in gold and that a gold reserve must be kept for their payment on demand. There was just as much uncertainty about legal-tender notes being redeemable in gold coin rather than silver coin as Prof. Laughlin says there now is about certain classes of bonds. Legal-tender notes were payable in coin, either silver or gold. Before the enactment of the law of March 14, 1900, a Secretary of the Treasury hostile to gold could legally have paid these notes in silver dollars ; since the enactment of this law he must according to the law pay them in gold coin. With this point definitely settled there will not be the temptation to run for gold in exchange for legal-tender notes ; they will be as good to hoard as the gold itself, that is if law goes for anything, and is not in danger of repeal if the people decree a new order of things.

The conclusion is that no law can establish the gold standard so that it cannot be upset by a popular vote adverse to it. The law is an improvement on former conditions. It does not specifically accomplish as much as might be wished, but so long as it is to be executed by those who sympathize with its spirit it will accomplish all that has been erroneously ascribed to its letter. If the common sense of the voters of the country so far deserts them that they will elect an Administration antagonistic to all the law represents, then no law however strictly drawn would stand in their way.

General GRANT once remarked that "This is a country where the will of the people is the law of the land," and the election of Mr. BRYAN could not be otherwise interpreted than as an approval of the principle which he has made inseparable from his political fortunes—the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one.

THE MINIMUM CAPITAL OF NATIONAL BANKS was reduced by the act of March 14, 1900, to $25,000, and this provision of the law is already having a marked effect in increasing competition in places already well supplied with banking facilities. Obviously the competition among banks under the free banking laws which prevail in all the States and under the Federal laws has reached a point where legitimate profits in the banking business are reduced to a very discouraging point. The tendency to consolidation in large cities shows that profits under the more favorable circumstances that prevail there are impossible except with the greatest economy of management. In the outside communities, where the deposit line seldom goes much beyond the capital invested, the conditions are much more difficult. A large bank whose deposit line may be ten, twenty and even sixty times the capital stock invested, has a fund that even with a small percentage of profit on the money employed will permit the payment of decent dividends on the capital. In the country and in small cities without these advantages the increase of capital by the formation of new banks, with no increase in the aggregate deposit line of the district, must necessarily reduce the dividends on the increased capital.

Of course in most of the States before the minimum capital was permitted by the National law, State banks could be organized with as small capital as $25,000. There was, however, less temptation to organize new State banks of this capital where there were banks having the confidence of the community, already established. A new State bank could not start with the prestige of a National bank nor with the same hope of profit. The organizers of the new National bank were sure of the interest on its bonds and of an amount of circulating notes to loan about equal to the investment in the bonds. The

temptation to the holders of bonds of the classes for which the new twos were exchanged was great to take the new twos, realize the premium on the exchange, and using the new twos to start a bank, obtain through the use of circulation as great an income as they obtained on the original bonds. The premium received was thus almost a clear gain. This operation was much more likely to take place in a locality of some degree of wealth already supplied with sufficient banking facilities than it was in a locality which previously had been too poor to establish a bank of any kind.

The Monetary Commission showed that it did not thoroughly investigate this part of the subject when it recommended the reduction of the minimum capital of National banks, although it manifestly could not take into account the conditions which would prevail under the exchange of bonds allowed by the new financial law.

The public generally regard a National bank as in some degree guaranteed by the Government, and will deposit with such a bank without considering how little strength is derived from its small capital.

A new crop of small banks seeking for business in a market already glutted with banking facilities will be apt to reduce the severity of the rules under which accommodations are granted to customers and thus reduce the general standard of banking safety. Weakness may not appear at first, but is sure to develop under the first approach of financial difficulty. Of course a small bank may be so conducted as to be always as strong within its limits as a bank which has greater resources to use, but when banks of less resources are brought into severe competition with those of greater, a larger proportion of the weaker banks will undoubtedly meet with disaster.

The establishment of branches would perhaps have been a more satisfactory remedy for the alleged lack of banking facilities in small places than the reduction of the minimum capital. These branches would have had the strength of the parent bank behind them, and in that respect would have been more fitted to go through periods of financial calamity. But neither small National banks nor branch banks would prove a remedy for dearth of banking facilities in places without surplus capital or sufficient business to support a bank. The wealth of any place must be developed to a certain point, or legislative enactment can not bring about the establishment of a bank there by the free will of capitalists. When the wealth of a place has reached the proper point, suitable banking facilities will grow up naturally without the necessity of legislation designed to promote the banking business.

The privilege of organizing National banks with a minimum of $25,000 should be repealed. The banks of this description already organized before the repeal of the law, which are really necessary in

their locality, would be induced to increase their capital. The others could liquidate or consolidate, so as to do away with the temporary effect of the law.

THE SMALL BANKS organized under the law seem to have been chiefly in agricultural localities and so far they seem to have met the expectation of the framers of the law that in those sections additional facilities were needed. But these banks might have been organized just the same if the new law had not reduced the minimum capital of National banks, not as National banks, but under State banking laws.

The organization of so many small banks by no means absolutely proves that the places which it was claimed ought to have banking facilities and did not have now obtained them. It does not invalidate the proposition that to obtain banking facilities a place must have the wealth, the resources and the business enterprise to support a bank. The organization of so many small National banks only proves that the agricultural prosperity enjoyed during the last three years has brought a number of new localities into the bankable class. The special advantages offered to the organizations of National banks with small capital has made the men who discovered that a bank would now be profitable organize under the National rather than the State law. If these advantages had not been offered they would probably have organized under State law.

Another fact that goes to support this view is that the proportion of bonds deposited to secure circulation has been small even in the case of banks of small capital, and that it is not the advantage of circulation so much as the supposed advantage in attracting depositors that has caused the preference for the National system. The field for notes is so occupied by silver certificates that there is very little advantage in taking out circulation to any greater extent than is necessary to counterbalance the disadvantage of making a bond deposit. Some of these banks have been organized in places having banking facilities, and thereby an already oppressive competition for business has been enhanced.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION up to this date seems to have been far from the success expected. That is, the crowds who have attended have not been so great, and the tickets have sold for less than was calculated upon. This, however, may all be changed before the close of the exposition. There have been many unexpected distractions, the chief of which has been the war in South Africa, which has prevented the large attendance from England that was hoped for.

But the mere profit and loss account of the exposition proper does not of itself show necessarily whether the effort made has been thrown away. The benefits to the city of Paris and to France generally cannot be judged by the mere attendance at the exposition. The commerce and manufactures may benefit greatly by the influx of visitors even if these spend their money in other ways than those which lead to the exposition grounds.

There is, however, reason to think that these great world's fairs are rather palling on the minds of the excitement seekers. They have had their utility in bringing the nations together and in increasing the exchange of products and manufactures. When all the time, labor and money spent in preparation is taken into consideration, it is doubtful whether these great expositions are self-supporting. Properly considered they seem to be the flower and crown of the gigantic system of advertising which has sprung up during the last half-century. A world's fair is a great spectacular advertisement, arranged with the hope that it will pay for itself. But if this hope is not realized it is still an advertisement more or less expensive as it pays its own expense or not, but at least with all the accruing advantages of an advertisement. It ought to be a convincing proof to the business man of the benefits of advertising, when he sees nations and cities setting forth their claims to business by means of these great expositions.

THE WHEAT MARKET has since the beginning of the year been subject to constant fluctuation of price. The changes have not been as great as were experienced when in previous years great operators like LEITER and HARPER attempted to corner the product, but there has been a series of rumors and reports as to the prospects of the crop, which have formed the basis of operations by speculators. In India, where the success of the crops depends on the volume of the annual rainfall, which there comes chiefly at one particular season, rain-gauges are set up and the extent of the fall is made a matter of gambling, much after the fashion of horse-racing in other countries. In Egypt the rise of the River Nile forms the criterion by which the amount of the coming crops are judged. In the United States, with its extent of territory and its diversity of climate, it is impossible to so nearly reduce the speculation as to the effect of the weather on the crops to anything like as approximately exact terms as may be done in India or Egypt. Nevertheless, the science or pseudo science of speculating on the weather is becoming more and more developed with the extension of meteorological knowledge. The men of the stock and produce exchanges of the United States are as much the slaves of the rain-gauge as the gamblers of Bombay or Madras. The conditions are not presented to them in so simple a form. They do

not watch the water dripping from a roof into a graduated tank or the rise of the waves of a river up the marks of the nilometer. The data for their judgments come in the weather reports over the wires, and in the reports of statisticians, who by special training are supposed to be fitted to compile reliable results of these data which shift and vary not only every day but almost every hour of the day. The wheat crop, as being the most important grain product of the civilized world, is studied in the course of its development from seedtime to harvest more carefully than any other.

The population of the earth may be roughly divided as to their principal food into two parts, the wheat-eaters and the rice-eaters. The so-called civilized nations form the wheat-eating division, and the yellow races of Asia comprise most of the rice-eaters. Other grains have their place in the feeding of mankind, but they are only auxiliary to the two kings of the cereal markets, rice and wheat.

The reports upon which those who deal in wheat whether speculatively or otherwise are therefore complete only when they include all the information that can be obtained from all wheat-growing countries. These countries are of such vast extent that it is practically impossible to obtain anything like accuracy. There are also numerous other causes which tend to vitiate results which are arrived at with most painstaking and conscientious application of former experience to conditions as they arise. Many rumors and reports are started with interested motives, and in fact the whole subject is as full of uncertainty as the most inveterate gambler can desire.

The produce exchanges of the country have each their statistical department, the business of which is to collect daily and hourly every detail of news as to the circumstances which affect grain production. The Agricultural Department of the Government maintains a similar statistical bureau, and in addition there are private statisticians who collect information and publish their private judgment from day to day and from week to week.

But with all the study and investigation that can be applied, either to the conditions of the weather, the known average, the degree of and opportunity of cultivation, the final outcome of the wheat or any other crop can never be so accurately known as to do away with uncertainties which give the motive for speculation. Nature produces its results in a variety of ways, and causes that portend disaster at one time in the season of production are counterbalanced and nullified by succeeding conditions. The price of wheat on any given day is the resultant of a consensus of opinion in regard to the reports of that day. This consensus changes without any regularity.

The present season has been a peculiar one. At the start the conditions seemed to be favorable for a large crop both of winter and

spring wheat, but the late spring and the ravages of insects played havoc with the winter wheat in many localities, and drouths affected in like manner large extents of territory from which the wheat sown in the spring was expected to make large returns. On June 1 the Agricultural Department estimated the coming wheat crop of the United States at six hundred million bushels. This was about fifty millions of bushels in excess of the crop of 1899. It is, however, difficult to arrive at anything like the probable price of a product the demand for which is constantly increasing by the number of bushels produced. A large crop compared with those of previous years may meet a disproportionate demand.

Economists have for years been considering whether the capability of the wheat-producing lands of the world will long continue to be adequate to supply the amount of this grain demanded by a growing population. One English economist has estimated that with the continuance of the present relations of the supply of wheat to the demand, there will be a wheat famine by the year 1931. The predictions of economists have, however, often been falsified as to other products than wheat, most notably the predictions made in regard to the supply of gold. Unexpected discoveries and inventions so often change the conditions under which these judgments are delivered that these prophets do not lay themselves liable to any charges of rashness or folly, and their warnings often have great value in that they frequently tend to defeat the realization of their predictions. The energies of mankind are aroused and strengthened to prevent evils of which they are sufficiently forewarned. Prophesy either realizes or defeats itself. It is, however, evident that the consumers of wheat have enormously increased in the last thirty years. The low price in 1894 and 1895 induced many consumers of cheaper grains to use wheat, and once accustomed to it it is difficult to return to inferior food. The increase of wheat production in some other countries has kept pace with a similar increase in the United States. Nevertheless the United States generally has the largest surplus of this grain in excess of home consumption with which to supply other nations.

After the worst reports of disasters to the wheat crop of 1900 were received, reassuring news has begun to come in. At the same time, reports of probable demands from foreign countries are coming, leading to the belief that even with a large crop the demand for exportation will keep up the price. The high price of wheat causes a demand for other cereals, and this increases the activity of transportation and the revenues of the railroads, whose stocks and bonds correspondingly rise. There is reason to believe from the general trend of the weather during the season of 1900 that things will even up at the end as is usually the case with the operations of nature, and that

while a fair price is maintained there will not be the excessive rise in cereals which stops exportation and oppresses the home consumer.

THE PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS was a prominent topic in the address of Hon. F. D. KILBURN, State Superintendent of Banks, at the recent convention of the New York State Bankers' Association held at Saratoga Springs. This address will be found in full in the proceedings of the convention published elsewhere in this issue of the MAGAZINE. Superintendent KILBURN spoke upon the management of banks generally and particularly as to the disadvantage of paying interest on deposits. The practice, owing to the keen competition which prevails in order to secure the largest line of deposits, is almost a general one. This competition is not only that of other banks, but of trust companies and Savings banks. A depositor to-day who has an account of any value is sure to look for the institution which will afford him the best rate of interest. Many deposits in commercial banks do not, therefore, represent the active commercial accounts of business men, they are more of the nature of savings deposits. While the profit a bank may make on them will be less, they are generally accounts against which very little reserve is usually required. On the other hand they are probably the first accounts called for in times of panic, the owner having very little interest in the bank further than the profit he gets from his deposit.

Very little of late years has been said in bankers' conventions on the subject of the payment of interest on deposits. Formerly more complaints were made at these conventions. But the practice is now looked upon as one of the necessary concomitants of successful banking. Mr. KILBURN does not think it is. He thinks that united effort on the part of the banks would do away with the custom of paying interest, which every banker secretly detests, but fears to openly attack.

It is evident that if all purely commercial banks organized to encourage active business combine and refuse to pay interest, they would at once lose the deposits which ought properly to go to Savings banks. They would, however, retain those deposits which belong to active business men, who deal with the bank on the principle of mutual accommodation. Whether any such combination is possible is doubtful. A State bankers' association is not a body which could enforce penalties, and such penalties would be necessary to prevent some of the parties to such a loose agreement as the resolution of a State association from breaking through it, if they thought it for their advantage to do so. Moreover, the banks that pay interest undoubtedly use the inactive accounts which they thus obtain for deposit in other institutions that pay interest. They thus foist the actual charge on some other institution, but obtain means to keep a large account

which gives them credit that is useful to them otherwise. That combination among banks can accomplish much is shown by the action of the associated banks of Boston and New York in regard to out-of-town checks. But the associated banks mentioned have the power to maintain discipline among themselves. No doubt the associated banks of New York could stop among themselves the payment of interest on deposits by united action if they saw fit to do so. They could not, however, stop the trust companies and private bankers who are severe competitors for deposits. There are those who claim that it is not unsound banking to pay interest on deposits when either a greater rate or some collateral advantage can be obtained by their use. In the long run, however, as Mr. KILBURN intimates, it is to a large majority of banks a great detriment and source of loss. Perhaps many banks would be much better off if they should single handed adopt the heroic measure he recommends should be taken in combination. A bank that found itself handicapped by the payment of interest should of course stop it. It might lose deposits and prestige for a time, but would perhaps make enough more on its retained accounts to compensate it for the apparent shrinkage in its deposit line.

Probably many banks have never figured up just how much they lose by accounts on which the interest paid absorbs as much if not more than is made out of the deposit. No doubt much more expense is incurred in keeping such unprofitable accounts, by banks generally, than by collecting checks for customers free of cost. It is not likely, however, that any action will be taken in the near future to remedy the evils of this practice, which seem to be greater than those which attended the free collection of checks so frequently complained of and which now seem in process of amelioration.

THE ISLAND OF HAYTI, it is announced, has adopted the gold standard. The conditions of government in that island are always subject to much uncertainty, and revolutions are frequent. Although ostensibly a republic, the man who attains to the presidency virtually exercises the powers of a dictator. The productions of the island from which its revenues are derived are very largely exported, and the uncertain monetary basis on which financial affairs have rested have evidently given a great advantage to traders in dealing with the producers of the island. The administration of Hayti has seen the advantage to its people and consequently to its revenues to be derived from a stable standard as a basis for its trade transactions and has established the gold standard. Doubtless if the change is firmly insisted upon and adhered to it will add incalculably to the prosperity and wealth of Hayti.

THE UNITED STATES AS A CREDITOR NATION.

The gold exports continue from time to time, notwithstanding the fact that there is a large trade balance due to the United States. The truth is that the supplies of gold from the mines of the country are being exported, as the stock on hand in the Treasury and the banks is ample for all purposes. The conditions in Europe render the rates for money higher there than here and the banks find it profitable to let the balances due remain at the high rates of interest. The struggle for profits under the competition now prevalent in the banking business makes everything acceptable. The profit on exporting gold amounts usually to about six hundred dollars on $1,000,000, or one-tenth of one per cent. For this small percentage all the business necessary to the procurement of the coin or bullion, to arrange the freight, insurance, and to send the necessary dispatches, is undertaken. It is evident that it is only by handling vast amounts that the business can be made to pay anything.

The shipments of gold ceased on June 21, and commenced again in the middle of July. They were influenced by the conditions of the foreign markets. Since the practical closure of the South African mines by the Boer war the United States has been the only gold-producing country that could be looked to for an immediate supply of gold. Having a large stock on hand and with productive mines at a season when the output of these mines was coming into the market, the gold exported is a natural addition to the surplus products of the country for which there is a demand abroad. It goes to swell the balance of trade in favor of the United States, increasing the strength of her financial position.

Charles Lamb divided all mankind into two great divisions, the borrowers and the lenders, and the same method of distinction can be applied to nations. During the period of development of resources the United States belonged to the category of borrowers. Large amounts of foreign capital have been invested in railroads, in manufactures and in mines. Now she has entered the ranks of the lenders. Although this is an advantageous change of position yet there are dangers attending it which will no doubt develop as the position of a lender nation becomes more pronounced. All countries whose citizens have invested capital in foreign enterprises or loaned money on foreign securities must be prepared to look after the rights of those who enter into these enterprises. Many, if not nearly all, of the complications of foreign diplomacy in modern times have grown out of the outside investments of the citizens of the lending nations.

The change in the foreign policy of the United States, which some call imperialism and some expansion, has for its mainspring the increase of the wealth of the country seeking new fields for its use at a profitable rate. Nations whose citizens have large interests abroad must necessarily encounter many difficulties, which may sometimes be settled by diplomacy, but which frequently can only be overcome by force of arms. The employment of ar-

mies naturally drifts into what is called conquest, which means a change of the sovereignty under which the defeated people live. The war in South Africa, when all causes are sifted, may be traced to the investment of foreign capital in that country. The Chinese problem, the Egyptian problem, the Turkish problem, are all traceable to the same underlying cause.

Great Britain has been for a long time a lending nation, and her history for years has been one of a struggle to protect the foreign interests of her citizens.

Were all governments strong and wisely conducted for the interests of their citizens, and with a clear understanding of the advantages of the mutual interchange of surplus wealth, the difficulties which arise in the clash of interests and in regard to the payment of loans could all be settled by diplomacy. But commercial enterprise advances not only in foreign civilized countries but also in semi-barbarous and civilized ones. Many call this advance of enterprise by hard names. They call it the warfare of greed and selfishness. Nevertheless it is the same spirit which within the limits of single nations has advanced civilization and developed culture. It is the beginning of the establishment of the same civilization among nations that has by degrees been established among the small divisions of people that were finally formed into nations.

International law will be extended by degrees, and will acquire the comparative ease of enforcement possessed by national laws. The wars of the present day are not wars of conquest in the sense anciently used. There is a fallacy in using the old vocabulary employed formerly against tyranny and oppression. Modern victors in wars to enforce the rights of citizens do not seek to oppress individuals. The motives of modern wars of civilized nations on those less civilized are usually good, not only from the standpoint of those who engage in them but in reality. The methods taken are often in appearance harsh and unwarranted. This only shows how undeveloped and unthinking the great masses of mankind still are.

The United States, having become a lender of its surplus resources, must follow the methods which such a development requires. Entering this career at a later period, it has the advantage of the experience of older nations which have taken this course in still more barbarous times. The track has been somewhat beaten and marked out, and the dangerous sidepaths and precipices can be avoided. Just as the United States in establishing a republic and free government at home had a free field and no trammels of ancient forms and traditions to confine and hamper her, so now in entering the field of foreign enterprise she can mark out a safer and easier course than that pursued by the nations which have preceded her.

The time will finally come when the national enforcement of the property rights of individuals at home and abroad will not be looked on as necessarily involving conquests of territory to the detriment of those already in possession of it. The interchange of their surplus resources between nations on principles equitable to individuals will in time bring out the greater civilization of the whole world. Until this time arrives risks must be taken. Many lending nations have suffered severe losses of capital before they understood the whole art of international lending. They have suffered from the bankruptcy and repudiation of their debtors. This is the history of enterprise, whether on a small or great scale.

FOREIGN BANKING AND FINANCE.

Arrest of Business Activity in Europe.

The signs are multiplying in Europe that the period of industrial activity is drawing to an end, or at least that a temporary relaxation is at hand. The discount rate at the Bank of England was reduced from three and a half per cent., the rate fixed on May 24, to three per cent. on June 14. It was advanced again on July 19 to four per cent., but this was largely on account of the political uneasiness caused by the situation in China. Money has become some what easier on the Continent, which is not in itself a sign of crisis, but may be a sign of relaxed activity. It is pointed out by Prof. Edmond Théry, in "*L'Economiste Européen*" of June 22, that the cash reserves of the Bank of France and the other banks of issue are ample and that the situation differs in this respect from that which has preceded a monetary crash on previous occasions.

It is not denied, however, that a combination of causes has been tending to check business activity, break prices, and cause a feeling of heaviness on the leading merchandise markets and stock exchanges. The Bank of France added in a month 95,000,000 francs ($18,500,000) to its gold resources, while its circulation fell during May by at least 17,000,000 francs. This movement is declared by the "*Moniteur des Intérets Matériels*" of June 7, to be a normal movement, the result of the national wealth of France. Even this strength of the Bank, however, has not prevented a downward movement on the Bourse and a tendency to liquidation.

The fall in iron and steel, and the general collapse of industrial securities brought on something like a panic on the Berlin Bourse during the second week of June. Its operation is thus set forth by the Berlin correspondent of the London "Economist" of June 16 :

"Last week was the worst week that the Berlin Bourse has had for at least twenty years. It is described in the reports of the financial press as a 'black week,' and last Thursday in particular was referred to as a 'day of terror.' Saturday was equally deserving of that epithet. As a result of these two days' trading, unheard-of declines in the best coal and iron shares were recorded. * * * The movement spread to all other classes of industrials, and, indeed, in a less degree to everything else dealt in on the Bourse. Bank shares suffered severely, and the Imperial and Prussian funds lost the greater part of the gain referred to in last week's letter. The trading was marked by an unprecedented rush of selling orders from the outside element, and by a corresponding scarcity of buyers. Indeed the public seemed determined to sell out at any price, and it was a rare opportunity for the professionals to cover after they had been selling 'short' for weeks past. The banks forced many of their weaker customers, whose shares had been bought on credit with the money of the banks, to dispose of their holdings, and this forced liquidation must have resulted in enormous losses to persons who bought industrials at the high prices prevailing up to two months ago."

While foreign wars are considered as secondary causes of the lethargy reigning in the markets, the most powerful cause is declared by the Belgian journal quoted to be the excess of speculation in industrial securities. "Quotations have been pushed upward without reflection, without any inquiry as

to whether there would not be an irresistible reaction. If securities should fall to the level which they ought never to have surpassed, realizations would probably continue for some time." The multitude of securities recently issued has overloaded the market, even those which have found a ready sale and will continue to do so until they are distributed among investors. The latter cause of embarrassment is discussed by Prof. Théry with special reference to France, where a great volume of the bonds and stocks of local tramways has been issued. He says that the capital for these enterprises has not been subscribed by the ordinary clientage of such Government issues. It has been made up by professional capitalists who, having studied seriously the conditions of the new enterprises, have not hesitated to take the responsibility of putting them in operation. But these capitalists are not in the habit of long retaining unproductive securities and the introduction of the earliest of these enterprises on the Paris Bourse proves that a certain number of the owners have naturally tried to realize with a premium a part of their locked-up capital. The public has not responded cordially to this appeal.

One of the evidences of the revulsion of feeling against industrial securities is the improvement in the quotations of Government obligations. The latter suffered for a long time from the desire of investors to plunge into industrial enterprises promising larger profits, but a reversion towards more conservative investments seems now to be taking place. English consols rose to 102 5-16 on June 1, French three per cents. to 100.80, and Prussian three per cents. to 87.10. All these quotations were considerably higher than prevailed during the spring. The widespread nature of the industrial relaxation and some of the reasons for it are hinted at by Mr. Lloyd in the following passage from the London "Statist" of June 16 :

"Granted that the companies (organized for industrial purposes in Germany), taking them generally, are sound, that they were promoted honestly, and that they have turned out well, even so, the fact that there has been for years a rash speculation is not the less likely to have an unfavorable effect upon German trade. Germany, too, is suffering from the high prices of coal and other raw material which are affecting ourselves. And Germany has been pinched very severely by extremely dear money for fully two years. In the autumn of 1898 the Imperial Bank had to put up its rate to six per cent. Last autumn it advanced it to seven per cent. And this year it has not ventured to put it below 5½ per cent. Some decline, then, in the great prosperity of German trade is not unlikely. Russia has been passing for months through a financial and commercial crisis, and has not yet escaped from the famine that has lasted for two years; while there are again reports of destructive drought in Southern Russia. There has been a financial and commercial crisis, likewise, in Roumania. The Scandinavian countries have been tried by scarce and dear money. In Belgium there is the same rash speculation as in Germany. And in France the expectation just now is that the Exhibition will not attract the crowds of foreigners which preceding exhibitions have attracted, and that therefore France will not be enriched to anything like the same extent by the expenditure of money by foreign visitors."

The fall in iron and steel in the United States is having a reaction in Europe, which is not altogether unfavorable in some directions. The German and Belgian mines and mills are feeling the effects of American competition, and it is reported in Germany that American iron is being offered at 85 marks net ($20.25) in Berlin, a better price than that of English iron. It is declared by the London "Economist" of June 16 that it is admitted in Berlin that a London house the previous week sold 12,000 tons of American open-hearth iron to a Westphalian concern and that the same house is making further large offers of American iron in Germany. From Silesia the reports now be-

gin to admit that the situation is weaker, although no price reductions have been made. The mills note a marked slowing-up of orders, and whereas in May they were answering all offers of new business by stipulating ten to twelve weeks for delivery, they are now willing to fill orders in a fortnight.

The Financial Condition of Russia.

The economic condition of Russia continues to excite unfavorable comment in the English press and is even attracting attention on the Continent, where public feeling is more friendly to the great power of the North. The fall in Russian industrial securities is causing some alarm in Belgium, which has been a centre for the organization of stock companies for the exploitation of Russian resources. A calculation is made by the editor of the "*Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels*" in the issue of June 10, that eighty-one classes of securities quoted at 988,518,875 francs in May. 1899, fell to 731,988,150 francs in May, 1900, a loss of 26.06 per cent. within a year. He declares, however, that Belgium has not done wrong to afford the means for developing Russian natural resources. "An industrial work," it is declared, "is to be judged by its returns and not by the quotations on the bourse. A Russian share which capitalizes to-day at eight per cent. upon a dividend actually earned is worth more than at the beginning, and however much the quotations at that time were superior to those of to-day, the discounting of an expected future was greater than the healthy appreciation of the reality." The opinion is expressed that the Russian Government will continue its protection to native industry and endeavor to repress speculation.

In regard to the financial status of the Russian Government and its ability to meet the demands upon it, the London "Statist" of June 23 utters these warnings :

"We know that the Russian Government has had very large obligations to meet in London, partly because of its expenditure on the Siberian railway and upon its operations in Manchuria, and especially upon its preparations at Port Arthur. It is extremely probable that the crisis in China will add very largely to its expenditure in the Far East, and therefore it may have to make very large payments in China. The likelihood seems to be, therefore, that Russia will have to send more gold to London. But the Russian Government is careful to conceal its monetary operations as much as possible from the rest of the world. And, therefore, nobody can speak with any confidence upon the subject farther than to say, as we have just said, that the likelihood seems to be that the financial obligations of Russia in London are already great, and are likely to be increased by what is going on in the Far East. Moreover, if Russia is thinking of raising a large loan in Paris, it would be clearly prudent to keep the money markets of Western Europe as easy as possible. Of course, it is true that the outlook is not so favorable for a large loan now as it was a few weeks ago; and therefore the Russian Finance Minister may think it wise to postpone the borrowing. On the other hand, the expenditure of Russia is on an enormous scale. And beyond all question she needs large pecuniary assistance. Upon the whole, then, the probability seems to be that more gold will be sent from St. Petersburg to London. Or if for any reason the Finance Minister wishes to avoid doing so, it is likely that he will remit to Paris on the condition that Paris does not draw upon London."

Financial Growth in Belgium.

The remarkable expansion in banking and industrial enterprises in Belgium within the last few years is set forth by a comparison in the "*Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels*" of June 10, of the business of the Belgian banks. The number of these institutions increased from fifty-five at the close of 1897 to fifty-nine

at the close of 1899, and their total assets increased from 1,424,000,000 francs to 1,516,000,000 francs. The commercial paper, cash reserve and credit accounts among the assets fell from 859,000,000 to 846,000,000 francs, but the holdings of public funds and similar negotiable securities rose from 565,000,000 to 670,000,000 francs, while the capital and reserves of the banks increased from 389,000,000 to 485,000,000 francs.

This exhibit, it is pointed out, is very far from complete, because it does not include certain trust companies which, if they are not strictly banks, at least deal in commercial paper and securities. The *Banque d'Outremer*, which has only recently published its first balance-sheet, has added a capital of 32,500,000 francs to the banking resources of the country, and two other banks have increased their capital by 16,250,000 francs at par value only. Properly speaking, therefore, the domestic capital of Belgium embarked in banking already exceeds 500,000,000 francs ($96,500,000). This computation, moreover, does not include the general Savings bank, with its large deposits, nor the big foreign banks with branches in Brussels.

The foreign banks in many cases do not separate their home business from their business in Belgium, so that it is not possible to determine how much is done in the latter country. In the case of the French Banking and Deposit Company, which has a capital of 6,000,000 francs, the entire business may be ascribed to Belgium, since the bank does business exclusively there. But when it comes to the branch of the Bank of Paris and the Netherlands, the *Crédit Lyonnais* and similar institutions, there is no decisive evidence as to the amount of their Belgian business. All three of these French institutions have, however, greatly increased their establishments within a short time and have evidently shared largely in the great industrial development of Belgium.

Status of the Chinese Loans.

The troubles in China are causing some uneasiness among the holders of Chinese loans and prices have fallen off considerably from the rates at which the loans were issued. Even the stock exchange quotations, according to the London "Statist" of July 7, do not represent the real prices if one has the loans to sell. It is declared that "if the inquiring broker is a buyer he can readily effect business at the nominal quotation; but if he is a seller he finds that the dealer is 'not a buyer." Investors in Chinese issues were inclined at first to hold on to what they possessed, but the disquieting reports of early July led to many attempts to sell, which were not conspicuously successful.

The whole number of Chinese loans issued within the last half dozen years is eight, and their nominal amount is about $286,000,000. The annual requirement for interest and sinking fund is about $15,000,000. Regarding the security, it is said by the "Statist":

> "Assuming the exchange for the tael at 2s. 6d., the customs revenue has been estimated to bring in an amount equal to about £3,125,000. It has to be borne in mind, however, that though generally the loans are secured on the customs revenue (which has been pretty well used up as a guarantee), the four per cent. gold loan of 1895—not quoted in the Stock Exchange Official List, though all but one of the other loans are—besides being secured on the customs, also has the guarantee of the Imperial Russian Government. There were heartburnings and complaints during the time the Chinese loans were introduced on the London market as to the proportions of the issues which were acquired by Continental capitalists; but that Russia, Germany and France participated in those loans is under present circumstances a matter of comfort."

The four per cent. gold loan of 1895 guaranteed by the Russian Government represented £15,820,000, and is the largest of either of the quoted loans except the four and a half per cent. gold loan of 1898, issued at ninety to the amount of £16,000,000 by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the *Deutsche-Asiatische Bank*. The gold loan of 1896, issued by the same banks at five per cent., was also for £16,000,000 in the aggregate, but was issued to the amount of £10,000,000 in March and £6,000,000 in September. All the issues are in gold except the seven per cent. silver loan of 1894, issued to the amount of £1,635,000.

The quotations of the seven per cent. silver loan declined on July 5 to 92.50; the six per cent. gold loan of 1895, issued at 96.50 fell to ninety-four; the five per cent. gold loan of 1896, issued at about ninety-nine, fell to eighty-one; the four and a half per cent. loan of 1898, issued at ninety, fell to sixty-five; and the five per cent. railway loan, issued at 96.50, fell to seventy-five. It is suggested by the London journal that defaults may occur in interest payments if the present disorder continues, but that if there is "a further appreciable shrinkage in prices of Chinese issues, the speculative investor will probably have the chance of picking up stock at a low level of price, nursing it until order is restored, and then securing an enhancement in the value of the investment at a later date."

Bimetallism in Germany.

The bimetallists, who have always been strong in the German Reichstag, seem to have succeeded in attaching to the recent bill for the recoinage of the old silver thalers a bimetallic tail similar to that attached to the gold-standard bill in the United States. Deputy Herold offered the following proposition :

"The Reichstag, by the new monetary law, does not intend to interpose any obstacle to an early international monetary convention which shall regulate all questions under discussion."

The proposition was adopted by a *viva voce* vote. This appears to be a subject of considerable congratulation by the European bimetallists and is cited by "*L'Economiste Européen*" of June 15, upon the ground that the gold-standard advocates have not given it publicity. Deputy Herold said, in submitting his proposition :

"Gentlemen, in voting the monetary law, we resign ourselves to the necessity of the moment, but we do not intend to interpose any obstacle to the international regulation of the monetary problem. The press, or at least a certain portion of it, affect to see here a triumph for monometallism and the burial of a future international agreement. It is to protest against this pretension that I submit my proposition."

The Return Upon Investments.

The question which has aroused so much discussion in the United States in connection with the opening of new markets and fields for investment in the Orient—the rate of return upon invested capital—is discussed in an interesting manner by Mr. T. Lloyd in an article in the London "Statist" of June 30. He refers to the fact that the yield on investments has fallen greatly within ten years, and that "as a general rule, savings increase so much more quickly than new outlets for safe investment in times of prolonged peace, that the tendency is for the return from money to decline."

Mr. Lloyd believes that English investments abroad fell off in a remarka-

ble degree after the Baring crisis, and that the diversion of capital to the field of domestic securities necessarily drove up the price of those securities and reduced their net return to the buyer. He believes that with the termination of the troubles in South Africa and China, there will be a change of sentiment among the British investing public, and "as great a willingness to invest abroad as of late there has been an indisposition." This will afford an outlet for capital which is likely to raise materially the rental price paid for its use. Summing up the conditions which will follow the restoration of order in China, Mr. Lloyd declares:

"The natural desire of the business community to use the resources at its disposal to the greater pecuniary advantage will come into play, and the great capitalists will look about them all over the world to see where best they can employ their money. The general public will follow the lead of the great capitalists. A new period of investment abroad will begin, and investment abroad will not only give a great stimulus to industry at home, but at the same time will pour so much capital into foreign countries that they in their turn will find a stimulus given to their trade, and they will be in a position to buy much more largely from us. When that happens the demand for capital for all the purposes of trade will be such that people will find it pays them better either to use their money in Lombard Street, or upon the Stock Exchange, or even to leave it on deposit, than to go on investing at 2½ per cent. or three per cent., or 3½ per cent. And as a necessary consequence the prices of all high-class securities will decline to such an extent that they will give a much better return to the purchaser than they have given during the past ten years or so."

Specie Resumption in Brazil.

There are strong indications that the resumption of specie payments may take place in Brazil on the date set by law, which is July 1, 1901. It is declared by "*L'Economiste Européen*" of June 29, that the improvement in the rates of exchange is the consequence of the wise measures adopted by the administration of Campos Salles, and recommended by the editor of the French journal. These measures involved the development of domestic production, the adoption of strict economy in public finance, the collection of a part of the customs dues in gold, and the withdrawal from time to time of blocks of the outstanding paper money. Exchange stood at 5¾ pence to the milreis at the time of the negotiation of the funding loan with the Rothschilds, but has risen recently to 10⅞ pence, and for a time even to thirteen pence.

The amount of paper money in circulation stood in August, 1898, at 788,364,614 milreis, but was reduced on April 30, 1900, to 714,698,883 milreis—a reduction of 73,665,731 milreis. It is announced that the redemptions will be even larger during the remainder of the year as the result of the special funds set aside for the purpose. The last message of President Campos Salles declared that he was able to announce positively that the Treasury would be able to execute its engagements on July 1, 1901, and that this declaration was not based upon illusory hopes, but upon the fact that the Treasury actually possessed the necessary resources. The improvement in Brazilian exchange and some of the reasons for it are thus discussed by the London "Statist" of July 7:

"The general explanation given is that the reduction in the paper money which the President has carried out so rigidly according to his promise has at length begun to tell, and that the value of the remaining paper money has naturally risen. Money, at all events, is in very strong demand; and naturally, therefore, the exchange has risen. A second cause is the comparatively short crop of coffee last year. The price of coffee, it will be recollected, fell very seriously a few years ago, because the cultivation of the berry had been extended

too rapidly, and the production was in excess of the demand. Gradually the demand has been increasing, while the expansion of cu tivation has been stopped. Last year the crop, though large in itself, was comparatively short. And the crop that is now maturing is also expected to prove somewhat short. In consequence there has been a very marked rise in price, and that, as a matter of course, has improved the exchange."

American Money in Germany.

The proportions in which American money is being employed in Europe, and especially in Germany, continue to form an interesting subject of discussion by the foreign financial journals, with especial reference to the large balance of merchandise exports from the United States. Mr. T. Lloyd, in discussing the speculative movement in Germany in the London "Statist" of July 7, declares that there is a large amount of French capital employed in Germany, but adds :

"Of late the United States has been employing money in Germany upon a very large scale. It is said that a good deal of the gold sent from New York to Paris, has, in fact, been required in order to finance German operations. And that money has been lent upon a large scale, both directly from the United States and indirectly through American institutions in Paris, seems to be beyond question. So long as nothing occurs to compel the French and American capital employed in Germany to be withdrawn there is every reason to believe that the liquidation which is now going on will remove the dangers of the situation, and that the stringency in the autumn will not be so serious as at one time looked probable. And so far as one can see at the present time there is no reasonable probability that either France or the United States will have to withdraw very large amounts."

And it is declared by the "Statist" of June 30, that the action of the United States has materially helped the German money market. It is added:

"And assuming that the American money market continues easy, it is quite possible that the autumn in Germany may not be so trying as at one time was generally feared. Money at present is very abundant and cheap in New York, and the presidential election will tend, of couse, to check speculation. Moreover the drought in the Northwest will have a similar tendency."

The German Banks in 1899.

The balance sheets of the forty leading banks of Germany for the close of 1899 reveal a growing volume of business, in spite of the pressure which has so long prevailed upon the German money market. The forty banks whose exhibits are summarized in "*L'Economiste Européen*" of May 18 include ten in Berlin and thirty in the provinces, and represent 2,020,000,000 marks of banking capital, out of 2,070,000,000 marks for 108 banks of Germany at the close of 1898. While some allowance should be made for the recent increase of capital of the large banks, the statistics of these forty banks represent for all practical purposes the banking enterprise of Germany. The share capital alone stands at 1,661,000,000 marks ($400,000,000), an increase of 160,000,000 marks during 1899. The reserves, special funds, and profits of the year make up the remainder of the working capital stated above.

The liabilities of the forty leading banks to depositors at the close of 1899 were 2,198,000,000 marks. This sum, with the obligations to shareholders and on account of profits and reserves, made the obligations of the banks 4,394,000,000 marks. The assets of a character immediately convertible held against these liabilities were: Cash and cash items, 310,000,000 marks; commercial paper, 1,102,000,000; loans upon advances, 748,000,000; securities on

hand, 329,000,000 marks. These items represented 2,489,000,000 marks, or fifty seven per cent. of the total liabilities. The debtor current accounts amounted to 2,338,000,000 marks, or fifty-three per cent. of the liabilities, and exceeded by 318,000,000 marksthe working capital. The demand obligations of the banks of various classes were 3,309,000,000 marks, exceeding by 819,000,-000 marks the cash items and quick assets, and leaving this amount to be obtained in case of liquidation from items less promptly available. This showing, while sufficiently favorable, indicates more pressure than the conditions at the close of 1898.

The profits of 1899 were large, as the result of the high discount rate, but it was necessary to write off losses to the amount of 3,120,000 marks. The total earnings of the forty banks were 228,920,000 marks, and the net earnings above expenses 175,420,000 marks ($41,000,000), an increase of 33,120,000 marks over 1898. The average dividend declared was 8.36 per cent. This was only 0.13 per cent. above that for 1898, but considerable additions have been made to reserve funds.

Banking and Financial Notes.

—The Bank of France marked the completion of the first half-year of its second century by a graceful act of generosity towards its employees. All of them were granted, upon the proposition of the Governor and the General Council, an extra month's pay for the month of June. All allotments made by the Bank to the saving and insurance societies of the employees were also doubled for the month. The net dividend declared for the six months in favor of the stockholders was seventy-five francs, against sixty-five francs in 1899. The Government also derives a larger return from the tax on circulation than a year ago, the amount this year being 2,995,000 francs ($575,000) as compared with 2,381,000 francs in 1899.

—The German mortgage banks made a favorable showing for 1899. Their capital increased by 66,258,000 marks during 1898 and 1899, according to the review in "*L'Economiste Européen*" of June 29, and stood at 565,895,000 marks ($135,000,000) on December 31, 1899. The total mortgages increased during the year by 344,233,000 marks, and stood at 6,577,823,000 marks ($1,560,000,000), while the circulation of mortgage bonds increased by 362,-437,000 marks and stood at 6,256,967,000 marks. Of the new issues 329,659,-000 marks were at four per cent. and only 32,776,000 marks at three and a half per cent.—a marked difference from the low rates prevailing for several previous years.

—The French Senate on July 3 passed the bill extending the charter of the Bank of Algeria to 1920, but reserving the right to the Government to amend the charter in 1911. The last provision is similar to that governing the new privilege of the Bank of France. The bill had already passed the Chamber of Deputies on June 15 and will soon be promulgated by the Government. Objection was raised to article four during the debate in the Senate, which authorizes the creation of branches in other French colonies or protectorates in Africa, with power to issue circulating notes. It was remarked that the title of the institution should be Bank of Africa instead of Bank of Algeria, if the Bank was to extend its operations all over the African continent. The section was voted, however, as proposed. C. A. C.

IS THE ENDLESS CHAIN BROKEN?

There still seems to remain a doubt whether what has been known as the "endless chain" has been abolished by the act of March 14, 1900. Prior to the passage of that act, when United States notes were presented for redemption in gold, they went, when so redeemed, into the general fund of the Treasury and were again paid out as required. The process of redemption, and reissue went on continuously. It must also be remembered that there was a grave doubt in the minds of some whether United States notes were not also redeemable at the option of the Government in silver dollars as well as in gold coin. It is true that since specie resumption in 1879 the Government had always paid gold for them when gold was demanded, but this did not alter the fact that the original contract under which they were redeemed, the specie resumption act of 1875, said nothing about the kind of coin, but only coin, and in 1879 when this redemption provision took effect the legal-tender silver dollars had become part of the full legal-tender coin of the country. The presentation of legal-tender notes for redemption was not very active in ordinary times, when the revenues were ample and there was no disturbance in the money market. The constant increase of silver dollars thrown into circulation under the acts of 1878 and 1890 began to excite apprehension in business and monetary circles, and with the increase of this apprehension the presentation of United States notes for redemption in gold became more active. It is agreed that the fear that the gold reserve of the Government might be exhausted and that it might become impossible for the Government to pay anything but silver dollars, was the main cause of the eagerness of the holders of United States notes to convert them into gold before the gold was exhausted. In the year 1893 the gold reserve under repeated redemptions of United States notes became nearly exhausted. It was renewed by the sale of bonds for gold, and the process of redemption and reissue went on until it was calculated that the whole mass of United States notes had been more than once redeemed. As confidence in the Government was gradually restored by the return of prosperity, fewer legal-tender notes were presented for redemption. The experience of 1893 indicated that whenever the balance of trade happened to be against the United States, or the revenues insufficient, the same fear as to the maintenance of the gold reserve might be again aroused, and the operation of the endless chain might be renewed.

The financial apprehension of the dangers of this monstrous pump seems to have been so great that the shadow of the terror still rests on many minds even since the enactment of the law of March 14, 1900. Does this law put an end to the possibility of the renewal of this gold-pumping operation or does it not? Section 2 of the act provides that United States notes and Treasury notes, when presented for redemption, shall be redeemed in standard gold coin. This provision at once and forever removes all doubt that United States notes will be redeemed in silver dollars while this law remains unrepealed.

It is contended that it was this doubt as regards the kind of coin which the Government might legally use to redeem United States notes that caused the greater part of the presentation of these notes in 1893 at the time when the so-called endless chain was most in evidence. If at that time it had been absolutely declared, as is now done by the recent law, that United States notes would be redeemed in standard gold coin, there would have been no panic as to these notes and probably very little effort to exchange them for gold. They would undoubtedly have been hoarded as gold certificates were.

The new law, however, goes further than this. It makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to set apart a redemption fund of one hundred and fifty millions in gold coin and bullion, which fund shall be used for redemption purposes only. The act does not unfortunately, as many think, provide for the retirement and cancellation of the United States notes once redeemed. They may be reissued, and therefore can be presented for redemption again. They may therefore be redeemed over and over again and consequently the endless chain, in the sense that redemptions may go on indefinitely, is not destroyed.

But when the provisions of the new law as to the reissue of these notes are examined, it will be found that even if the machinery of the endless chain may be said to still exist, it is robbed of its terrors. The law makes it the duty of the Secretary to use the United States notes redeemed in three ways: First, by exchanging the notes for any gold in the general fund of the Treasury. The notes are then ready to be reissued, but to meet them when again presented for redemption, an equal amount of gold has gone into the redemption fund. Second, the Secretary may accept gold coin from the public in exchange for the United States notes redeemed. These notes, too, may be presented again for redemption, but gold has already been provided for their redemption. Third, by purchasing gold with the redeemed notes. These notes, too, may be again presented for redemption but as much gold has been replaced by their use for their second redemption as was taken out by their first redemption.

The law makes it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to restore and maintain the redemption fund, by the use of the redeemed notes in the three ways mentioned. The notes redeemed consist, it will be observed, of United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890. Both kinds are to be used in the three ways mentioned to procure gold. Section 5 of the act, however, provides that as fast as silver dollars are coined from the stock of bullion now held by the Treasury, Treasury notes are to be cancelled. The Secretary may take for cancellation such notes redeemed from the redemption fund or he may take them from any paid into the general fund of the Treasury. If he takes them from the redeemed Treasury notes, he must first place these notes in the general fund of the Treasury by taking gold from that fund in exchange to replace in the redemption fund. When the Treasury notes are all by degrees cancelled the United States notes will become the only notes which are dependent on the redemption fund. As notes are redeemed the redemption fund will consist of gold and the redeemed notes, and these two factors together are never to exceed one hundred and fifty millions.

Supposing, then, that redemptions go on and the Secretary does not choose to use the notes redeemed to procure gold or that he cannot procure gold for the notes in any of the three ways mentioned, neither by exchange for gold

in the Treasury general fund, nor by exchange with the public, nor by purchase. This is a violent supposition, but seems to be the only way in which the further provision of the act can be made to work. The gold in the redemption fund must go below $100,000,000 before bonds can be sold. Say it sinks to $99,000,000 and this $99,000,000 with $51,000,000 United States notes make up the redemption fund. The Secretary can now sell three per cent. bonds of the United States provided by the act, to make up the redemption fund to the full $150,000,000. He now, it will be assumed, procures for these bonds $51,000,000 of gold, which he places in the general fund of the Treasury; next he exchanges the $51,000,000 United States notes already in the redemption fund for the $51,000,000 in gold, and the redemption fund is again gold to the maximum. The $51,000,000 of notes, however, what becomes of them? They cannot be used to meet deficiencies in revenue, but they can be exchanged for gold, or to purchase or redeem United States bonds, or for any other lawful purpose. Prof. Laughlin says that the law makes no provision for preserving the parity of the silver dollars and certificates. It is just these legal-tender notes so left as a sort of surplus by the provision for supplying gold to the redemption fund that Secretary Gage relies on to enable him to fulfill his duty to maintain the parity of the silver certificates. But if redemptions of United States notes are slow, it seems that the redemption fund will never be reduced to $100,000,000. The Secretary will not have to sell bonds and he will never get his surplus greenbacks with which to maintain parity. On the other hand, as long as conditions are normal and there is no demand for the redemption of United States notes, the redemption fund will be easily kept intact; there will also be nothing to interfere with the parity of silver dollars and certificates. They will hold their own, hanging on the very edge of the high credit of the Government.

Again, supposing conditions get so bad that United States notes are rapidly redeemed and gold does not come into the general fund of the Treasury, and the Secretary cannot get gold either by exchange or purchase. It appears probable that when the credit of the Government gets so low that the Secretary cannot exchange a United States note payable in gold for gold, that he would have a hard time to get gold for bonds. If he did get gold for bonds, he could not exchange the surplus notes he takes from the redemption fund for gold, and they would be useless to keep silver certificates and dollars at par.

The law seems to play hide and seek. The second provision cannot come into operation until the preceding one proves futile. The first can only prove ineffectual under conditions which would render the second useless. The third, which Secretary Gage relies on to keep silver at a parity, would also be of little account if the second had to be resorted to. If the Secretary of the Treasury had any discretion in the use of the notes redeemed, he could save them in the redemption fund until the gold in that fund sunk below $100,000,000. He then could sell bonds and procure a fund of about $50,000,000 United States notes with which to maintain the parity of the silver dollars, etc. But the law says it shall be the duty of the Secretary to use the redeemed notes to restore the fund, etc., and it seems it would be a very bold Secretary who would refuse to attempt to restore it until it got below $100,000,000 for the purpose of legally selling bonds. The nearer the redemption fund sinks to the bond-selling point, the better the chances of getting a fund to maintain the parity of silver.

The endless chain evidently still exists, although the fear which put it in most active operation has been removed. United States notes are now redeemable legally in gold coin only, and when redeemed they can only be reissued when an equal amount of gold coin is replaced for their second redemption.

As far as the other features of the bill commented on are concerned, it is evident that an Administration which desired to adopt a policy destructive of the credit of the nation could do so notwithstanding this law. It could do so *under any law*, by intimations and threats.

As long as the credit of the nation is high and its affairs are conducted by men who are believed by the financial world to pursue an honest financial policy in accordance with the traditions and practice of the last half-century, this law can probably be administered so as to carry out its expressed intention to maintain the gold parity of all our forms of money.

BANK TAXATION IN NEW YORK.—The reform of bank taxation in the State of New York is still engaging a large share of attention among bankers, as will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the recent convention of the New York State Bankers' Association, published elsewhere in this issue of the MAGAZINE. Mr. Adsit, the efficient chairman of the taxation committee, has certainly labored most earnestly and wisely in behalf of this reform, and the thanks of the association are due him and his associates. If they did not succeed, they have at least brought the matter to the attention of the Legislature in a way that promises well for future efforts.

Unavoidably, it seems, the bill for equalizing bank and trust company taxes was complicated with other proposals which provoked antagonisms strong enough to defeat the bill. Mr. Adsit very truly said that a *post mortem* verdict would probably be: "Killed by politics." He deprecated the introduction of political considerations into what he considered purely an economic question—one in which there was no politics whatever. Most economic questions, such as the tariff and the currency for example, somehow get mixed up in politics. That is the American way of settling such issues. If Savings banks are to be taxed—and both Mr. Adsit and President Brewster appeared to think they should be—it will be found, it is believed, that there will be a great deal of politics in the matter, for any political party responsible for legislation of this kind will stand a good chance of defeat. The people who comprise the majority of Savings bank depositors are always special objects of the lawmaker's solicitude, and their interests are sure to have numerous and able champions, both among the newspapers and the members of the Legislature. It seems to be exceedingly impolitic to seek to impose taxes on Savings banks, both from the nature of their depositors and for the further reason that they are not, properly speaking, competitors for banking business.

Mr. Adsit and the committee have been fortunate in securing the co-operation of some of the leading trust companies, and doubtless it would be advantageous if these institutions were admitted to membership in the New York State Bankers' Association and made to feel that they are not regarded as proper subjects for hostile demonstrations on the part of the banks. United the trust companies and the banks will prove an irresistible force in securing a just tax law, which is all either class of institution should desire, and all that has been aimed at in the vigorous work, in which Mr. Adsit and his associates have been engaged.

AN ERA OF PROSPERITY AND PROGRESS.

It is an interesting fact that twice in the recent history of the United States the declared intention to maintain the integrity of its currency has been followed promptly by a pronounced revival in industrial and commercial activity, and the speedy restoration of a prosperity that had long been delayed. The opening up of two of the most prosperous periods in our history has attended the efforts of the American people to make every dollar of their circulating medium the equivalent of a gold dollar. No mere coincidence was this concurrence of events, or else the axioms of political economy are meaningless dogma.

On January 1, 1879, the Government undertook to make good its solemn pledge to return to specie payments. To many the task seemed impossible. There was a scarcity of both gold and silver, and the "farce" of resuming was ridiculed in press and platforms. But the Government resumed and specie payments have continued during the twenty years since. In the year of resumption gold to the amount of $75,000,000 was received from abroad, and in the three years following January 1, 1879, the country gained by import more than $200,000,000 of gold. The predicted gold famine did not occur. For nearly four years the country rejoiced in the utmost prosperity. The depression which followed the panic of 1873 was forgotten, and from 1879 to 1882 industry thrived and wealth accumulated.

And now we find history repeating itself, but with more vigorous arguments than those of the "resumption" era. It would be impossible within the compass of a single article to give a bare outline of the prosperous conditions that have come into existence in the last three or four years, eliminating everything that the most impartial of observers could not agree upon as legitimate evidence.

As to the causes that have brought about a condition of prosperity unparalleled in the records of the past history of the country, there will be honest differences of opinion. One cause, however, must be acknowledged as potent wherever good faith is recognized as the touchstone of credit. The decision of the American people four years ago to raise their currency to the very highest standard of value, undoubtedly has had very much to do with stimulating confidence, which in business becomes credit. Without an expansion in credit there would have been no such awakening into activity of industries dormant in stagnation a few years ago, as that which we now behold. But it is the purpose of this article to deal with effects rather than causes.

Substantial Evidence of Prosperity.

Is the country really prosperous, are its business and industrial and financial interests thriving? It is doubted if ever before an affirmative to such a question could be given with so little mental reservation as now. The first answer to this question will be taken from the records of the clearing-houses of the country. It was about the middle of 1897 that these first began to show

substantial gains. Compilations have been made of the exchanges of fifty leading cities recorded in the three years and a half from January 1, 1897, to July 1, 1900, and for a similar period from January 1, 1893, to July 1, 1896, the results being shown in the following table:

Clearing-House Exchanges of Fifty Cities.

	Jan. 1, 1893, to July 1, 1896.	*Jan. 1, 1897, to July 1, 1900.*	INCREASE.	
			Amount.	*Per cent.*
Portland, Me.	$224,521,000	$244,270,000	$19,749,000	8.8
Boston, Mass.	15,705,249,000	20,722,266,000	5,017,017,000	31.9
Springfield, "	245,117,000	261,984,000	16,867,000	6.5
Worcester, "	228,877,000	261,646,000	32,769,000	14.3
Providence, R. I.	942,132,000	1,029,320,000	87,188,000	9.2
Hartford, Conn.	407,752,000	449,307,000	41,555,000	10.2
New Haven, "	261,304,000	285,078,000	23,774,000	9.1
New York, N. Y.	99,890,235,000	158,674,871,000	58,784,636,000	58.8
Buffalo, "	747,495,000	807,39[illegible],000	59,897,000	8.1
Rochester, "	273,134,000	3[illegible]1,081,000	57,947,000	21.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	11,656,572,000	14,073,488,000	2,416,916,000	20.7
Pittsburg, "	2,427,076,000	4,139,578,000	1,712,502,000	70.5
Baltimore, Md.	2,065,898,000	3,507,785,000	1,441,887,000	69.8
Washington, D. C.	326,105,000	394,379,000	68,274,000	20.9
Cincinnati, Ohio	2,239,602,000	2,426,579,000	186,977,000	8.3
Cleveland, "	963,196,000	1,501,573,000	538,377,000	55.9
Columbus, "	604,025,000	790,346,000	186,321,000	30.8
Detroit, Mich.	1,085,482,000	1,273,457,000	187,975,000	17.3
Grand Rapids, "	149,514,000	179,3[illegible]0,000	29,876,000	20.0
Indianapolis, Ind.	259,120,000	484,303,000	225,183,000	86.9
Chicago, Ill.	15,879,468,000	23,109,781,000	7,230,313,000	45.5
Des Moines, Iowa	179,928,000	226,068,000	46,140,000	25.6
Sioux City, "	116,884,000	15[illegible],580,000	36,696,0[illegible]0	31.4
Minneapolis, Minn.	1,182,464,000	1,673,609,000	491,145,000	41.5
St. Paul, "	724,567,000	775,445,000	50,878,000	7.0
St. Louis, Mo.	4,094,864,000	5,282,103,000	1,187,239,000	29.0
Kansas City, "	1,726,387,000	2,123,837,000	397,4[illegible]0,000	23.0
St. Joseph, "	26[illegible],373,000	458,743,000	192,370,000	72.2
Milwaukee, Wis.	916,366,000	953,207,000	3[illegible],841,000	4.0
Omaha, Neb.	840,063,000	1,015,698,000	175,635,000	20.9
Topeka, Kans.	76,638,000	98,125,000	21,487,000	28.0
Denver, Col.	528,5[illegible]2,000	562,356,000	33,774,000	6.4
Louisville, Ky.	1,095,234,000	1,205,526,000	210,292,000	19.2
Memphis, Tenn.	324,871,000	384,234,000	59,363,000	18.2
Nashville, "	182,741,000	218,369,000	35,628,000	19.5
Richmond, Va.	407,260,000	503,185,000	95,[illegible]25,000	23.5
Norfolk, "	173,630,000	202,542,000	28,912,000	16.6
Savannah, Ga.	382,244,000	503,823,000	121,579,000	31.8
Atlanta, "	216,211,[illegible]00	273,176,000	56,965,000	26.3
Birmingham, Ala.	65,419,000	100,[illegible]40,000	35,321,000	54.0
New Orleans, La.	1,659,818,000	1,566,431,000	*93,387,000	5.6
Galveston, Tex.	463,182,000	566,82[illegible],000	103,647,000	22.4
Houston, "	431,063,000	530,597,000	99,534,000	23.1
San Francisco, Cal.	2,382,687,[illegible]00	3,017,046,000	634,359,000	26.6
Los Angeles "	18[illegible],02[illegible],000	289,834,000	104,814,000	56.6
Salt Lake City, Utah	217,267,000	346,993,000	129,726,000	59.7
Portland, Ore.	217,894,000	308,436,[illegible]00	90,542,000	41.5
Seattle, Wash.	106,981,000	261,279,000	154,295,000	144.2
Spokane, "	74,282,000	171,36[illegible],[illegible]00	97,084,000	130.7
Tacoma, "	106,338,000	142,310,000	35,972,000	33.8
Total 50 cities	$175,927,135,000	$258,963,361,000	$83,036,226,000	47.2

*** Decrease.**

The clearing-houses in fifty cities located in thirty-one different States in the three and a half years from January 1, 1893, to July 1, 1896, had exchanges aggregating about $176,000,000,000. In the corresponding period ended July 1, 1900, they amounted to nearly $259,000,000,000, an increase of $83,000,000,000 or 47.2 per cent. Only one city of the fifty, New Orleans, shows a decrease, and it has made gains during the latter part of the period. The percentages of gain range from four per cent. for Milwaukee to 144.2 per cent. for Seattle. Among the cities showing extraordinary gains are: New York,

58.8 per cent.; Pittsburg, 70.5 per cent.; Baltimore, 69 8 per cent.; Cleveland, 55.9 per cent.; Indianapolis, 86.9 per cent.; Chicago, 45.5 per cent.; Minneapolis, 41.5 per cent.; St. Joseph, 72.2 per cent.; Savannah, 31.8 per cent.; Birmingham, 54 per cent.; Los Angeles, 56.6 per cent.; Salt Lake City, 59.7 per cent.; Portland, Oregon, 41.5 per cent.; Spokane, 130.7 per cent., and Tacoma, 33.8 per cent.

The clearing-house records speak for all classes of business. They reflect the activity of all lines of trade and industry and testify of general conditions. The reports of the banks throughout the country also furnish an index of the situation. The latest returns for all classes of banks come down no further than 1899, and from them the following comparative summary of deposits, loans and resources is made:

Bank Deposits, Loans and Resources.

BANK.	*Deposits.*		*Loans.*		*Resources.*	
	1896.	1899.	1896.	1899.	1896.	1899.
State.........	$695,700,000	$1,164,000,000	$697,200,000	$979,000,000	$1,10[illegible],200,000	$1,636,000,000
Loa &Tr. Co.	586,5[illegible]0,000	83[illegible],500,000	462,000,000	599,000,000	855,300,000	1,071,500,000
Savings	1,935,500,000	2,182,000,000	1,054,800,000	1,096,600,000	2,143,800,000	2,400,800,000
Private	59,100,000	6[illegible],000,000	58,700,000	53,[illegible]00,000	94,800,000	87,800,000
National.....	1,668,400,000	2,522,200,000	1,971,600,000	2,492,200,000	3,353,800,000	4,708,800,000
Total.......	$4,945,200,000	$6,768,700,000	$4,244,800,000	$5,152,100,000	$7,553,900,000	$9,904,900,000

The returns of 9,469 banks in 1896 and 9,732 banks in 1899 are included in the foregoing table. The deposits increased in three years $1,823,000,000, or more than thirty-seven per cent. These are individual deposits and do not include deposits made by one bank with another, or the deposits made by the Government. The increase indicates in part a growth in the wealth of the country. The deposits average about $90 per capita. Loans increased in the three years $908,000,000, or more than twenty-one per cent., and bank resources increased $2,351,000,000, over thirty-one per cent. The prosperity of the banks has depended upon the prosperity of the country.

GAINS IN THE IRON TRADE.

For many years it has been a maxim that as the iron trade is so is the general trade of the country. A reading of this barometer confirms the most optimistic views concerning the prosperity of the country. The output of pig iron has reached proportions far exceeding all previous records. In the six months ended June 30 this year, the production was 7,642,569 tons, exceeding by more than 2,000,000 tons the largest total for any six months' period prior to 1898. The output for the year ended June 30, 1900, was 14,974,105 tons, the largest ever known. For three successive years the output of pig iron has exceeded the total of all previous years, the aggregate being 38,286,410 tons, as compared with 23,641,516 tons in the three years ended June 30, 1896. The following table shows the production of pig iron yearly for the past eleven years:

Pig Iron Production in the United States.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	*Tons.*	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	*Tons.*	YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	*Tons.*
1890............	8,502,552	1894............	5,279,567	1898............	11,118,907
1891............	8,010,297	1895............	8,026,963	1899............	12,193,398
1892............	9,681,446	1896............	10,834,968	1900............	14,974,105
1893............	8,950,235	1897............	8,050,367		
Four years........	35,144,530	Four years......	31,691,883	Three years......	38,286,410

The production of pig iron in the last *three* years exceeds that of the previous *four* years by nearly 6,600,000 tons. Since October 1, 1896, there has been almost a continuous increase in the output. On that date there were 130 furnaces in blast with a weekly capacity of 112,782 tons. On February 1, 1900, there were 296 furnaces in blast producing 298,014 tons weekly, which were reduced on July 1 to 284 furnaces with a capacity of 283,413 tons, making the present rate of production nearly 15,000,000 tons a year.

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER AND COMPENSATION OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

Iron and steel enter so largely into structural building that the iron trade is less dependent upon railroad construction than it was a number of years ago. Increased building of railroads has, however, had a favorable influence upon the iron industry, while it also indicates that the railroads and the business of the country generally have been experiencing a revival in activity. It is estimated that over 2,100 miles of new railroad were built in the United States in the first six months of 1900, and that the total for the calendar year will probably approximate 6,000 miles. Such an addition to the railroad mileage of the country will exceed the total for any previous year since 1888. The railroad mileage in operation and increase each year since 1888 are shown in the following table:

Mileage of American Railroads.

YEAR.	*Miles in operation.*	*Increase in miles.*	YEAR.	*Miles in operation.*	*Increase in miles.*	YEAR.	*Miles in operation.*	*Increase in miles.*
1889	161,276	5,162	1893	177,516	2,846	1897	184,591	1,822
1890	166,654	5,378	1894	179,415	1,899	1898	186,810	2,219
1891	170,729	4,075	1895	181,065	1,650	1899	191,310	4,500
1892	175,170	4,441	1896	182,769	1,704	1900*	193,410	2,100
Total 4 years		19,056	Total 4 years		7,599	Increase in 3½ years		10,641

*First six months.

During the year and a half—January 1, 1899, to July 1, 1900—the mileage of new railroad constructed falls but little below the total for the four years 1893 to 1896 inclusive. A more convincing evidence of general improvement as regards the condition of the railroads need not be sought.

The increased prosperity of the railroads is reflected in the larger number of employees engaged in the service of the railways and the larger compensation that they are receiving. The latest complete statistics are for the year ended June 30, 1899, only recently published by the Inter-State Commerce Commission. These show that on that date there were 928,924 persons in the employ of the railways, an average of 495 per 100 miles of line. Their aggregate annual compensation was $522,967,896. The share railway employees obtained in prosperity is suggested in the following comparative statement:

Number and Compensation of Railway Employees.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	*Total number.*	*Per 100 miles of line.*	*Total yearly compensation.*
1895	785,034	441	$445,508,261
1896	826,620	454	468,824,531
1897	823,476	449	465,601,581
1898	874,558	474	495,055,618
1899	928,924	495	522,967,896

Comparing 1899 with 1895 there has been an increase of 143,890 in the number of persons employed, while the number per 100 miles of line has increased fifty-four. The yearly compensation has increased $77,000,000 since 1895. When the results of the year ended June 30, 1900, shall have been com-

piled, the employees will be found to number very nearly 1,000,000, and their annual compensation to exceed $550,000,000.

Silver and the Price of Commodities.

The theory that the price of silver influenced the price of commodities, which had many advocates four years ago, has been demonstrated to be not infallible, even if not an out-and-out fallacy. Since 1896 there has been a decided parting of the ways as between silver and other commodities. The price of silver has gone lower while the prices of general merchandise and of labor have moved upward. The yearly range of silver in the London market during the past eight years was as follows:

London Prices of Silver.

Year ended June 30.	*Highest.* Pence.	*Lowest.* Pence.	*Price June 30.* Pence.	Year ended June 30.	*Highest.* Pence.	*Lowest.* Pence.	*Price June 30.* Pence.
1893	40 1/4	30 1/8	33 1/8	1897	31 1/8	27 1/8	27 9/16
1894	34 7/8	27	28 3/4	1898	27 3/4	23 3/4	27 1/8
1895	30 7/8	27 3/16	30 1/2	1899	28 7/8	27	27 3/4
1896	31 3/16	30	31 1/8	1900	28 9/16	26 5/8	28 1/4

Although silver had fallen from 40¼d. per ounce in July, 1892, to 27d. in March, 1894, and was as low as 30d. in December, 1895, it went still lower until in August, 1897, it touched the lowest price ever reached, 23¾d. At no time in the last three years and a half has the price of silver been as high as the lowest price recorded in 1896. If then the price of commodities were in fact dependent upon the price of silver, general market values should be nearly the lowest ever known. That such is not the case is plain to every one. A general view of prices is obtainable from an interesting record of index numbers kept by "Bradstreet's." It includes the prices of various articles of food and clothing, and materials raw and manufactured entering into different industries. The record shows that the index number on July 1, 1900, was 86,815. The highest number since 1891 was on February 1, 1900, when it was 93,107, but the index number on July 1 was the highest prior to October, 1899, since April, 1892. The following table gives "Bradstreet's" record numbers quarterly since January 1, 1891, with the price of silver on the corresponding dates:

Silver and Average Prices.

	Price of silver per ounce. Pence.	*Average prices.* Index No.		*Price of silver per ounce.* Pence.	*Average prices.* Index No.		*Price of silver per ounce.* Pence.	*Average prices.* Index No.
Jan. 1, 1891	48 1/8	94,236	Apr. 1, 1894	28 1/8	73,160	July 1, 1897	27 9/16	66,937
Apr. 1, 1891	45	96,900	July 1, 1894	28 3/4	72,270	Oct. 1, 1897	26	73,277
July 1, 1891	46 5/8	91,633	Oct. 1, 1894	29 5/16	72,366	Jan. 1, 1898	26 3/8	74,184
Oct. 1, 1891	45	88,826	Jan. 1, 1895	27 7/16	75,570	Apr. 1, 1898	25 11/16	73,586
Jan. 1, 1892	43 5/8	87,782	Apr. 1, 1895	30 1/4	66,872	July 1, 1898	27 1/8	75,570
Apr. 1, 1892	39 7/8	86,676	July 1, 1895	30 1/8	71,304	Oct. 1, 1898	28 3/16	76,562
July 1, 1892	40 7/16	80,629	Oct. 1, 1895	30 5/8	72,941	Jan. 1, 1899	27 1/4	77,819
Oct. 1, 1892	38 7/8	82,869	Jan. 1, 1896	30 1/8	70,576	Apr. 1, 1899	27 7/16	79,086
Jan. 1, 1893	38 1/8	85,217	Apr. 1, 1896	31 1/8	66,191	July 1, 1899	27 3/4	80,818
Apr. 1, 1893	38 1/8	85,995	July 1, 1896	31 1/2	65,952	Oct. 1, 1899	26 11/16	86,796
July 1, 1893	33 1/2	79,639	Oct. 1, 1896	30 5/16	66,012	Jan. 1, 1900	27 3/16	90,971
Oct. 1, 1893	34 1/8	78,617	Jan. 1, 1897	29 13/16	69,364	Apr. 1, 1900	27 1/8	91,175
Jan. 1, 1894	31 1/8	75,991	Apr. 1, 1897	28 7/16	68,760	July 1, 1900	28 1/4	86,815

Advance in the Prices of Farm Products.

A complete list of the commodities which have advanced in price since 1896 would include about all articles produced in the United States. Wheat, which sold in New York on July 1, 1896, at 64¼ cents per bushel, sold at considerably above $1 a bushel during several months of 1898, and at 88⅝ on July 1, 1900. Corn, which sold at 26 cents per bushel in 1896, sold above 48

cents in 1900. Cotton, for a long time under the handicap of overproduction, failed to advance and was quoted at 4¾ cents per pound in New Orleans in November, 1898, as against 6 13-16 on July 1, 1896. It began to advance in the autumn of 1899 and the New Orleans price was close to 9½ cents in June, 1900. The advance that has occurred in some of the leading products is shown in the following statement of wholesale prices at New York on or about July 1 in the last six years:

Wholesale Prices at New York.

JULY 1.	*Wheat per bushel.*	*Corn per bushel.*	*Oats per bushel.*	*Lard per pound.*	*Pork per barrel.*	*Beef per barrel.*	**Cotton per pound.*	*Wool, washed Ohio fleece, per pound.*
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Cents.	Cents.
1895....	73¼@73⅞	49½@50⅝	28 @28⅛	6.65@6.70	13.25@14.00	10.50@13.50	7⅛	18
1896....	64¼@65¼	33¼@33⅛	21 @21¼	4.20@4.25	8.00@ 8.75	7.50@ 8.50	7 7/16	17
1897....	81⅞@82	28¼@28⅞	21½@21¾	4.25@4.30	8.25@ 8.75	8.50@ 9.50	7⅞	21½
1898....	89 @90	36¼@—	27¼@—	5.70@5.75	10.00@10.50	11.50@12.00	6¼	28
1899....	79 @80⅝	39 @39½	30½@—	5.30@—	8.75@ 9.00	9.50@10.50	5 9/16	27
1900....	88½@92⅛	46½@47⅝	28½@—	6.90@6.92½	11.75@12.50	10.50@12.00	9¼	29

* Price in New Orleans.

Other extraordinary advances occurred of which need be mentioned only Bessemer pig iron from $9.25 per ton in 1897 to $25.25 in 1900; steel billets from $14.00 in 1897 to $40.00 in 1899; steel rails from $17.50 in 1898 to $35.00 in 1899 and 1900; petroleum, refined, from 5.4 cents per gallon in 1897 to 9.9 cents in 1900; copper from 10 cents a pound in 1896 to 18½ cents in 1899, and tin from 12.9 cents per pound in 1896 to 34⅜ cents in 1900.

UNPARALLELED GROWTH OF OUR FOREIGN TRADE.

In the record of our foreign trade during the last four years is to be found unimpeachable testimony of the unparalleled progress of the United States. Since 1896 this country has taken possession of the world's markets in a way that has attracted universal attention. Not only have our total exports for four successive years past exceeded all previous records, but our export trade in manufactured goods has expanded so as to become an important part of the aggregate. The total movement of merchandise and net movement of gold and silver in the last four years compared with the previous four years are shown as follows:

Eight Years' Foreign Trade.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	MERCHANDISE.				*Gold— net exports.*	*Silver— net exports.*
	Total imports.	*Total exports.*	*Net exports.*	*Total foreign Trade.*		
1893....	$866,400.922	$847,665,194	*$18,735,728	$1,714,066,116	$86,853,595	$6,587,658
1894....	654,994,622	892,140,572	237,145,950	1,547,135.194	4,152,346	30,554,567
1895....	731,969,965	807,538,165	75,568,200	1,539,508,130	30,083,721	27,084,107
1896....	779,724,674	882,606,938	102,882,264	1,662.331,612	78,884,882	31,764,484
4 years.	$3,033,090,183	$3,429,950,869	$396,860,686	$6,463,041,052	$199,974,544	$95,990,816
1897....	$764,730,412	$1,050,993.556	$286,263.144	$1,815,723,968	*$44,653,200	$31,413,411
1898....	616,049.654	1,231,482,330	615,432,676	1,847,531,984	*104,985,283	24,177,458
1899....	697,148.487	1,227,023,302	529,874,815	1,924,171,789	*51,432,517	25,643,999
1900....	849,714,676	1,394,186,371	544,471,695	2,243,901.047	5,436,772	21,475,578
4 years.	$2,927,643,229	$4,903,685,559	$1,976,042,330	$7,831,328,788	*$195,634,228	$102,710,446

*Net imports.

Our exports of merchandise in each of the four years were the largest known, and for the entire period amounted to $4,903,685,559 as against $3,429,950,869 in the four years ended June 30, 1896, an increase of $1,473,000,000, or more than forty-three per cent. Comparing 1900 with 1896 there has been an increase of $512,000,000 a year in exports, or nearly sixty per cent Owing to the great depression in our import trade in 1898 the total value of imports for the last four years was not as large as for the previous four years, the totals being $2,927,000,000 and $3,033,000,000 for the two periods respectively, but the imports in 1900 were $70,000,000 larger than in 1896.

The net exports of merchandise make a wonderful showing. In the last four years they amounted to $1,976,000,000 as against less than $397,000,000 in the previous four years, and the total foreign trade, which was $6,463,000,000 in the four years 1893 to 1896, has been increased to $7,831,000,000 in the four years ended June 30, 1900, an increase of $368,000,000.

The gold movement shows the remarkable change that has occurred. In the first four years of the period we lost nearly $200,000,000 gold by export; in the last four years we gained by import nearly $196,000,000, and would have obtained more had the country been in need of it. As to silver we exported about $7,000,000 more in the last four years than in the previous four years.

By the improvement that has occurred in our export trade all classes of producers have been gainers. The figures bearing on this point are given below:

Exports of Domestic Merchandise by Groups.

Year ended June 30.	*Agriculture.*	*Manufactures.*	*Mining.*	*Forest.*	*Fisheries.*	*Miscellaneous.*
1893	$615,382,986	$158,023,118	$20,020,026	$28,127,113	$5,541,378	$3,936,164
1894	628,363,038	183,728,808	20,449,596	28,000,629	4,261,920	4,400,944
1895	553,210,026	183,595,743	18,509,814	28,576,235	5,328,807	4,171,974
1896	569,879,297	228,571,178	20,045,654	33,718,204	6,850,392	4,135,762
Total 4 years.	$2,366,835,347	$753,918,847	$79,025,092	$118,422,181	$21,982,497	$16,644,844
1897	$683,471,139	$277,285,391	$20,804,573	$40,489,321	$6,477,951	$3,479,228
1898	853,683,470	290,697,354	19,410,707	37,900,171	5,435,483	3,164,628
1899	784,776,142	339,592,146	28,156,174	42,126,889	5,992,999	3,286,872
1900	835,912,952	432,284,366	38,997,550	52,309,484	6,289,664	4,682,142
Total 4 years.	$3,157,843,703	$1,339,859,257	$107,369,004	$172,825,865	$24,196,097	$14,612,870

Recapitulation.

Year ended June 30.	*Total.*	Year ended June 30.	*Total.*
1893	$831,030,785	1897	$1,032,007,603
1894	869,204,937	1898	1,210,291,913
1895	793,392,599	1899	1,203,931,222
1896	863,200,487	1900	1,370,476,158
Total 4 years	$3,356,828,808	Total 4 years	$4,816,706,896

Comparing the last four years with the previous four years the exports of the products of agriculture have increased $791,000,000, of manufactures $586,000,000, of mining $28,000,000, of the forest $54,000,000, and of the fisheries $2,200,000. The whole country has been directly interested in the growth of our trade with other countries.

The Farmer's Share in the Country's Prosperity.

The farmer has had good reason to rejoice because of the change that has occurred since 1896. The difference to him in dollars has been very great

indeed. He has been receiving more for his wheat and his corn and other products, and his material condition has been greatly improved. The farm value of wheat and corn produced in the last six years is shown as follows:

Farm Values of Wheat and Corn.

	WHEAT.			CORN.		
	Yield in bushels.	*Farm values.*	*Average price per bushel.*	*Yield in bushels.*	*Farm values.*	*Average price per bushel.*
			Cents.			Cents.
1894...........	460,267,416	$225,902,025	49.1	1,212,770,052	$554,719,162	45.7
1895...........	467,102,947	237,938,998	50.9	2,151,138,580	544,985,534	25.3
1896...........	427,684,346	310,602,539	72.6	2,283,875,165	491,006,967	21.5
3 years.....	1,355,054,709	$774,443,562	57.1	5,647,783,797	$1,590,711,663	28.1
1897...........	530,149,168	$428,547,121	80.8	1,902,967,933	$501,072,952	26.3
1898...........	675,148,705	392,770,320	58.2	1,924,184,660	552,023,428	28.7
1899...........	547,303,846	319,545,259	58.4	2,078,143,933	629,210,110	30.3
3 years.....	1,752,601,719	$1,140,862,700	65.1	5,905,296,526	$1,682,306,490	28.5

Values have been affected to some degree by the quantity produced, but the average price even for the larger crops of the last three years was higher than for the smaller crops produced in the previous three years. The aggregate value of wheat increased $366,000,000 in the three years, and of corn, $91,000,000. Similarly the value of the oats crop increased nearly $22,000,000. The gain on the three crops was nearly $480,000,000.

While articles of manufacture have come to take a prominent place in our export trade, the tiller of the soil has shared in the benefits of our broadened

Wheat, Corn and Cotton Exports.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	*Wheat.*		*Average price per bushel.*	*Wheat Flour.*		*Average price per barrel.*
	Bushels.	Value.	Cents.	Barrels.	Value.	
1895......................	76,102,704	$43,805,663	58	15,268,892	$51,651,928	$3.38
1896......................	60,650,080	39,709,868	65	14,620,864	52,025,217	3.56
1897......................	79,562,020	59,920,178	75	14,569,545	55,914,347	3.84
Three years..........	216,314,804	143,435,709	66	44,459,301	$159,591,492	$3.59
1898......................	148,231,261	$145,684,659	98	15,349,943	$69,263,718	$4.51
1899......................	139,432,815	104,269,169	75	18,485,690	73,093,870	4.04
1900......................	101,715,183	73,062,796	72	17,432,184	66,839,238	3.83
Three years..........	389,379,259	$323,016,624	83	51,267,817	$209,196,826	$4.08

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	*Corn.*		*Average price per bushel.*	*Cotton.*		*Average price per pound.*
	Bushels.	Value.	Cents.	Bales.	Value.	Cents.
1895......................	27,691,137	$14,650,767	53	6,965,358	$204,900,990	5.8
1896......................	99,992,835	37,836,862	38	4,659,765	190,056,460	8.1
1897......................	176,916,365	54,087,152	31	6,176,365	230,890,971	7.4
Three years..........	304,600,337	$106,574,781	35	17,801,488	$625,848,421	6.9
1898......................	208,744,939	$74,196,850	36	7,581,004	$230,442,215	5.9
1899......................	174,089,094	68,977,448	39	7,373,382	210,089,576	5.4
1900......................	207,981,179	84,555,476	41	6,090,144	241,832,677	7.7
Three years..........	590,815,212	$227,729,774	39	21,044,530	$682,364,468	6.3

markets. With the exception of 1892, the exports of wheat and wheat flour in each of the years 1898 and 1899 were the largest reported for any year. The exports of corn in each of the last four years were larger than in any year prior to 1897. The greatest cotton export years in the history of the country were 1898 and 1899. The preceding tables show the exports of some of the principal domestic products in the last six years.

Better prices, larger quantities exported and greater values in the last three years are the story told by the above comparison. Wheat exports in the three years ended June 30, 1900, exceeded in value those of the three years ended June 30, 1897, by $180,000,000, wheat flour exports by $50,000,000, corn exports by $121,000,000, and cotton exports by $56,000,000, a total of $407,000,000 for these four products alone. It is a showing which may well bring content to the American farmer.

Decrease in the Number of Business Falures.

Evidence of the improved condition of business is afforded in the record of failures as reported by "Dun's Review." Not in years have the failures been so few in number or involved so small liabilities as in each of the last two years. The following table shows the failures yearly in the last nine fiscal years:

Failures in the United States.

Year.	*Number.*	*Liabilities.*	Year.	*Number.*	*Liabilities.*	Year.	*Number.*	*Liabilities.*
1892	11,702	$159,726,051	1895	13,504	$160,099,494	1898	13,248	$130,083,923
1893	11,242	220,650,026	1896	13,566	182,225,798	1899	10,321	105,281,193
1894	15,879	279,633,656	1897	14,883	219,919,989	1900	9,816	123,564,408
3 years	38,823	$660,009,033	3 years	41,953	$562,245,231	3 years	33,385	$358,929,524

Years ago it was observed that one of the surest signs of prosperity was a large immigration, while a falling off in the number of immigrants indicated depression. Read by that index the conclusion as to the conditions now existing must be favorable. There were 448,551 immigrants brought to our ports in the year ended June 30, 1900, as compared with 230,832 in 1897 and 229,233 in 1898. The immigration in the last twelve years has been :

Immigrants Arrived in the United States.

Year ended June 30.	*Number.*	Year ended June 30.	*Number.*	Year ended June 30.	*Number.*
1889	444,427	1893	502,917	1897	230,832
1890	445,302	1894	314,467	1898	229,233
1891	560,319	1895	279,948	1899	311,715
1892	623,084	1896	343,267	1900	448,551

From the above record it appears that the world abroad in 1899 awoke to the fact that the United States was again enjoying prosperity.

Improvement in the Government Finances.

A most favorable change is to be noted in the finances of the Government and one which evidences the splendid resources of the country. It is not difficult to recall the depressing conditions which existed a few years ago. The United States Treasury was rapidly reaching a condition of bankruptcy. Not only was the gold reserve almost exhausted—twice it went below $50,000,000, reaching $44,700,000 in January, 1895, and $49,800,000 in January, 1896—but the total cash balance dropped to $84,000,000 in January, 1894. Two loans of $50,000,000 each were raised in February and November, 1894, another of $62,315,000 in February 1895, and a fourth of $100,000,000 in February, 1896. Notwithstanding the sale of $262,000,000 bonds realizing to the

Government $293,000,000, the cash balance in the Treasury on January 31, 1897, was only $215,000,000, only $93,000,000 more than in June, 1893.

In the three years from July 1, 1893, to June 30, 1896, the Government revenues were nearly $138,000,000 less than the expenditures, while the entire cash balance in the Treasury on July 1, 1893, was only $122,000,000, not enough to offset the deficit of the succeeding three years. The Government was forced to borrow in order to meet its current expenditures.

A very different and more gratifying showing is made for the last three years, a period during which the expenditures of the Government were increased for war purposes nearly $400,000,000. The Government revenues in that period were within $98,000,000 of enough to meet all expenditures, excluding the amount paid to extinguish the Pacific Railroad bonds and the $20,000,000 paid to Spain for the Philippine Islands. The following table shows the revenues and disbursements for the two periods of three years mentioned:

Government Revenues and Disbursements.

REVENUES.	*Three years ended July 1, 1896.*	*Three years ended July 1, 1900.*
Customs	$443,998,900	$589,561,503
Internal revenue	437,295,769	740,637,192
Miscellaneous	56,793,625	83,522,671
Total receipts	$938,088,294	$1,413,721,366
Deficit	137,811,730	97,929,200

DISBURSEMENTS.	*Three years ended July 1, 1896.*	*Three years ended July 1, 1900.*
Civil and miscel.	$282,439,849	$296,959,146
War	157,203,610	456,497,254
Navy	87,646,822	178,856,071
Indians	32,398,764	33,966,511
Pensions	422,006,515	427,723,290
Interest	94,204,464	117,658,295
Total disb'ments	$1,075,900,024	$1,511,650,566

The deficit in the last three years was nearly $40,000,000 less than in the three years ended June 30, 1896, although the expenditures for war and navy purposes were $635,000,000 as against less than $245,000,000 in the earlier period. In the fiscal year 1899–1900 there was a surplus of $81,000,000, as compared with a deficit in 1895–96 of $25,000,000. The only issue of bonds for the purpose of raising money since 1896 was that of August, 1898, when $198,792,640 of three per cent. bonds were sold. This issue was to prosecute the war with Spain. Another issue of bonds was authorized this year for the purpose of refunding the debt at two per cent., and $307,000,000 of those bonds had been issued on June 30, 1900. The effect of that issue is not to increase the debt but to reduce the annual interest charge. The changes in the public debt since 1893 are indicated in the following statement:

The Public Debt and Interest Charge.

	June 30, 1893.	*June 30, 1896.*	*June 30, 1900.*
Twos of 1891	$25,364,500	$25,364,500	$21,979,850
Fours of 1907	559,672,600	559,683,990	355,563,820
Fives of 1904	....	100,000,000	47,651,200
Fours of 1925	....	162,315,400	162,315,400
Threes of 1908	....	....	128,843,240
Twos of 1930	....	....	307,125,350
Total bonded debt	$585,037,100	$847,363,890	$1,023,478,860
Annual interest charge	22,894,194	34,387,265	33,545,130

While the bonded debt was increased $262,000,000 between June 30, 1893, and June 30, 1896, it was increased only $176,000,000 since 1896. The annual interest charge was increased $11,500,000 prior to 1896 and was reduced nearly

$1,000,000 since 1896. The improved condition of the Government finances is further indicated in the following comparison:

Net Debt and Treasury Balances.

June 30.	*1893.*	*1896.*	*1897.*	*1900.*
Total debt	$961,431,766	$1,222,729,350	$1,226,793,712	$1,413,416,912
Cash balance	122,462,290	267,432,096	240,187,626	305,705,654
Net debt	$838,969,476	$955,297,254	$986,656,086	$1,107,711,258
Gold balance	95,485,414	101,699,605	140,790,738	220,557,185

From 1893 to 1896 the net public debt after deducting cash in the Treasury was increased $116,000,000. That was in time of peace when the current revenues should have provided for current expenses. In the corresponding three years from 1897 to 1900 the net debt was increased $121,000,000, an amount far less than a single year's increase in war expenditures made necessary by our conflict with Spain. The improved position of the Treasury is shown in the large increase in the cash balance and in the proportion that is in gold. The balance now is nearly $306,000,000 and more than seventy per cent. is in gold.

Increase of the Money in Circulation.

Coming to the changes that have occurred in the circulating medium of the country since 1896, it does not seem possible that the same arguments which were urged in entire good faith four years ago in support of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one can be brought forward now. No metamorphosis could be more complete. The volume of circulation, under the stimulus of the Sherman Act of 1890 requiring the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver, had increased by leaps and bounds until the repeal of the law in 1893. Then came contraction of the currency almost as rapid. From July 1, 1890, to January 31, 1894, the money in circulation increased from $1,429,000,000 to $1,739,000,000 or about $310,000,000. From January 31, 1894, to July 1, 1896, it fell from $1,739,000,000 to $1,509,000,000 or $230,-000,000. It was not surprising therefore that four years ago the suspension of silver purchases by the Government was viewed as a serious menace to the country. And nevertheless that view was a mistaken one, testified to by numerous events in the last four years.

The money supply instead of diminishing has increased at a rate far in excess of that recorded in any corresponding period. From $1,509,000,000 on July 1, 1896, the circulation increased to $2,062,000,000 on July 1, 1900, a gain of $553,000,000. In those four years, while the population of the country increased nearly 6,500,000, the circulation per capita increased from $21.10 to $26.50, an increase of $5.40 for each man, woman and child in the country.

Money in Circulation in the United States.

	July 1, 1890.	*Jan. 31, 1894.*	*July 1, 1896.*	*July 1, 1900.*
Gold coin and certificates	$505,776,400	$604,373,335	$498,449,242	$815,474,460
Silver coin and certificates	407,446,142	447,005,728	443,435,312	551,222,873
United States notes	334,876,826	344,813,826	257,291,358	320,319,114
Treasury notes	....	150,755,402	95,217,361	75,247,497
National bank notes	181,396,828	193,835,220	215,331,927	300,161,552
Total	$1,429,496,191	$1,739,783,511	$1,509,725,200	$2,062,425,496

The preceding table shows not only the changes in the total circulation but also in the different classes of money during the periods mentioned.

The fear of a gold famine, which disturbed many people four years ago, has been pretty well dissipated by this time. The supply of gold for monetary uses never was as great as it is now. It is $317,000,000 more than on July 1, 1896, $211,000,000 more than on January 31, 1894, and $310,000,000 more than on July 1, 1890. Nearly forty per cent. of the total circulation is now in gold as compared with only thirty-three per cent. in 1896, and about thirty-five per cent. in 1890 and 1894. The gold in our currency now exceeds silver and Treasury notes of 1890 by $189,000,000. In 1896 the latter exceeded gold by $40,000,000. Not only has our circulating medium increased in volume but it has been put on a sounder basis.

KNOX'S HISTORY OF BANKING IN THE UNITED STATES.

Opinions as to the Merits of the Work.

San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle : It is a valuable and instructive book, and an attentive study of the facts contained in it will correct many false impressions regarding a subject which heated political discussions have called into existence. It is particularly useful to those students of the money subject who need to be informed that the United States has passed the experimental stage in the banking business, and has settled down to a safe working system which is not likely to be changed capriciously. It is also valuable on account of the large amount of exact data it presents regarding the workings of the commercial and Savings banks of the country, the operations of which have been brought down almost to the day of publication.

Manufacturers' Record (Baltimore) : The volume not only is a clear exposition of the National banking system, but brings out clearly the strength and the weakness of its predecessors, and enables one to trace the persistence of older ideas in present-day banking operations.

Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal : The work is illustrated by fine steel engravings of the most eminent financiers in the past. The book is a complete record of banking history, the laws concerning it, the National banking system, and statistics up to the year 1900. Whether read from interest or for information, whether placed in a library for reference or study, the book is one which should be in every business man's library.

Omaha (Neb.) World-Herald : Mr. Knox and his assistants spent years of research in collecting information that is indispensable to every live banker. It is by no means dry reading. On the contrary, it is continuously attractive and will command the attention of scholars and politicians as well as bankers. Mr. Knox's personal connection with the important events commencing with and following the demonetization of silver gives an added interest to his narrative. He was the father of the "crime of 1873." Mr. Knox's stand in the monetary controversy connected with silver is well known, but in the history he allows no bias or prejudice to influence his utterances. He simply narrates indisputable facts and makes no attempt to connect them with current political disputes. * * * The history of banking in the several States is of special interest for the reason that a large space is given to Nebraska. This chapter was written by Henry W. Yates. * * * The book is illustrated with a number of portraits of men prominently connected with national financial history and is elegantly bound and printed. It will prove a valuable addition to any library.

BANKING LAW DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKERS.

All the latest decisions affecting bankers rendered by the United States Courts and State Court of last resort will be found in the MAGAZINE'S Law Department as early as obtainable.

Attention is also directed to the "Replies to Law and Banking Questions," included in this Department.

COLLECTION OF NOTES THROUGH THE CLEARING-HOUSE—VALIDITY OF RULES RESPECTING.

Supreme Court of Massachusetts, June 11, 1900.

ATLAS NATIONAL BANK *vs.* NATIONAL EXCHANGE BANK.

It is entirely proper for banks that are members of a clearing-house association to agree that a promissory note, included in a clearing-house settlement, and in that way conditionally paid without inspection, shall be returned as soon as it is found that it is not a good item in that account, and to limit the time within which it can be returned.

The action was brought to recover the amount of a promissory note for $5,000 made by the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co., payable to its own order, endorsed by it, by the Lawrence National Bank and by the defendant bank, and payable at the plaintiff bank on June 16, 1898. It appears from the testimony set forth in the report that the note was included in the account of the defendant bank against the plaintiff bank in the clearing-house on that day, and the amount of it was charged to the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co. on the books of the plaintiff bank in red ink, as all clearing-house notes are charged, at about eleven o'clock; at the same time the defendant bank was credited with this amount among other items in its clearing-house account. About twelve o'clock the paying teller of the plaintiff bank called up by telephone the treasurer of the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co., the maker of the note, and told him that the note was in the bank, to which the treasurer said: "I will attend to that later." At ten minutes before one o'clock the messenger of the plaintiff bank, at the request of the paying teller of that bank, called up the defendant bank upon the telephone and asked for "time" on the note of the Boston Woven Hose Co. He was asked if the note was likely to be paid, answered, "Very likely," and received the reply "All right." At a few minutes before two o'clock, the paying teller of the plaintiff bank called to the attention of the Cashier of that bank the fact that this note had not been paid; the Cashier thereupon went to the telephone and tried unsuccessfully to speak with some officer of the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co., who knew about the bank account; he was told that he would have to speak with Mr. Bryant, the assistant treasurer, and that Mr. Bryant would be back shortly. The Cashier of the plaintiff bank then went to lunch, getting back at about ten minutes before three o'clock. Upon returning from lunch, the Cashier called up Mr. Bryant, the assistant treasurer, on the telephone, and asked him what he was going to do with the note in question; Mr. Bryant then informed him that the Boston Woven Hose

and Rubber Co. had made an assignment; the Cashier then said to Mr. Bryant that it was "rather rough treatment," whereupon Mr. Bryant said: "You don't mean to say you have paid it!" And the Cashier replied, "Yes, we have paid it," to which Mr. Bryant replied that in the previous January he had told him "Not to pay any notes unless you had received a check to cover the notes." The Cashier further testified in answer to the question whether he remembered that he then stated to Mr. Bryant that he did not want to get the Boston Woven Hose and Rubber Co. into trouble and that that was the reason he paid the note, and that he wanted to accommodate them to that extent. "I think I told him that we did it to accommodate them." After this conversation the Cashier directed the bookkeeper to cross out the charge of five thousand dollars against the Boston Woven Hose Co. and the credit in favor of the defendant bank of the same amount, and sent the messenger of the bank with the note to the defendant bank to tender it back and demand the five thousand dollars credited by reason of it in the clearing house. This was refused and the present action was brought.

LORING, *J.:* By the rules of the clearing-house, errors in any item in the clearing-house account, or any claims arising from a payment in that account not being good, were to be adjusted directly between the parties to that account; and in case the item which was not good consisted of a check, it was to be returned not later than one o'clock. There was no rule of the clearing-house as to the time when items other than checks included in the clearing-house settlement, which turned out not to be good, should be returned. There was evidence that there was a custom among banks who cleared notes through the clearing-house fixing the time within which the conditional payment of a note included in a clearing-house settlement could be avoided by the return of the note, or, in other words, when the conditional payment of such note became absolute. As we understand the testimony, that there was such a custom was uncontradicted. Whether we have interpreted the report rightly in that connection may, perhaps, be open to question. The assistant manager of the clearing-house association testified that "There is a custom to return notes after one o'clock up to the time of closing the bank; that would be up to two o'clock in case of the Atlas. I don't know of any established custom that extends the time for returning notes beyond two o'clock. I don't know of any custom that permits the return of a note after two o'clock. There is custom about charging notes through the clearing house; I think it might be said to be nearly universal, but there are cases where they do not receive notes through clearing, among banks that are members of that clearing."

We understand this testimony to mean that the custom of banks, which are members of the clearing-house association, to clear notes held by them through the clearing-house, in place of presenting them for payment at the bank where they are payable, is not universal, but that the custom among those members of the banks, who choose to clear their notes through the clearing-house, in place of presenting them is universal, and that that custom is that if the notes are not returned before the time of closing of the bank, and, in case of the plaintiff, two o'clock, the conditional payment becomes absolute.

With the single exception of the testimony of the Cashier of the plaintiff bank, all the witnesses concurred in their testimony that under no circumstances did the time for returning the note continue beyond the business

hours of the bank at which the note was payable. Some witnesses testified that the time was two o'clock, without reference to the business hours either of the bank at which the note was payable or the bank which held the note; others testified that it was the close of business hours of the paying bank; others testified that it was one o'clock, unless "time" was asked for, and if "time" was asked for, it was two o'clock.

In the case at bar, there was on the testimony no question but that the business hours of the plaintiff bank closed at two o'clock; we do not regard the testimony of the Cashier of the plaintiff bank that as a matter of courtesy some business was done after two o'clock as evidence that the business hours of that bank continued after that hour.

There was some testimony by the Cashier of the plaintiff bank which was in conflict with that of the other witnesses. That was his testimony to the effect that if "time" was asked for and granted on a note which had gone through the clearing-house, the time for the return of that note was fixed at the time when the books of the paying bank were actually closed and the safe locked; that there was no regular time for the return of the note in such a case; and that it was the duty of the paying bank to return the note when it was found that it was not good. All the other witnesses testified that when "time" was granted, it meant until two o'clock, some of them testified that "time" was asked for because, unless "time" was granted, the time for the return of the note was one o'clock; and others testified that there was so much doubt as to whether in the absence of the granting of "time" the time was one or two o'clock, that it was usual to get it, if the note was not returned by one o'clock.

The presiding judge made the following findings and rulings: "The association has not in writing established any rule regulating the return of other items including promissory notes or limiting the time in which they may be returned."

"I find that it has not otherwise established such a rule. I find also that such a rule has not been established by universal, uniform and general custom, and rule that a custom, if one exists, to return such notes before the end of the business hours of the receiving bank, would be bad, as being in derogation of law and of the rights of the parties, to whom the receiving bank would owe certain duties by reason of having the notes at its place of business for payment on the day when they became due."

The reason given in the report by the presiding justice for these rulings was: "The bank receiving the note for collection owes to the person depositing the note with it the duty of holding it and having it ready for delivery upon payment during the entire business day, and to the maker of the note the duty of thus holding it for delivery to him during the entire time in which he has to pay it, that is, until the expiration of the last moment of the last hour of the business day at the bank at which it is made payable.

The association has not in its printed rules undertaken to hold the receiving bank to a return of the note to the delivering bank before its dishonor, or make it incumbent upon such bank to violate its legal duty to its customers.

It could not establish such a rule by agreement between its members, oral or written, or by a practice or usage, however general or uniform, and has in no wise attempted to do so.

I rule, as matter of law, that the receiving plaintiff bank was under no

legal obligation to return the notes in suit to the respective delivering defendant banks until their dishonor at the expiration of the last moment of the hour expiring at two of the clock in the afternoon of the sixteenth day of June, the day upon which, it is agreed, both notes became due."

We are of opinion that these rulings are wrong.

It would be entirely proper for banks, who are members of a clearing-house association, to agree that a promissory note, included in a clearing-house settlement and in that way conditionally paid without inspection, shall be returned as soon as it is found out that it is not a good item in that account, and to limit the time within which it can be returned, and to provide that if it is not returned within the time so fixed by the clearing-house, the conditional payment made without inspection shall be avoided and the parties left in the same position, that they would have been in had the note not gone through the clearing-house and no conditional payment had been made. A promissory note may not be a good item in the clearing-house settlement, either because the account to the credit of the maker at the bank where it is payable is not large enough to pay it, or because the bank has no right to charge notes made by the depositor, who was the maker of the note in question, to his account without a check being drawn therefor or specific instructions being given to that effect, as was the case in *Exchange Bank* vs. *Bank of North America* (32 Mass. 147).

If the members of a clearing-house should provide in their articles of association that such notes must be returned by twelve o'clock, for example, and, if not so returned, the conditional payment would become absolute—the bank holding the note for collection would have two hours in which to present the note for payment. Such an article in the rules of the association of a clearing-house would not violate the rights of the holders of the note or the duties which either of the banks owed to him. A bank holding a note for collection for account of one of its depositors does not violate the duty it owes to the depositor if (1) it presents the note for payment at any time during business hours and, on payment being refused, protests it, as it may do for non-payment; or, if (2) it leaves the note for collection at the bank at which it is payable without making a demand for payment. The duty imposed by law, upon the receiving bank, does not require that either of these acts should be done at any particular moment during the banking hours of the day on which the note is payable. Moreover, the rules of the clearing-house might provide that the paying bank, on discovering that the note was not a good item in the account, should be entitled to repayment of the amount thereof, on giving written notice to the bank in whose clearing-house account the note was included, and should then keep the note as a note left for collection without presentment for payment.

The ruling of the presiding justice is evidently based upon the decision in *Exchange Bank* vs. *Bank of North America* (132 Mass. 147). In that case, the bank at which the promissory note was payable had no right to pay the note in question without a check from the maker of it; there was no request for time made by the bank at which the note was payable; the note was held until ten minutes before two o'clock, at which hour it was sent to the bank which held it for collection, after the bank at which it was payable had ascertained from the maker that the note would not be paid. The statement of the findings of the presiding justice before whom that case was tried, without

a jury, is as follows: "The presiding justice has found specially that a large number of the banks are in the habit of sending their notes with their checks through the clearing-house for collection, and of returning them, if not paid, to the sending bank before one o'clock," he adds, "I do not find such to be the uniform and invariable custom. The plaintiff and defendant banks were so in the habit of sending and receiving notes through the clearing-house and they generally returned them, if not paid, to the sending bank before one o'clock, but this rule was not invariable. Some of the banks decline thus to send or receive notes through the clearing-house; and some of those who do thus send and receive them there, and among them the plaintiff bank, take back the notes if not paid after one o'clock." (See *Exchange Bank* vs. *Bank of North America*, 132 Mass. 147, 150.)

The case came up on a report in which these acts were set forth and which provided that the plaintiff should recover unless as matter of law the plaintiff was not entitled to recover. This court held that the plaintiff was entitled to recover, and Endicott, *J.*, in delivering the opinion of the court, stated that it was not within the course of business at the clearing-house that notes payable at a bank should be charged to that bank on the clearing-house settlement; that sending the notes through the clearing-house is merely a method for placing the note in the bank where it is payable to be collected in the usual course of business, and that the payment of such a note made in the clearing-house settlement "is to be treated as a payment made under a mistake of fact to the same extent and subject to the same right of reclamation as if it had been made without the intervention of the clearing-house."

The conclusion reached in that case on the facts there found by the presiding justice was undoubtedly correct, and the statement of the way in which the conditional payment of a note, made by its being included in a clearing-house settlement, was to be treated was also correct on the facts found. But it cannot fairly be taken to be a statement of the way in which a note included in a clearing-house statement is to be treated in a case where the evidence as to the effect of including a promissory note in a clearing-house settlement is different from the evidence in that case.

In the case at bar there was evidence that the effect of including a promissory note in the clearing-house settlement is very different from what was found to be the effect thereof in *Exchange Bank* vs. *Bank of North America*, and the way in which the note in question was treated was very different from the way in which the note was treated in that case. In the case at bar, there was evidence that the note was, in fact, charged as conditionally paid on the books of the plaintiff bank, that "time" was asked on the note before one o'clock; that the Cashier of the plaintiff bank tried to ascertain, just before two o'clock, whether the notes were or were not to be paid, and, failing to find the officer of the corporation which made the note, decided to pay the note to accommodate them; and in addition, there was evidence that there was a custom to the effect, that, if a bank which a member of the clearing-house chooses to send its notes through the clearing-house, the notes were treated as conditionally paid, and if not returned at a fixed hour, that conditional payment became absolute; whether the hour fixed was one or two was left in doubt in the testimony; but on the testimony there was no doubt that if "time" was not asked and the note was not returned by two o'clock, the conditional payment became absolute. If "time" was asked, inasmuch

as the Cashier of the plaintiff bank testified that, in that case, the time did not expire at two o'clock, there was evidence on which, in this case, the defendant was not, as a matter of law, entitled to a verdict.

Therefore, there was evidence apart from the evidence of custom, that it was impliedly agreed between the two banks in question, that the note was to be treated as checks were treated, namely as paid if not returned, and that the effect of the granting of "time" was to fix the time, at which the conditional payment became absolute, at two o'clock. The fact that the note was sent through the clearing-house, followed by the fact that the plaintiff asked for "time," and that at three o'clock the Cashier of the plaintiff bank told the assistant treasurer of the corporation, which was the maker of the note, that the note had been paid was evidence on which a jury could have made a finding to that effect. In addition to that, that there was evidence that there was a universal custom that if a bank a member of the clearing-house included promissory notes in the clearing-house settlement, they were to be treated as paid if not returned at some hour, either one or two o'clock, if "time" was not asked; and if "time" was asked and granted, that they must be returned not later than two. On this point there was conflicting testimony, but though there was a conflict there was evidence that when "time" is given the conditional payment becomes absolute at two o'clock.

In the case at bar there was no mistake of fact and no evidence of a mistake of fact. If a check included in a clearing-house settlement is not returned within the time allowed, because of mistake of fact, the paying bank can recover on that ground. (*Merchants' Bank* vs. *Bank of the Commonwealth*, 139 Mass. 513.) But in this case there was no mistake of fact, and no recovery can be had on that ground. In spite of that, the presiding justice held that any custom or agreement, such as we have indicated there was evidence of in this case, would be void, that the sending of the note through the clearing-house was to be taken to be nothing more than a method of leaving the note with the paying bank for collection, and for that reason the payment made through the clearing-house could be recovered as a payment made through mistake of fact, though no mistake of fact really existed, and consequently that if the position of the defendant had not changed from that which existed when the note was dishonored by not being paid at two o'clock, the plaintiff could recover.

Under the terms of the report, the correctness of these rulings is not before us, but inasmuch as these rulings are set forth at length in the report, we think it may have been the intention of the presiding justice to leave them open for argument. Under these circumstances, we think that the report should be discharged that the defendant may have an opportunity for presenting to the superior court a motion for the amendment of the report or for such other action in the premises as he may be advised. So ordered.

FORGED INDORSEMENT—LIABILITY OF BANK.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, May 21, 1900.

LAND-TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY *vs.* NORTHWESTERN NATIONAL BANK.

Where a bank pays a check upon the indorsement of the person who was intended as the payee thereof, it may charge such check against the account of the drawer, though such person procured the check from the drawer by falsely impersonating another man.

FELL, *J.:* The fraudulent transaction which gave rise to this litigation may be briefly stated: Dr. Herman S. Bissey was the owner of premises No.

2352 North Broad Street, Philadelphia, which he wished to sell. A man who gave his name as Ashley called on Dr. Bissey, and, under the pretense of desiring to purchase the property, got possession of the title papers, and took them to a responsible conveyancer, to whom he applied for a loan of $5,000, to be secured by a mortgage of the property. The conveyancer, believing the man to be Dr. Bissey and the owner of the premises, negotiated the loan. The mortgagee, desiring title insurance by the Land-Title and Trust Company, deposited with it the amount of the loan, to be paid to the mortgagor when a valid mortgage should be executed. When the matter was ready for settlement, Ashley went with his conveyancer to the office of the company, and was there introduced to the settlement clerk as Dr. Bissey. He signed the mortgage, "Herman S. Bissey," acknowledged it before a notary connected with the company, and received from the clerk the company's check, drawn on itself to the order of Herman S. Bissey. This check indorsed, "Herman S. Bissey," was deposited in the Northwestern National Bank by a person who had opened an account with it as G. B. Rogers, and was collected by the bank of the trust company in the usual course of business.

Whether Ashley and Rogers were the same person, or different persons who had conspired to defraud the trust company, and had opened an account with the bank as a means to that end, or whether Rogers was a person who was innocent in the matter, did not appear at the trial. Dr. Bissey had no knowledge of the mortgage until called on six months later for the interest.

All of the parties to the transaction, except Ashley, and possibly Rogers, if he were a different person, acted in good faith and in that reliance on the good faith of others which is usual in such matters. Ashley by some means induced a well-known and reputable conveyancer to believe that he was Dr. Bissey. The business followed the usual routine by which hundreds of such transactions are carried on every day, and nothing occurred during its course to put the other parties on their guard.

On discovering the fraud which had been practiced upon it, the trust company notified the bank, and demanded the return of the money paid on the check, and, on the refusal of the bank, brought this suit. At the trial a verdict was directed for the plaintiff.

The case, as presented by the plaintiff's declaration, is that of the payment by the plaintiff of a check drawn on it by a depositor to the order of a third person, whose indorsement was forged; the payment having been made in reliance upon the subsequent indorsement of the defendant; the ground of liability being that the defendant, by its indorsement and presentation, warranted the genuineness of the endorsement of the payee, Herman S. Bissey. While by this statement of the case the trust company is considered as a banker only, while in fact it was both the banker and the drawer of the check, it fairly presents the fundamental question involved. A recovery must be had on the ground alleged, or not at all.

Generally a bank is not bound to know the signature of the indorser of a check, and, if it pays a check on a forged indorsement, it can recover the money of the party to whom it was paid, if it proceeds promptly on discovery of the fraud. This is upon the principle that the indorsement of a check is an implied warranty of the genuineness of the previous indorsements.

But, in order that a bank may recover, it must appear that it has sustained a loss. If it can charge the payment to the account of the depositor,

it has lost nothing, and has no cause of action. The question is, then, the same, whether we consider the check as having been drawn by an ordinary depositor in the trust company, or as having been drawn, as it was, by the real estate department of the company, on the banking department.

While, as between the bank and the trust company, a banker, the former is bound by its implied warranty of the indorsement, still there is no cause of action unless the payment of the check was not, as against the drawer of the check, a good payment. The reason of the rule that when a bank pays a depositor's check on a forged endorsement, or a raised check, it is held to have paid it out of its own funds, and cannot charge the payment to the depositor's account, is that there is an implied agreement by the bank with its depositor that it will not disburse the money standing to his credit, except on his order.

The rule applies where a check has been lost or stolen and the payee's name has afterwards been forged; but it does not protect a depositor who is in fault, as in intrusting a check to one whom he has reason to suppose will make a fraudulent use of it, or in so carelessly filling up a check that it may readily be altered, or in issuing a check to a fictitious person. It is confined to cases in which the depositor has done nothing to increase the risk of the bank.

It should not apply when the check is issued to one whom the drawer intends to designate as the payee: First. Because in such a case the risk is not the ordinary risk assumed by the bank in its implied contract with its depositor, but a largely-increased risk, as it follows that a check thus fraudulently obtained will be fraudulently used. The bank is deprived of the protection afforded by the fact that a *bona fide* holder of a check will exercise care to preserve it from loss or theft, which are the ordinary risks. There is thrown upon the bank the risk of antecedent fraud practiced upon the drawer of the check, of which it has neither knowledge nor means of knowledge. Secondly. Because in such a case the intention with which the drawer issued the check has been carried out. The person has been paid, to whom he intended payment should be made. There has been no mistake of fact, except the mistake which he made when he issued the check, and the loss is due not to the bank's error in failing to carry out his intention, but primarily to his own error, into which he was led by the deception previously practiced upon him.

It is somewhat surprising that the question presented by this case has not arisen more frequently. There are but few decisions upon it, and none in this State. But the views which we have expressed are in entire harmony with the principles which we have recognized as governing the decision of cases arising from the forgery of notes and checks, and involving kindred questions. Among the more recent of these is *Iron City Bank* vs. *Fort Pitt National Bank* (159 Pa. St. 47), in which the cases are reviewed by our Brother Mitchell, and it is said by him: "It is always a good defense that the loss complained of is the result of the complainant's own fault or neglect; and it would require a statute in very explicit terms to do away with so universal a principle of law, founded on so incontestable a principle of justice." In *Bank* vs. *Vagliano* ([1891] App. Cas. 107) the bank had been induced to pay by notice from Vagliano Bros. of the drawing and acceptance of the draft, and, as the case differs from this in that important particular, it cannot be

cited as a precedent. But the opinions of the lords are instructive on the questions involved in this case, and the principles announced by them would settle the contention in favor of the defendant. Lord Selborne said: "It is not, as I understand, disputed that there might, as between banker and customer, be circumstances which would be an answer to the *prima facie* case that the authority was only to pay to the order of the person named as payee upon the bill, and the banker can only charge the customer with payments made pursuant to that authority. Negligence on the customer's part might be one of those circumstances. The fact that there was no real payee might be another."

There are, however, decisions in other States which are directly in point. In *Bank* vs. *Shotwell* (35 Kan. 360), the facts are almost identical with those in this case.

An unknown person, who represented himself to be Guernesy, who was the owner of a quarter section of land, obtained from Shotwell a loan secured by mortgage on Guernesy's land, and received from Shotwell in payment a draft drawn to the order of Guernesy. He indorsed Guernesy's name on the draft, and sold it to the bank. In an action by Shotwell to recover of the bank the amount received by it on the draft, it was held that, although Shotwell was deceived in the transaction, the person with whom he dealt was the person intended by him as the payee of the draft, designated by the name he assumed in obtaining the loan, and that his indorsement was the indorsement of the payee named. It is said in the opinion:

"The vital point in this case is that Shotwell intended the draft to be sent to the party executing the notes and mortgage, and intended it to be paid to the person to whom he sent it, and whom he designated by the name of Daniel Guernesy because that was the name he assumed in executing the notes and mortgage; and therefore the National bank is protected in paying the draft to the very person whom Shotwell intended to designate by the name of Daniel Guernesy."

In *Maloney* vs. *Clark* (6 Kan. 82), the plaintiff was induced to send a draft drawn to the order of his brother to a stranger, who in the correspondence had personated his brother. The stranger indorsed the name of the plaintiff's brother on the draft, and sold it to the defendants, who were bankers. It was held that under these facts the plaintiff could not recover.

In *Robertson* vs. *Coleman* (141 Mass. 231), a person who assumed the name of Barney took to Coleman, an auctioneer, a stolen horse and buggy, to be sold. Before selling them, Coleman made inquiry, and received a favorable report of the standing of the real owner of the assumed name. After the sale he gave a check, drawn to the order of Barney, to the person for whom he sold the team, who indorsed it and parted with it for value. Payment of the check having been stopped, suit was brought by the holder against Coleman, and a recovery had. In the opinion it was said:

"It is clear from the facts that, although the defendants may have been mistaken in the sort of man the person they dealt with was, this person was intended by them as the payee of the check, designated by the name he was called in the transaction, and his indorsement of it was the indorsement of the payee of the check by that name."

It would follow, under this reasoning, that if the check had been paid by the bank it would have been a good payment. In the case of *United States*

vs. *National Exchange Bank* (45 Fed. 163) decided by the circuit court of the United States for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, it was held that a bank was not liable for the payment of a check on a forged indorsement where the person who committed the forgery and received the money was in fact the person to whom the drawer delivered the check, and whom he believed to be the payee named. Shuman had, by fraud, obtained possession of a post-office money order drawn in favor of Erben, on which he forged Erben's indorsement, and in payment of the order received a check from the post-master drawn on the bank defendant, to the order of Erben, on which he forged Erben's indorsement, and it was paid by the bank. This decision, as the others cited, is put upon the ground that the intention of the drawer of the check was that it should be paid to the person to whom he delivered it. There are a number of other cases which more or less directly recognize the principle on which these decisions are based, but in which there is no direct ruling on the subject, and we have found none which express a contrary view.

The facts of this case do not, we think, bring it within the rule that a bank paying a check to order on a forged indorsement may not charge the payment to the drawer's account, for the reason that the check was issued to the person whom the drawer intended to designate as the payee. If not within the rule, the plaintiff has no standing whatever. It is a perverted statement of the whole transaction to say that the check was intended for Dr. Herman S. Bissey, and that he alone was entitled to receive payment. Dr. Bissey had no more right to the check than had Ashley. He had given nothing for it. No one was entitled to it, and, had the truth been known, it would not have been issued.

Under the supposed facts on which the trust company acted, Ashley was the owner of the property, he had executed a mortgage, and was entitled to payment. The clear intention was to pay him, although there was a mistake as to the facts on which the intention was based. Nor is the solution of the question involved to be sought in determining whether the bank was negligent in dealing with its depositor, Rogers. This was suggested at the argument, but mainly as a makeweight. The case was not presented or argued on that ground, and in view of the principles by which the question of liability must be determined, and of the facts as shown at the trial, it could not have been.

The true ground of liability, if any existed, was that the bank collected of the trust company a check drawn to order, on which the indorsement was forged. Between the bank and the trust company, as the drawer of the check, no relation, contractual or ortherwise, existed. The drawer of the check cannot maintain an action against one who collects it on a forged indorsement from the bank on which it was drawn, although the bank paying the check may. The remedy of the drawer is against the bank which pays his check, and the bank's remedy is against the person to whom it paid. The liability of the party collecting the check arises from his implied warranty of the indorsement. This liability is founded on contract, and not on negligence, and it exists, if at all, whether there was negligence or not.

But if we consider the question in this light the plaintiff has no case. The fraud was, in effect, consummated when the check was delivered to Ashley. He would have received money instead of a check if he had asked for it, or he could have drawn the money in the banking department, in an adjoining

room. Any right of the trust company to recover must rest on the assumption of its entire good faith and innocence, and, if it gave a check to Ashley with any reservation or doubt as to his honesty in the transaction, it is estopped by the fact that it gave, to one of whom it had reason to be suspicious, the means of perpetrating a fraud on others. The officers of the trust company, of course, had no doubt. They acted in entire good faith, and, it may be conceded, with ordinary prudence; but the loss was occasioned by their error, and there is no reason, legal or equitable, why it should be shifted to another.

The judgment is reversed.

[Dean, *J.*, and Green, *C. J.*, dissented.]

NATIONAL BANK STOCK—ASSESSMENT—EXEMPTIONS.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, June 11, 1900.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TRENTON *vs.* BAKER.

Under the statutes of this State, the tax levied on account of the shares of stock in National banks held by non-residents is not imposed upon the banks—it is imposed upon the shares, being assessed in form only to the banks, which are required to pay the tax only out of dividends declared on the stock; and these statutes are in accord with the act of Congress permitting the States to tax such shares.

Whether, under our law for the taxation of National bank stock, that stock is assessed at a greater rate than other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the State, in violation of the act of Congress permitting the States to tax such stock, is a question of fact, to be decided in each case by the evidence respecting the taxes assessed in the particular district wherein the stock is taxed; and, in all cases where discrimination against National bank stock appears, our laws afford ample remedy, by application to the Commissioners of Appeal and the State Board of Taxation, and by *certiorari* to this court.

Our statutes for the taxation of shares of stock in banks do not violate that provision of the State constitution which requires property to be assessed for taxes under general laws and by uniform rules.

In ascertaining the true value of the shares of bank stock for the purpose of taxation, our laws do not require that the non-taxable property of the banks should be deducted from their assets.

Section 34 of the Bank Act of March 24, 1889, by exempting from taxation all the real and personal property of banks, has done away with the reason of the decision in *Bank* vs. *Williams* (58 N. J. Law, 45), to the effect that the value of their real estate should not be computed in estimating the assessable value of their stock held by individuals.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Certiorari by the State, on the prosecution of the Mechanics' National Bank of Trenton, for *certiorari* to review an assessment for taxes upon the capital stock of such bank, against Charles H. Baker, Receiver of Taxes for the city of Trenton, and others. Assessment affirmed.

Dixon, *J.:* This *certiorari* brings up an assessment against the prosecutor for the tax on 1416 shares of its capital stock, owned or held by persons non-resident within this State, which were valued at $83.86 per share, and taxed at 2.15 per cent.; the tax amounting to $2,553.02.

The first objection urged against the assessment is that the Federal law (Section 5219, Rev. St. U. S.) on which the right of the States to tax National banks depends, permits such institutions to be taxed only on their real estate; and hence, it is contended, the taxation of the bank for shares of stock is unauthorized.

If this assessment be really a tax levied upon the bank, this objection must prevail, but I think it is not such. The Federal law declares that "the Legislature of each State may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing all the shares of National banking associations located within the State," provided that the shares owned by non-residents of a State should be taxed only at the place where the bank was located; and the true construction of our statutes will indicate that this is the power which the Legislature of this State has exercised.

Our tax act of April 11, 1866 (P. L. 1866, p. 1078, § 16), provided that the stock of every bank established under the acts of Congress, and of every State bank, should be assessed in the township or ward wherein the bank was located, to all stockholders thereof, and it should be the duty of each of the banks to retain and pay the amount of the tax assessed to each stockholder out of the dividends from time to time declared, and that the tax should be a lien on each stockholder's shares, for which the shares might be sold by virtue of a tax warrant, as directed in other cases.

This scheme accords with the Federal law; the requirement that the bank shall pay the tax out of dividends due to the owner of the stock being consistent with the purpose of that law as declared by the Supreme Court of the United States in *National Bank* vs. *Com.* (9 Wall. 353), and *First Nat. Bank* vs. *Chehalis Co.* (166 U. S. 440). Our later act, passed April 1, 1869 (P. L. 1869, p. 1149), modifies this scheme. It enacts that "every person shall be assessed in the township or ward where he resides for all shares of the stock" of any National or State bank "owned by him or in his possession or control as trustee, guardian, executor or administrator; and in case said owner, trustee, guardian, executor or administrator shall be a non-resident of this State, then, and in that case, such banks shall be assessed to the amount of such shares so owned or held by non-residents as aforesaid, in the manner now provided by statute in the case of other corporations."

In *North Ward Nat. Bank of Newark* vs. *Mayor, etc., of City of Newark* (40 N. J. Law, 559) is a remark by Chancellor Runyon that Section 16 of the act of 1866 was repealed by this act of 1869; but that remark was *obiter*, and is not absolutely correct.

The repealing force of the act of 1869 extends only so far as it was inconsistent with prior laws, and only so far as it was itself valid. It was expressly repugnant to the act of 1866 in two respects: First, in changing the place where the shares of resident stockholders should be assessed from the place where the bank was located to the place where the stockholder resided; and, second, in changing the manner of assessing the shares of non-resident stockholders by substituting an assessment to the bank generally for an assessment to each stockholder.

The repugnancy in the respect first mentioned gave rise to an implied repeal of so much of the act of 1866 as required the bank to pay the tax of resident stockholders out of their dividends; for such taxes would be collected at the place of the stockholder's residence, and not necessarily where the bank was located.

But with regard to the shares of non-resident stockholders no provision of the act of 1866 was disturbed, except that requiring the assessor to make a separate assessment to each stockholder, in lieu of which the assessor was to make a single assessment to the bank for all shares held by non-residents leav-

ing the bank, when it had paid the tax out of the dividends declared, to charge against each non-resident shareholder his due proportion.

Such, in effect, was the construction put on the act of 1869 by this court in *North Ward Nat. Bank of Newark* vs. *Mayor, etc., of City of Newark* (39 N. J. Law, 380); and, so far as it related to the shares of non-residents, the judgment of this court was affirmed by the court of errors. (40 N. J. Law, 558, 562.)

If the act of 1869, or the act of 1899 (P. L. 1899, p. 431, § 34), which has now taken its place, was intended to authorize a real tax upon the bank, instead of a tax upon the shares, payable by the bank out of the dividends, that intention could not be carried out, for it would contravene the higher law of Congress (*Owensboro Nat. Bank* vs. *City of Owensboro*, 173 U. S. 664), and in that respect the act would be invalid. and incapable of repealing the valid provisions of the act of 1866; and if, in compliance with the acts of 1869 or of 1899, the present tax has been illegally assessed, it is our duty, under the act of March 23, 1881 (Gen. St. p. 3404), to amend the error, and to sustain the tax, in such form as the act of Congress permits and the act of 1866 prescribes. This objection cannot prevail.

The second objection is that the statutes violate that provision of the New Jersey constitution which requires property to be assessed for taxes under general laws and by uniform rules, in that they provide one method of assessment for shares of resident stockholders, and another for those of non-residents. But our laws do not make any substantial difference in the taxation of these shares, and for difference in form of assessment the difference of conditions affords sufficient justification. For such a purpose the shares of residents and those of non-residents may be placed in distinct classes, and the laws and rules applicable to each class would still be general and uniform.

The same constitutional provision is claimed to be violated because bank stock is assessed and taxed differently from moneyed capital otherwise invested and employed—as, for example, stock in trust companies. But in *State Board of Assessors* vs. *Central R. Co.* (48 N. J. Law, 146), it was held that this constitutional injunction did not forbid the classification of property for purposes of taxation, and that the use to which property was put formed a legitimate basis for classification.

Although the object for which trust companies may be organized resembles in some features that for which banks are incorporated, yet these objects are not identical, and the differences permit the exercise of legislative discretion in classifying them as distinct. It would not, I presume, be contended that the act concerning trust companies (P. L. 1899, p. 450) is in its entirety unconstitutional; yet its permeating design is to confer corporate powers which cannot constitutionally be done by special act, but only through general laws (Const. N. J. art. 4, § 7, par. 11).

If this act is general, then the corporations formed under it stand in a class by themselves, and may be taxed differently from other corporations. On the same principle, stock in the various classes of corporations may be differently assessed for taxes, in the discretion of the Legislature.

The fourth objection rests upon the proviso in Section 5219 of the Federal statutes which declares that the taxes to be levied on National bank stock under State laws shall not be assessed at a greater rate than upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individuals of such State. The prosecutor

claims that its stock is assessed at a greater rate than the stock in trust companies.

The best exposition, I think, of the proviso just mentioned, is to be found in the opinion of Mr. Justice Matthews in *Mercantile Bank* vs. *City of New York* (121 U. S. 138). It is to the effect that the clause only forbids unfriendly discrimination against National banks in favor of other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens, which is employed in business competing with National banks. Shares of stock in railroad companies, insurance companies, etc., State or municipal bonds, even deposits in Savings banks, although, in a fair sense, they are moneyed capital in the hands of individuals, are not within the purview of this statute, because there is no competition between such capital and that invested in the stock of National banks. But shares in State banks and trust companies organized under the New York statute, and capital employed in private banking, were deemed to be within the proviso, because of the competitive nature of the business. See, also, *Bank* vs. *Chapman* (173 U. S. 205). Trust companies formed under the statutes of this State are also to some extent competitors of National banks; and therefore if, under our laws, taxes be assessed against the shares of stock in National banks at a greater rate than that imposed upon the moneyed capital represented by the shares of stock in trust companies, the act of Congress is violated.

The shares of stock in National banks are to be assessed at their true value (*Stratton* vs. *Collins*, 43 N. J. Law, 562). But each resident shareholder is entitled to deduct therefrom the amount of debts owed by him to resident creditors (*North Ward Nat. Bank of Newark* v. *Mayor, etc., of City of Newark*, 40 N. J. Law, 558, 561). The shares of stock in State banks and the capital of private bankers must be taxed in the same manner.

The act concerning trust companies (P. L. 1899, p. 450, § 29) declares that every trust company shall be taxed in the taxing district where its office is situated, upon the amount of its capital stock issued and outstanding, except that any real estate belonging to any such corporation shall be taxed in the taxing district where such real estate is situated, and the amount of assessment upon said real estate may be deducted from the amount of any assessment made upon the capital stock of the company.

The effect of this statute is to impose on the moneyed capital invested in trust companies the same tax as would be levied if every share, whether belonging to residents or non-residents, were assessed and taxed for the par value thereof. Whether such a tax, levied in any taxing district, is assessed at a less rate than that assessed in the same district upon bank stock, is a question of fact, to be decided by ascertaining whether in that district there is a trust company whose shares of stock are worth more than their par value. If there is, then the National bank shares assessed in that district at their true value are assessed at a greater rate than the moneyed capital invested in the trust company; the excess being denoted by the difference between the par value and the true value of the trust company stock. Thus, if the trust company stock were worth 150 per cent., the tax against the company would represent only two-thirds of the true value of the stock; and in order to avoid that unfriendly discrimination which the act of Congress prohibits, National bank stock could not there be assessed at more than two-thirds of its true value.

But the case now before us discloses no such condition. If it did, the court is fully competent to apply the remedy. Not only might the act of March 23, 1881, already mentioned, be invoked, but also the act of March 26, 1852 (Gen. St. p. 3390), by which the court is expressly enjoined to reduce all excessive taxes brought before it by *certiorari* to such amount as is warranted by the law which authorizes the tax; that is, in this case, by the Federal statute and the State laws passed in accordance with it. Moreover, the prosecutor, before coming to this court, might have presented its complaint on this head to the Commissioners of Appeal and to the State Board of Taxation, where ample power exists to relieve from excessive taxation. This objection, therefore, fails for lack of evidence to support it.

The last objection is that the assessed valuation of the shares is too high, because in fixing it the non-taxable property of the bank, amounting to $292,000, was not deducted from its capital stock and accumulated surplus. The force of this objection is derived from the provision in the tax act of 1869 and the bank act of 1899, above mentioned, directing that the banks shall be assessed to the amount of the shares owned or held by non-residents, in the manner now provided by statute in the case of other corporations. The tax act of 1862 enacted that all private corporations should be taxed at the full amount of their capital stock paid in and accumulated surplus, and the tax act of 1866 continued the same provision for all private corporations except banking institutions.

On these statutes this court held that these corporations were taxed simply as owners of property, and therefore that such of their property as was by other laws exempt from taxation must be deducted from the capital stock paid in and accumulated surplus; leaving only the residue assessable for taxation. (*Newark City Bank* vs. *Assessor of Fourth Ward of City of Newark*, 30 N. J. Law, 13; *Merchants' Ins. Co.* vs. *City of Newark*, 54 N. J. Law, 138.)

The argument for the prosecutor is that as banks are to be assessed for the shares of non-resident stockholders, in the manner provided in the case of other corporations, these decisions require that non-taxable property belonging to the bank shall be deducted from its assets, in ascertaining the value of the shares of stock. But the cases above cited are not at all parallel with that now under consideration.

I have endeavored to show that our laws do not, as they cannot, impose upon National banks any tax because of the shares belonging to non-residents. They impose the tax upon the shares themselves; making the assessment in form to the banks, and employing the banks as a means of compelling payment of the tax. This in no wise resembles a tax upon a corporation for the property of which itself is the owner. Those decisions are, therefore, inapplicable.

It is settled that the act of Congress does not require United States securities held by a National bank to be deducted from its assets, in determining the value of its shares for taxation. (*Van Allen* vs. *Assessors*, 3 Wall. 573, and yet such securities are not taxable by the States as property. It is reasonable to presume that the Legislature, in providing for the taxation of National bank shares, intended to exert the full power permitted by Congress, and therefore did not intend such a deduction to be made.

If United States securities held by the bank were not to be deducted, no valid reason appears for the deduction of other exempt property of the bank.

Indeed, since the tax is levied upon the shares as property, it seems necessary, under our constitution, that the shares should be assessed according to their true value, and certainly that value is not lessened by the fact that some property of the bank is of a sort which our laws do not tax. If such a deduction had been intended by the Legislature, I think some clearer indication of the purpose would have been given than that now discoverable. Part of the non-taxable property of the prosecutor consists of real estate, and in *Bank* vs. *Williams* (58 N. J. Law, 45), this court held that, under the statutes then in force, the real estate of banks was to be taxed in the taxing district where it was situated, and therefore its value should not be computed in estimating the assessable value of the stock of the banks. But Section 34 of the Bank Act of 1899, which governs the assessment now under consideration, exempts from taxation all property of the banks, whether real or personal, and hence the reason on which the decision in the Orange Bank Case rested has ceased to exist.

We find no sufficient ground for disturbing the assessment under review, and consequently it is affirmed, with costs.

REPLIES TO LAW AND BANKING QUESTIONS.

Questions in Banking Law—submitted by subscribers—which may be of sufficient general interest to warrant publication will be answered in this department.

A reasonable charge is made for Special Replies asked for by correspondents—to be sent promptly by mail. See advertisement in back part of this number.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: PATERSON, N. J., June 28, 1900.

SIR: On May 20, 1900, one of our customers deposited with this bank among other checks one for $35 drawn by a merchant on a bank in Pennsylvania May 14, 1900, and by us sent to our New York correspondent and reported by our New York bank by letter dated the 23d that said check was not in our remittance (although we are positive it was sent, and as the check was a small one and the first listed, believe it must have been left in the envelope and destroyed) and the amount was charged to our account. We immediately notified our depositor and requested a duplicate and also wrote the Pennsylvania bank and the gentleman who drew the check; from the latter we get no satisfaction, and from the bank they write that the check has not been presented and that they have used their efforts to have the party send a duplicate but without avail.

We have charged the amount back to our depositor, on the ground that the debt was still due our depositor from the drawee of the check, and that through no fault of ours was the check lost. The depositor now demurs, and demands that we credit his account with the amount of the check and stand the loss. Please give us your opinion, and if any cases you know of bear upon this question, please quote them. PRESIDENT.

Answer.—Where a customer deposits a check with a bank for collection, and the bank accepts the same and credits the depositor with so much money, it establishes the relation of creditor and debtor, and the property in the check passes from the depositor to the bank. He has no further right in or claim to the check, but is entitled to draw the money so credited to him. The bank becomes the owner of the check, and is entitled to the money which it represents. It follows, therefore, that in the event of the loss of the check by the bank, its officers, agents or correspondents, the loss is that of the bank, and the depositor cannot thereafter, on account of such loss, be debited with the amount theretofore credited to him.

As between the New Jersey bank and its New York correspondent, the question is one of fact as to which bank actually lost the check; but if it can be proved that the check was actually received by the latter bank, that bank is liable therefor to its correspondent.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: CLARENCE, Iowa, June 26, 1900.

SIR: I loan A $100 on a year's time and B signs the note with him. If I allow the note to run past due after having been duly notified by B that he would not stand good for it, having made no effort to collect, after due, can I hold B for it? D. L. DIEHL, *Cashier.*

Answer.—We understand that our correspondent refers to a mere possible indulgence on the part of the holder, and not to an extension of the time of payment. This, under the rule of the commercial law, is not sufficient to discharge B, even though he signed the note as a surety only. (*Star Wagon Co.* vs. *Swezy*, 63 Iowa, 520.)

Editor Bankers' Magazine: WAYNESBURG, Pa., July 25, 1900.

SIR: Suppose A would forge a check on B and A would take the check to a bank in the same city and get it cashed. The next day this bank would present it with other checks to the bank on which it was drawn and that bank would cash them. Then fifteen days afterwards the customer's book is balanced, and he returns the check, stating that it is a forgery. Now, which bank is liable? J. B. F. RINEHART, *Cashier.*

Answer.—Primarily, the loss must fall upon the bank upon which the check is drawn, for that bank is bound to know the signature of the drawer (*National Park Bank* vs. *Ninth National Bank*, 46 N. Y. 77). But if the drawee bank can show that the bank which cashed the check was guilty of negligence which has misled the drawee bank to its injury, then it may recover of such bank the money so paid. (*First Nat. Bank of Danvers* vs. *First Nat. Bank of Salem*, 151 Mass. 280; *Deposit Bank of Georgetown* vs. *Fayette Nat. Bank*, 90 Ky. 10; *People's Bank* vs. *Franklin Bank*, 88 Tenn. 299; *National Bank of North America* vs. *Bangs*, 106 Mass. 441.) But this is a question to be determined upon all the facts of the case, and no intelligent opinion could be given upon the case without a full knowledge of all the circumstances under which the check was cashed.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: NEW YORK, July 19, 1900.

SIR: I would be grateful for your opinion upon a point which arises out of Section 66 of the new "Negotiable Instruments" law. In note "*a*" to that section, it is distinctly stated that this section makes an important change in the law and a change which especially affects banks: "The provision is general and *no exception is made of endorsers to whom the instrument has been endorsed restrictively*; hence, the endorsement of a bank is a warranty of the genuineness of the instrument, etc., though the endorsement to such bank was for collection or for deposit." Would you consider, therefore, that the bank stamps in ordinary use upon checks passing through the New York Clearing-House would be construed as an endorsement which would hold the banks to the fullest liability, as expressed in note *a*, quoted above? These stamps read generally, "Received payment through the New York Clearing-House," or "Paid through the New York Clearing-House." It has been stated that unless there is a written endorsement of the bank collecting items with restrictive endorsements, they could not be held to the full liability; in other words, that the bank stamp is not an adequate endorsement and, therefore, the bank paying a check with such a bank stamp upon it would be in about the same position they were in prior to the passage of the new law, in case of forgery. The main and only point is simply this: Is the bank stamp an endorsement in the eyes of the law? J. C. EMORY.

Answer.—Our correspondent evidently refers to the draftsman's note to Section 116 of the Negotiable Instruments Law (Crawford's Annotated Negotiable Instruments Law, p. 57). But it will be noticed that the author is there speaking of an "indorsement" in the sense in which the term is used in the act itself, and plainly the stamp, "Received payment through the New York Clearing-House," or "Paid through the New York Clearing-House," is not an "indorsement" within the meaning of the act, but is in the nature of a mere receipt. (See Negotiable Instruments Law, Sections 2, 60–80.) This was

more fully explained by the draftsman of the law in an address before the New York State Bankers' Association, where he said:

"Thus, suppose that a check is indorsed to Bank A for collection, and that Bank A indorses the same, and remits it to Bank B. In such case the indorsement of Bank A is a warranty that the check is in all respects what it purports to be, and if it has been raised, Bank A would be liable for a breach of the warranty. Of course, this rule will not help you in the matter of the exchanges paid through the clearing-house; because it applies only to indorsers; and where the bank to which you have paid a check or draft has not indorsed it, the rule remains as before; and you will still have to provide for such cases by some by-law or regulation of the clearing-house." (BANKERS' MAGAZINE, August, 1897, p. 259.)

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[All books mentioned in the following notices will be supplied at the publishers' lowest rates on application to BRADFORD RHODES & Co, 87 Maiden Lane, New York.]

THE DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH. A Theory of Wages, Interests and Profits. By JOHN BATES CLARK, Professor of Political Economy in Columbia University; author of "The Philosophy of Wealth." New York: The Macmillan Co. Price, $3.

It is the declared purpose of this work to show that the distribution of the income of society is controlled by a natural law, and that this law, if it worked without friction, would give to every agent of production the amount of wealth which that agent creates. However wages may be adjusted by bargains freely made between individual men, the rates of pay that result from such transactions tend, it is claimed, to equal that part of the product of industry which is traceable to the labor itself; and however interest may be adjusted by similarly free bargaining, it naturally tends to equal the fractional product that is separately traceable to capital.

The exposition of this law and the collateral subjects related to it is carried out with great thoroughness and in a spirit of scientific investigation, and the whole work constitutes a valuable addition to this branch of economic literature.

THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF TAXATION. By DAVID A. WELLS, LL.D., D.C.L. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

There are few subjects of more concern to bankers than that of taxation, and while this is not a consideration of the matter with special reference to the business of banking, it is so comprehensive a treatment of the whole subject that it can not fail to improve one's understanding of the matter. Moreover the historical side of taxation is dealt with in a way that not only throws light on the earlier methods of raising revenues, but it is exceedingly interesting.

Many of the States of the Union have recently adopted a uniform Negotiable Instruments Law, and whether a uniform method of taxation is desirable or not, it certainly is to be hoped that the system of taxation will be, in the not remote future, remodelled on a basis of justice and intelligence. To such a consummation the scholarly work of Prof. Wells will contribute most effectively.

The Gold Democrats.—The National Committee representing the Gold Democrats met at Indianapolis on July 25, and after reaffirming the Indianapolis platform of 1896, and declaring that under the present circumstances the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President would be unwise, adopted the following resolution:

"We urge the voters not to be deceived by the plea that the money question has been finally settled. The specific reiteration of the free coinage of silver at the ratio of sixteen to one by the Kansas City Convention and the history known of all men in connection therewith, emphasize the danger of this demand. We indorse the action of Congress in passing a bill embodying the gold standard as a step in the right direction. We feel that it would be dangerous to elevate to executive power any one hostile to the maintenance and enforcement of this law."

* MODERN BANKING METHODS.

A NEW SERIES ON PRACTICAL BANKING—HELPFUL HINTS DERIVED FROM EXPERIENCE.

It is customary for banks to receive deposits and to account for them by other means than by keeping a ledger account with the depositor. For this class of deposits the bank gives the depositor a receipt or a certificate.

These certificates of deposit are not subject to check, and should so state on their face. They form a convenient means of depositing for savings, and it is customary in such cases to allow the depositor interest for a specified time. The fact that money cannot be drawn from this class of deposits by checks, as with the ordinary deposits, makes this form too inconvenient for the usual commercial transactions. Their chief use is for the deposit of trust funds, for Savings deposits, as before mentioned, for the safe transmission or carriage of money from one section of the country to another, and for the transfer of funds from one individual to another.

The certificates state upon their face that a certain specified sum has been deposited payable to either the depositor or to some other individual, whose name must appear. If the depositor has the certificate made payable to himself he should leave his signature at the bank, but this is not necessary if it be payable to some one else. There are two classes of certificates of deposit issued, demand certificates, which permit the holder to present them at any time for payment, and time certificates, in which some specified time is mentioned. Upon these latter the banks generally pay interest, the rate depending often upon the length of time the money is to remain. In many banks a time limit is specified in the certificate, and no interest paid after the expiration of this limit. This is a safe measure. In fact the time certificate will be found an advantageous form.

In time of financial pressure the bank is protected by the time limit from any danger of a run. In such times it is very comfortable to be able to look over the certificate register and learn when certificates will mature, and their amount, and be able to prepare for them.

Fig. 1 shows the usual form for a demand certificate of deposit. This is shown with a stub attached, as many small banks prefer to have them bound in a book, with stub, and in such an institution it will be found convenient, but the larger banks prefer to have the certificates made in tablets, numbered consecutively, and to keep the record on a certificate register.

Fig. 2 shows a time certificate, the limit of time and the rate of interest being specified.

Fig. 3 shows a form for a certificate of deposit in which two time limits are specified, each bearing a different rate of interest, which is often found convenient.

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* Continued from the July number, page 36. This series of articles commenced in the MAGAZINE for August, 1898, page 790.


$250.00/x

The Mechanics National Bank of Burlington

Burlington, N.J. April 14/1900

Geo. S. Pullen has deposited in this Bank

Two hundred & fifty Dollars

payable to the order of himself

on return of this Certificate properly endorsed.

J. S. Jackson Cashier.

Certificate of Deposit

Not subject to check.

No 50

No 50

Deposited Apl. 14/1900

By Geo. S. Pullen

To order of himself

Rate

$250.00/x

Cancelled

FIG. 1.

It is of course necessary that the records regarding both the issuing and the paying of the certificates of deposit be kept with great care.

The first to be considered is the issuing. It too often occurs that when a customer wishes a certificate of deposit the certificate is issued upon his verbal instructions. This is not as it should be, for there should be a voucher for the receipt of the money, containing full written directions, as much so as for the receipt of ordinary deposits, or for the issuance of drafts. This voucher should be in the form of a ticket and should state specifically the date of issue, the name of the depositor, for whose benefit, and the amount. Wherever possible it is better that this slip should be filled out by the depositor. The teller then counts the money as shown by the ticket, having checked it, and passes the ticket over to the clerk whose business it is to fill out the certificate. When the certificate is made out, it, together with the ticket, is taken to the Cashier for his signature, and that officer has the opportunity of seeing that the issuance is regular. The ticket, with the number of the certificate marked upon it, is finally filed away for reference.

From this ticket the entry is made on the stub of the certificate book, or in the certificate register, and where no certificate register is used, and an itemized account of the certificates kept on the general ledger, the ticket is the voucher from which the posting is made.

Fig. 4 shows a good form for such a ticket.

It is not sufficient that a mere record of the issuing of the certificates be kept, but this should be kept in such a way as to be able to record the payments properly, and thus be enabled to learn at any time the actual amount of certificates outstanding.

There are two ways of doing this;

one, which is applicable to the small banks, and especially to those that have the certificates bound in a book with stub, is to keep a ledger account in detail, styled certificates of deposit, crediting the account with each certificate issued and charging it with each payment opposite its respective issue. Some banks keep this account on the general ledger and some on the indi-

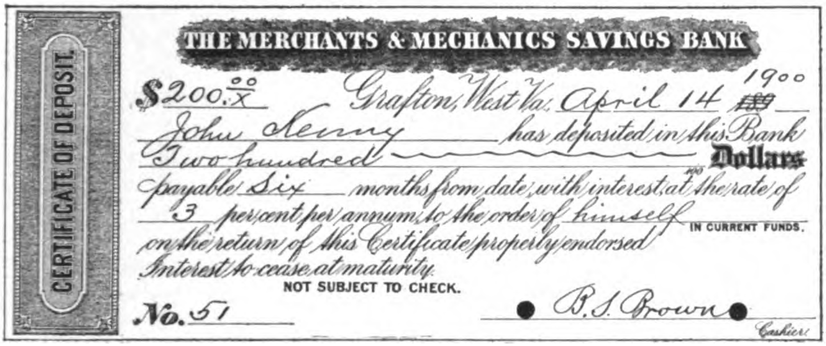
CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT.
THE MERCHANTS & MECHANICS SAVINGS BANK
$200.00/x Grafton, West Va. April 14 1900
John Kenny has deposited in this Bank
Two hundred Dollars
payable Six months from date, with interest at the rate of
3 per cent per annum to the order of himself IN CURRENT FUNDS.
on the return of this Certificate properly endorsed
Interest to cease at maturity
NOT SUBJECT TO CHECK.
No. 51 B. S. Brown Cashier

FIG. 2.

vidual ledger. I think it is preferable to keep it on the former, for this class of deposits are different from the ordinary, and in making reports must be reported separately.

Fig. 5 shows the customary form of keeping this account on the ledger in detail.

In the larger banks, or where the certificates are made in tablets, it is

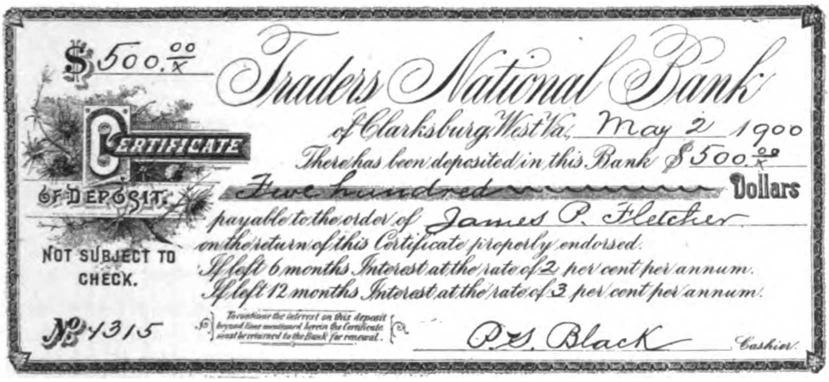
$500.00/x Traders National Bank
of Clarksburg, West Va. May 2 1900
CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT.
There has been deposited in this Bank $500.00/x
Five hundred Dollars
payable to the order of James P. Fletcher
on the return of this Certificate properly endorsed.
NOT SUBJECT TO CHECK.
If left 6 months Interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum.
If left 12 months Interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
To continue the interest on this deposit beyond time mentioned herein the Certificate must be returned to the Bank for renewal.
No. 1315 P. S. Black Cashier

FIG. 3.

necessary to keep the record of issuing in a book called a certificate register. This book shows not only the issuance, but is so ruled that the payment of any certificates may also be recorded. Fig. 6 shows a good form for this register.

Where a register is used it is only necessary to have the total amount issued each day posted into the ledger account. But when certificates are paid it will be found best to enter them on the cash book or scratcher indi-

vidually by *number* and amount, the total being posted in the ledger account. When one has seen the difficulty in endeavoring to reconcile a certificate of deposit account, where the ledger postings are made in totals, and

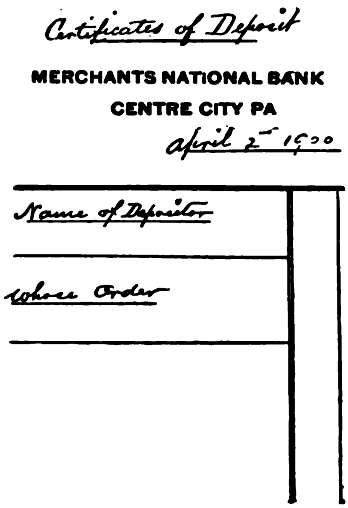

Fig. 4.

no record kept of the numbers of those paid, he will appreciate my point in emphasizing the word number above.

Some banks have a practice, which invariably causes trouble, of making partial payments on certificates of deposit and indorsing the same on the back of the certificates. This cannot be too strongly discountenanced. A certificate plainly calls for its full face. If a depositor desires to withdraw

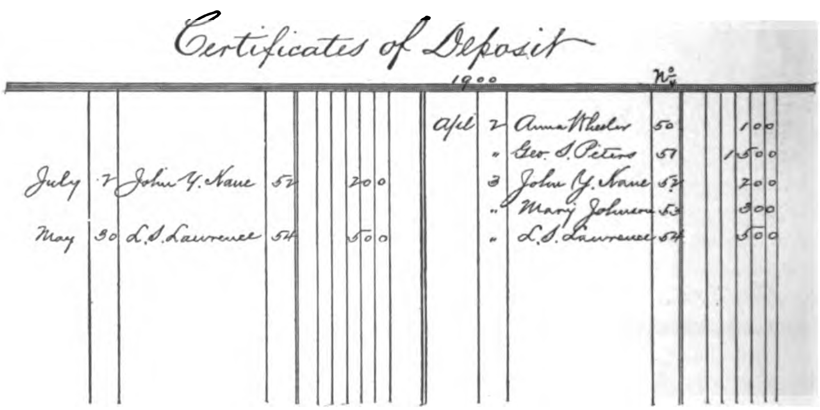

Fig. 5.

only a portion, pay him that portion, but cancel the certificate and issue him a new certificate for the balance. This method will keep the records straight at all times.

Another form of obligation issued by banks is the Cashier's check. This, as its name specifies, is a check issued by the Cashier, or some properly desig-

Certificate of Deposit Register

When Issued 1900		Number	NAME	When Due	Amount	When Paid 1900		Amount
Apl	2	50	Anna Wheeler		100	May	15	100
	"	51	Geo. S. Peters		1500			
	3	52	John Y. Kane	Oct 3	200			
	"	53	Mary Johnson		300			
	3	54	L. S. Lawrence		500			
		55						
		56						
		57						
		58						
		59						
		60						

FIG. 6.

nated officer of the bank, upon his bank, and given in payment for some indebtedness of the bank. The bank buys paper from some outside source and the Cashier gives a Cashier's check in payment.

Bills for ordinary running expenses are contracted ; these are often paid by Cashier's checks, when not in currency. The dividends are paid by Cashier's checks, but in this case a special check is generally used on which is printed across the end or face the words dividend check.

The form for a Cashier's check is similar to that for an ordinary bank check, but the words Cashier's check should appear on its face, generally across the left-hand end. Fig. 7 gives a good form for a Cashier's check.

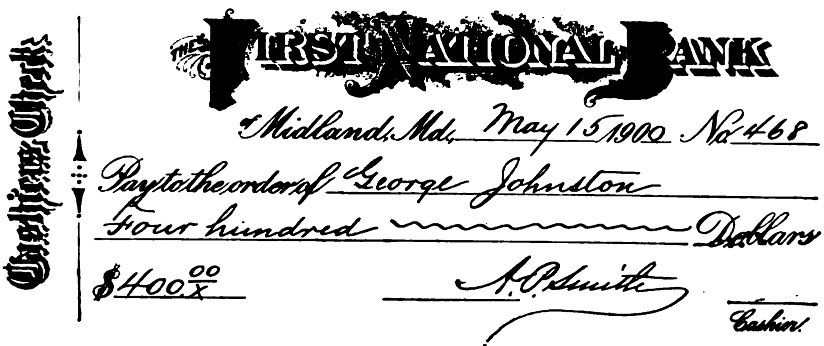

FIG. 7.

A record must be kept for the issue of Cashier's checks just as much as for any other issues of the bank. These checks are generally bound in a book with a stub so that the record of the issue can be retained. At the time of the issue the Cashier fills up a charge and credit ticket charging the proper account ; as, for instance, expense account, if the check is given in payment of some expense items, and crediting Cashier check account. It is seldom that these checks are outstanding more than twenty-four hours, as they are used chiefly for local payments, and when they are paid by the bank they are charged to Cashier check account on the general ledger.

This account, therefore, is frequently closed. Should a balance appear for any considerable period, the account should be carefully examined, and the stubs of the check book checked with the cancelled checks. Any un-

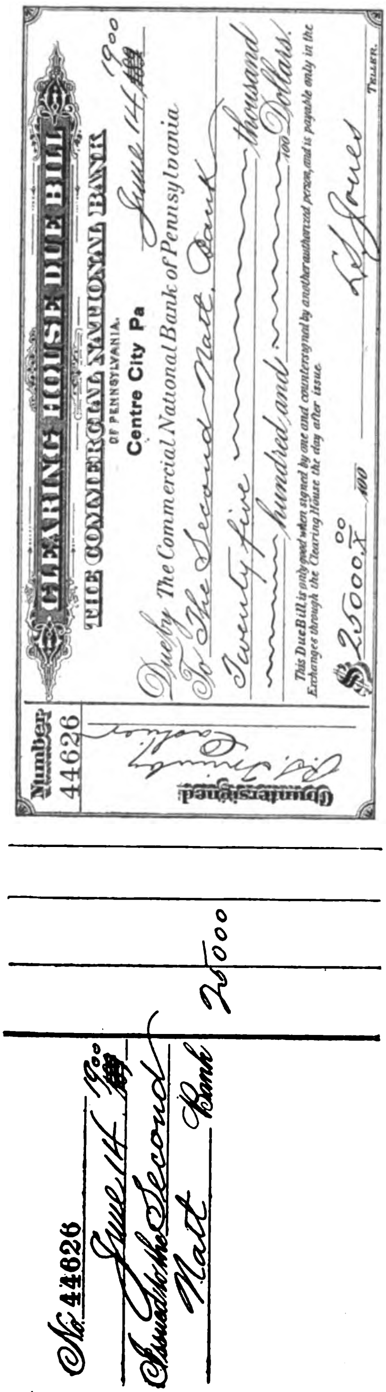
CLEARING HOUSE DUE BILL
THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Centre City Pa June 14 1900
Due by The Commercial National Bank of Pennsylvania
To The Second Natl Bank
Twenty five thousand
hundred and 00/100 Dollars.
This Due Bill is only good when signed by one and countersigned by another authorized person, and is payable only in the Exchanges through the Clearing House the day after issue.
$25000.00/100
TELLER.
Number 44626
Countersigned
No. 44626 June 14 1900
Issued to the Second Natl Bank
25000

FIG. 8.

checked stubs should represent outstanding checks, and the sum of them should equal the balance shown by the Cashier check account on the ledger.

Errors are liable to creep into the Cashier check account, the certificate of deposit account, and the certified check account, and for this reason they should be proved at least every three months, oftener if possible.

Another class of obligation issued by banks in some of our large cities is one of a peculiar type styled a clearing-house due bill. It was originally used exclusively for the settlement of balances between the banks at the close of a day's clearing, but its usefulness has been extended so that it is now used frequently in place of certified checks between the local banks. For instance, if a customer desires to pay a note at a bank, other than the one in which he deposits, he can obtain a due bill at his own bank upon the presentation of his check, and this will be accepted at the other bank in payment for the note, when the individual check, uncertified, would not. It is also used as a means of obtaining currency or exchange from each other, between the local banks. As has been shown, these due bills are only intended to be used between the local banks, and according to the terms on their face are made payable the following day through the clearing house, which makes them a very short-time obligation.

These due bills are bound in a book with a stub, and when issued due bill account on the general ledger is credited with the amount and the proper account charged. When the due bills return to the bank and are paid due bill account is charged. Fig. 8 shows the customary form for the clearing-house due bill.

This account is one that should be carefully watched, and it can be easily done, as the balance shown should be made up of recent issues.

A. R. BARRETT.

(To be continued.)

THE NEW FINANCIAL LAW.

[Address of Hon. Marriott Brosius, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives, Delivered before the Annual Convention of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, York, Pa., July 11, 1900.]

Gentlemen of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association—The history of money and banking in the United States affords a most interesting study as well as a striking demonstration of that evolution by which growth is accounted for; a principle of development by selection and rejection, until by the elimination of the weak and unsuitable and the retention and cultivation of the strong and desirable features, a degree of perfection is arrived at which produces the least of the worst and the most of the best results.

Doubts and Uncertainties Removed by the Law.

Last winter we arrived at an interesting and important stage in the progress of this historic development in our financial system. This legislative achievement is known as the Financial Law of March 14, 1900, by which the gold standard, which has been for many years the practical standard in the United States, was given the dignity and vitality of public law. In the sweeping language of Treasurer Roberts, "On the face of all our money, paper and coin, white and yellow, on all our bonds, all wages, all trade, all banking, all business, it brands deep and sure to be read of all men for all time the pledge of gold."

This was the realization of hopes that had been fondly cherished by a great majority of our people for many years, that our monetary standard would be definitively established in accordance with that of the great commercial nations with which a vast preponderance of our international dealings are carried on. It was a consummation of momentous importance to remove forever from the field of controversy the vexatious question of the character of the basis of our financial system. The results have been gratifying in a high degree. The measure has more than met the most sanguine expectations of its friends and disappointed every adverse suggestion of its enemies. It has already removed doubts and allayed anxieties which were incident to the uncertainties which clouded our financial system, and I have no doubt it will give us in the future a clear sky and a pure and invigorating atmosphere that will inspire confidence and stimulate business in all sections of the country. It will guarantee equality of value in the hands of the people of every dollar of all kinds of money and currency and keep in unhampered circulation sufficient quantities to transact the business of the country and will enable the American people to demonstrate their financial orthodoxy by holding fast the five points of monetary Calvanism—stability, uniformity, safety, convertibility and elasticity. In short, this measure establishes our financial system on an impregnable basis, conformable with the principles of sound monetary science, in harmony with the wishes of the people and promotive of the common interests of all.

Successful Operation of the New Law.

The following statement exhibits the refunding operations under the law to July 1, showing the amount of bonds of each kind exchanged since the law went into operation, March 14, 1900, together with the premium and the net saving of interest:

	Amount refunded.	Saving in interest.	Premium paid.	Net saving.
Threes of 1908	$69,949,400	$5,810,669	$3,964,717	$1,845,952
Fours of 1907	189,817,450	27,399,696	22,072,216	5,327,480
Fives of 1904	47,358,500	5,405,379	4,736,101	669,278
Total	$307,125,350	$38,615,744	$30,773,034	$7,842,710

Of this total of $307,125,350 over $80,000,000, or nearly twenty-five per cent., was received from persons and institutions other than National banks.

The net saving shown by this statement represents the difference between the amount of interest the Government will pay upon the bonds refunded to the date of their respective maturities, and the amount the Government would be obliged to pay had not the bonds been refunded.

As showing the uses the new bonds are largely serving it may be noted that of the total issued, $307,125,350, the Treasury is the custodian of $282,418,150, there being $237,848,950 deposited to secure circulation, and $44,569,200 to secure public deposits.

Redemption of Legal Tenders.

The operation of legal-tender redemption under the provisions of the law exhibits a highly satisfactory condition of public confidence in our Government paper and is a happy omen of the success of that branch of our monetary system in the future. It appears from a statement handed me by the Treasurer of the United States that from March 14 to June 30, 1900, the amount of the United States notes redeemed in gold out of the reserve fund is $17,680,955, and of Treasury notes of 1890, $3,361,167, a total of $21,042,122.

The Treasury notes redeemed and cancelled under the provisions of the act, in the corresponding period, were $10,743,000. As the redemptions occurred from day to day the reserve fund was replenished from the general fund as the law provides. It may be noted in passing that the redemption of United States notes would not have amounted to anything like the sum named but for the fact that under the provisions of the law currency certificates are no longer available as reserve money, and several millions of them have been turned in for United States notes which were converted into gold certificates.

Operation of the Banking and Currency Provisions.

The operation of the banking and currency provisions of the law shows considerable activity without any derangement of financial conditions. Figures obtained from official sources show that from March 14 to June 30, 1900, 152 new banks were organized with a capital less than $50,000, and with an aggregate capital of $3,980,000; and in the same period sixty-two banks were organized with a capital of $50,000 and upwards, with an aggregate capital of $7,985,000, making a total of banks organized 214, with an aggregate capital of $11,875,000. The bonds deposited by these new organizations to secure circulation amount to $3,650,600, or about thirty per cent. of capital.

The approved applications for the organization of National banks in the period named number 302 for banks with a capital less than $50,000, with an aggregate capital of $7,793,000, and ninety-one with a capital of $50,000 and upwards, with an aggregate capital of $9,980,000, making a total of approved applications of 393, with an aggregate capital of $17,773,000.

It is interesting to note the States which lead in approved applications for the organization of banks and the investment of capital therein as shown by the official figures of the Comptroller's office.

In approved applications for banks with a capital less than $50,000, Iowa leads with thirty-five, with an aggregate capital of $940,000. Pennsylvania holds the second place with thirty organizations and an aggregate capital of $755,000, followed by Texas with twenty-six banks, and a capital of $683,000.

In approved applications for banks with a capital of $50,000 and upwards Pennsylvania leads with fourteen, with a capital stock of $1,850,000; followed by New York with nine, and a capital stock of $1,350,000. Texas holds the third place with seven, and a capital of $425,000.

In banks actually organized with a capital of less than $50,000, Iowa leads with fourteen, with a capital stock of $370,000; followed by Illinois with thirteen, and a capital stock of $353,000. Nebraska holds the third place with twelve, and a capital stock of $325,000. Singularly enough Oklahoma Territory is hard on the heels of Nebraska with the same number of banks and a capital stock of $300,000.

In banks organized with a capital of $50,000 and upwards, Pennsylvania leads with ten, and a capital of $1,600,000; followed by Ohio with seven, and a capital stock of $900,000. Texas holds the third place with six, and a capital of $360,000.

One fact shown by the figures I have obtained from the Comptroller is somewhat surprising and upsets some of the arguments used in favor of the provision in the new law authorizing small banks. For the purpose of comparison, and for no other, I classified the States as McKinley States and Bryan States, placing of course in the former class those that gave their electoral vote in 1896 for McKinley, and in the latter those whose electoral vote went to Bryan. It has always been supposed that the States that went for Bryan were those in which the greatest need for additional banking facilities existed. It was repeatedly claimed that those States were short of money and bank accommodations, and interest ruled high. It was believed that smaller banks than the former law authorized would bring relief to them, and that the provision of the law would be promptly availed of. The result in this respect has been disappointing. The official figures show that in the Bryan States from March 14 to June 30, 1900, eighty-eight applications had been approved for small banks, while in the McKinley States the number was 214. The small banks actually organized in the same period in the Bryan States was forty, while in the McKinley States the number was 112.

I did not take the trouble to figure out this result for the purpose of deducing any conclusions therefrom, but simply to place the fact before you for your contemplation.

It may be worthy of note in passing, though not of great importance, that the number of applications for the primary organizations of banks of less capital than $50,000 placed on file in the Comptroller's office since the law went into operation is 524; for banks of $50,000 capital and upwards seventy-six, a total of 600; applications for conversions of banks already established into National banks, with a capital under $50,000, is 348, and for banks of $50,000 capital and upward sixty-four; a total of conversions of 412, and a total of all forms of applications of 1,012.

The banking and currency situation on June 30 last, as compared with that of March 14 last, is disclosed by a tabulated statement the Comptroller has furnished me. It shows the number of National banks, and their capital stock, the bonds on deposit and the circulation secured by bonds on the two dates named. This is the statement:

	March 14.	*June 30.*	*Increase.*
Number of banks.................	3,618	3,816	198
Capital..............................	$616,308,095	$627,503,095	$11,195,000
Bonds..............................	244,611,570	284,387,040	39,775,470
Circulation........................	216,374,795	274,115,552	57,740,757

It will be observed from this statement that there has been, since the law went into operation, an increase in the number of National banks of 198; an increase in

the aggregate capital stock of $11,195,000, and an increase in bank-note circulation of $57,740,757. It shows also that there has been in the time named an increase in the amount of bonds deposited to secure circulation of $89,775,470; and it is a fact which does not appear in the statement, that of the total bonds deposited to secure circulation $237,843,950 are the new two per cents.

GOOD RESULTS OF THE NEW ACT.

These are in brief the results of the operation of the law to July 1, and it must be admitted they mark a new era in American banking and currency and exhibit in a highly flattering light the work of those who undertook to improve our financial arrangements by curing defects without overturning foundations; by evolutionizing rather than revolutionizing our system.

The magnificent conception of Lyman J. Gage, the financial genius who presides over our Treasury Department, of refunding our national debt at a lower rate of interest than that borne by the bonds of any foreign country, has wrought an achievement in finance without a parallel in the history of the world.

The literature of government loans shows that the lowest rate of interest carried by the bonds of any European country is 2¾ per cent. on British consols. After 1903, however, this will be reduced to 2½ per cent. The lowest rate on the loans of Germany, France and Russia is three per cent., and it is that low on only a portion of the debt. Austria pays four per cent., and Italy can only borrow at five per cent., while Denmark's credit stands at three per cent.

Equally advantageous to us is a comparison of bank rates for money in this and foreign countries. The United States Treasurer, a very careful and highly capable administrative officer, is authority for the statement that the average bank rate for money in European centers in the year 1899 was 2.6 per cent. in Amsterdam; 2.7 per cent. in Paris; 3.17 per cent. in London, and 4.59 per cent. in Hamburg and Berlin. From July 1, 1899, to March 2, 1900, the average rate in Paris was 3.24 per cent.; in London 4.40 per cent.; in Berlin and Hamburg 5.57 per cent., while in the year 1899 the average for call money in New York was 2.36 per cent. to 3.65 per cent., and for prime paper 3.34 per cent. to 4.20 per cent. From July 1, 1899, to March 2, 1900, the average for call money was 3.52 per cent. to 6.51 per cent., and for prime paper 4.75 per cent. to 5.87 per cent.

At the market price in April last, the latest figures I have before me, our four per cent. bonds of 1925 earned the investor an average of 2.244 per cent.; the four per cents of 1907 earned 1.851 per cent.; the three per cents of 1908 earned 1.452 per cent. Now note the contrast with foreign loans. The German 3½ per cents sell at 96½ to ninety-seven, and the three per cents at eighty-six to 86½, so that the earnings to the investor exceed the rate stated. British consols and French rentes are rarely above par and their earnings, therefore, are usually the face interest.

From these comparisons it appears that the rental for money is lower in the United States than in any other country; and it was good statesmanship and wise financiering to reckon with such a condition and fix a rate on our debt conformable with the value of money in our own country. The Secretary of the Treasury, with his usual penetration and promptitude, seized the opportunity which invited large savings to the people by a reduction of our interest charge and fixed a rate of interest on our debt suited to the prevailing rental for money.

We have seen from what I have already said how great the saving has been. If the new bonds shall be taken this year to the amount of $400,000,000 the profit to the people will be over $10,000,000, while the money released, returned to the channels of trade, will be $40,000,000. If all the bonds exchangeable under the law were to be turned in for new bonds within the year, an event not at all anticipated, the saving would be over $20,000,000, and the money released $84,000,000. As Americans,

jealous of our own country and what makes for its glory, our breasts must swell with pride at the unrivalled splendor of this achievement in finance.

Public Debt Not to Be Perpetuated.

Some apprehension has been expressed that the refunding of our debt would lead to its perpetuation. Certainly that anxiety is wholly groundless. It is contrary to our history and our habit. We are the greatest debt-paying nation on the earth. We have contracted debt more rapidly and discharged it with greater alacrity than any other nation Under the compulsion of a patriotic necessity, in the space of five years we contracted a debt of almost three thousand millions of dollars. You will remember that our annual interest charge was $150,000,000. In the space of thirty years we paid of that enormous pile over two thousand millions of the principal, twenty-five hundred millions of interest and one hundred and eighteen millions of premiums, making a total of four thousand, five hundred millions of dollars that we paid in thirty years, or at the rate of one hundred and fifty millions a year. This was debt-paying on the most stupendous scale known in human history, and it extorted the wonder and admiration of the civilized world.

After we had gone but a little way in this phenomenal experience in debt-paying, twelve years after the war, Gladstone said that England after sixty-three years from the Napoleonic wars had reduced the huge total of her fabulous debt only five hundred millions, while the United States in twelve years had paid $790,000,000, doing each twelve months what it required eight years for England to do. And he added: "American self-denial and forethought are at least eightfold ours." That was the homage Gladstone paid to a country that he described as the most unmitigated democracy known to the annals of the world.

The glory of such achievements can only be dimmed by the misfortune, which God forbid, of the habit of increasing instead of diminishing our National debt becoming inveterate, or of settling down into English indifference to the payment of our national obligations and shifting the burden upon posterity with the idea which prevails in England that a great debt is an eminently respectable institution, and one of the blessings of a perfect constitution. So we may safely say there is no danger in this direction. Our traditions, principles and habits forbid it. But if we succeed in refunding our debt in a two per cent. bond we will do something exceeding in glory anything we have ever done or the world has ever done in a financial way in all the ages. It will establish our credit as that of no other country was ever established. It will be a masterpiece of statesmanship rivalling in importance and splendor the stupendous achievements which on other lines have given the United States a just and deserved pre-eminence among the front-rank nations of the world.

Dangerous Inflation Improbable.

Some, too, have expressed a fear of an undue inflation of our currency under the operation of the new law. It goes without saying that there are evils connected with a redundant currency. They are dangerous evils because not seen until mischief is done. They come in an insinuating and seductive manner, in the disguise of facilities and accommodations, holding out false hopes which lure the enterprising into unproductive ventures to their ruin. They lull to sleep frugality, economy and caution and foster extravagance, speculation and over-trading, which are uniformly followed by reactions and revulsions for which no better name has yet been found than "crises." Banks cannot be depended upon to limit their issues under conditions of entire freedom to the real necessities of the community, for they are not guided by principles of public utility so much as by their own interests or a principle of enlightened selfishness, and they will put out all the notes they can profitably and leave the borrower to judge for himself the ventures in which he will put his money, so that the discretion of banks is not to be relied upon absolutely to prevent

over-trading, and facilities for obtaining bank issues must be safeguarded by appropriate and effective restrictions.

It is not possible to make a reliable forecast of the amount of notes the banks will issue under the new law, but I have the happiness to believe that there will be no mischievous increase in bank circulation. There will be and there ought to be a gradual increase to meet the requirements of trade. It is to be noted that there are three checks upon excessive issues by the banks under the provisions of the law. First, in the operation of redemption any considerable inflation of bank notes would cause them to be sent in to the Treasury in large amounts for redemption, and the issuing banks would have to put up the lawful money for the purpose, which would deplete their reserves. Bank notes are not legal tender and cannot be held as reserves, and unless they can be kept in circulation are useless.

In the second place, the demand for the bonds to exchange for the two per cents. would advance the price beyond the limit which would make it profitable to use them for banking purposes, in which case banks would quite likely sell bonds to make the profit rather than take out circulation. In the third place, the limit upon the retirement of currency of $3,000,000 a month will make banks very cautious about taking out more circulation than they will be able to keep out profitably, for once out it might have to remain for some time before it could be retired. These several checks will operate automatically to restrain excessive issues of bank currency. It may be assumed that the ten per cent. authorized to be issued on bonds already deposited will be put out, but that would be too small an amount to produce any marked effect.

The Endless Chain Broken.

Some concern has been expressed lest the "endless chain" of unhappy memory may return. Under the operation of this law it does not seem possible for this to occur. As long as there is a dollar of gold in the general fund of the Treasury it is available to replenish the gold reserve. There can be no depletion of that reserve as long as any considerable portion of our revenue is paid in gold. Almost ninety per cent. of our customs receipts are in gold, and no change in this respect can be anticipated. The assumption that large amounts of legal-tender notes are liable to be presented for redemption in gold is contradicted by every day's history from January 1, 1879, down to the hour when somebody put out the lights and the American people stumbled in the dark. Superadded to this is the demonstration afforded by the experience of the last three years.

Under normal conditions the flow of gold is to the Treasury, and not away from it. On the very day the Resumption Act went into operation the current of gold set toward the Treasury. At the close of business on Monday, January 2, 1879, this message came to the Secretary from the Sub-Treasurer in New York: "$135,000 of notes presented for coin, and $400,000 of gold for notes." For years our Treasury was richer in gold than any other in the world. For three years we have had more gold in the Treasury than we knew what to do with. Last year it is estimated that $25,000,000 was tendered the Treasurer for paper which could not be supplied. To-day the United States Treasury holds more gold than any other public depositary in the world. Our treasure in this form in our vaults, mints and assay offices amounted, on May 2 last, to over $425,000,000. Treasurer Roberts has recently said: "A drain on the Treasury is inconceivable because no gold can go out unless it is paid for in what is really gold. The day has dawned, then, when any 'endless chain' must have all its links of gold."

Caution Necessary in Future Legislation.

I am not aware that our people entertain any other misgivings in relation to this law, excepting those who are opposed to banks issuing currency at all, and hold that

all paper currency should be issued directly by the Government. With that class, honest and sincere though they are, I am not reckoning to-day.

Much might be said about the work yet remaining to be done to keep our banking system in a state of progressive improvement, giving it facilities and efficiency commensurate with the growing requirements of commerce and business. But into this alluring field the limits of this occasion will not permit me to enter. That amendments will be required at an early or later day goes without saying. It is the suggestion of wisdom to keep our system abreast the times by promptly curing such defects as time and experience reveal. I am sure we are advancing in the right direction, but we must be careful of our rate of speed. Precipitancy in banking legislation is to be avoided.

Congress in its efforts to legislate for the relief of our financial difficulties has encountered two classes of people, those who go too fast and those who go too slow, those who think there is no headway being made unless the boiler is ready to burst, and those who think there is no safety in proceeding at all if there is a drop of water in the boiler. The law of March 14 is a striking illustration of the wisdom of the middle ground.

Our National banking system is endeared to our people by a long period of splendid service. No other ever in vogue in this country has been comparable with it in subserving successfully the ends of a banking system. The benefits it has conferred, the blessings it has bestowed upon our people, are beyond human calculation. I believe with the late Justice Miller of the Supreme Court of the United States, when he said: "The present National banking system, in my judgment, and in that of many thinking men, statesmen and financiers, is the best the world has ever seen." Salmon P. Chase made an accurate forecast when he said to an eminent gentleman, after completing the National Bank Act, "I have completed to-day a very great thing. I have finished the National Banking Act. It will be a blessing to the country long after I am dead."

I have no sympathy with that hypercriticism which in recent years has sought to cover our banking system with ridicule and bring it into popular contempt. Some of the criticisms we occasionally hear rival the famous strictures of Tooke, one of the most noted economists of his time, on the Bank of England. In his great work on the history of prices he said: "The Bank of England is one of the most wanton, ill-advised, pedantic and rash piecees of legislation that has ever come under my observation." Of course nobody took him seriously, and a half a century has not prevailed against the Bank of England. As much as that and more has been said against our National system, but such criticisms carry no more weight than Sidney Smith's famous complaint of the solar system, when he said to his friend Jeffrey, "D——n the solar system; bad light, planets too distant, pestered with comets, feeble contrivance; could make a better with ease."

While I would rejoice to see our banking system made as perfect as the wisdom of man can make it, I should be reluctant to go to the length of marring it by an attempt to make it accomplish results not attainable by any banking system. It was a wise observation of Nicholas Biddle that "Banks cannot erect themselves into special providences to modify the laws of nature and to declare that the ordinary fate of the heedless and improvident shall not be applied to the United States."

In working on the problems of improvement in our banking system I have been struck with the diversity of view among bankers themselves, which gives some color to the statement of Mr. Conant, a very accomplished writer on the questions of finance, in his admirable "History of Modern Banks of Issue," a statement in which I do not fully acquiesce, that bankers seem to know less about the science of money than anybody else. This view has the support of Mr. Juglar, who says, "There is always something which blinds those who are in the best place to see." It will be

remembered that the committee appointed to inquire into the cause of the unfavorable exchange in England, and who made the celebrated "Bullion Report" of 1810, arrived at conclusions quite adverse to the opinion of English bankers. But I have faith in the judgment of bankers on a banking question after they have studied it. The difficulty has been that bankers are so engrossed with the practical details of their business that they are not apt to give attention to the science and literature of their chosen vocation. When they do their opinion is of great value, and in the further consideration of amendments to our banking laws nothing would give me so much satisfaction as to have the aid of the bankers of Pennsylvania, then the work we have yet to do may be as wise and effective as the work we have already done.

FAVORABLE FINANCIAL SITUATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

I have a profound conviction that the act of March 14, 1900, was a long step in our upward march toward the splendid pre-eminence we are achieving among the world powers. Our financial independence of the old world is practically achieved. Great and surprising things have come to pass in the last twelve months. We closed the fiscal year with a total money stock of nearly two and a half billion dollars, over one billion of which is gold, with a working balance in the Treasury of one hundred and fifty millions and over two billions in circulation. American credits in Europe are changing the face of the great questions of finance the world over. A portion of the late British war loan sought American takers, and found them eager to invest. This came swiftly upon the heels of a Russian loan of $25,000,000. And now we are negotiating a German loan of $25,000,000 more, and we could supply all this and more, as we supplied $20,000,000 to pay our debt to Spain, without shipping a dollar of gold. Trade balances are so heavily in our favor that we could pay for all the European bonds we desire to buy, by the machinery of foreign exchange representing our credit on the other side of the sea.

I tell you, gentlemen, these are momentous transactions and they have a stupendous significance. They denote the marvelous development of American enterprise and the amazing growth of the capabilities of the United States to command the markets and control the finances of the world. Financial empire is certainly coming our way. We are advancing rapidly toward the position of a creditor nation. In the financial world power and dominion follow in the track of commerce and manufactures, and the sceptre of power is passing from the old to the new world. And I do not doubt that men now living will see New York supersede London as the clearing-house of the world.

I hail the alluring prospect, and I know that American bankers will not be the last to rise to the level of the new occasion that teaches new duties. This law is a part of the forward movement leading to the gateway of our great opportunity. It is one terrace on the heights of destiny we are climbing. The gates of the East and the South are open and the immeasurable possibilities of world commerce invite us. A merchant marine commensurate with our resources, our power and empire, will soon be among our achievements. A naval armament worthy a nation, capable of deeds of such unrivaled splendor on the sea as shed undying lustre on our naval heroes in the late war, will soon be among our possessions. This Republic is rising into prominence as a co-equal with the great world powers and will be a conspicuous factor in the world problems which loom in the near future. It is important that our financial arrangements keep pace with our commercial progress; that our banking system be commensurate with the growing requirements of business, and American bankers, financiers and legislators can only share the coming glory by keeping themselves abreast the swelling current of American expansion.

MARRIOTT BROSIUS was born in Colerain township, Lancaster county, Pa., March 7, 1843. He is the son of Clarkson Brosius, a Quaker of English descent. His boyhood was

spent on his father's farm, and attending the country school of the neighborhood. At the age of eighteen he entered the Civil War, becoming a member of the Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Infantry, in which he served for three years and two months. In the battle of Bermuda Hundred he was severely wounded, and after eight months' confinement in the hospital he was honorably discharged. After two terms of schooling in the Pennsylvania State Normal School, he took a course of law at the University of Michigan, and took his degree of LL.B. in the Spring of 1868. He was admitted to the bar at Lancaster, Pa., where he has since practiced law.

In 1882 he was nominated by the Republican State Convention for Congressman-at-Large, but that being the off year in Pennsylvania politics, the entire ticket was defeated—though Mr. Brosius ran 7600 votes ahead of his associates on the ticket.

In 1888 he was elected to Congress in the Tenth District of Pennsylvania—embracing the County of Lancaster, formerly represented by the "Old Commoner" Thaddeus Stevens. He has been re-elected successively in 1890, 1892, 1894, 1896, 1898, and is renominated for his seventh term.

He was Chairman of the Committees on Reform in the Civil Service in the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses, and has been a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency for five Congresses, and is now its chairman. He has been a diligent student of economic questions, is an orator of repute, and is in much request on public occasions. In 1896 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Ursinus College. In 1898 he was elected by the Lafayette College branch of that body an honorary member of the Gamma Chapter of the Phi Beta Cappa Society.

The foregoing facts were compiled for this sketch from the National Cyclopedia of Biography.

[A portrait of Mr. Brosius, engraved from a recent photograph especially for the Bankers' Magazine, is presented in this number as a title illustration.]

Undivided Profits of Banks.—The Bankers' Magazine has received the following from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue relating to the special revenue tax on the undivided profits of banks:

If any part of the surplus of a bank is set over to the account of "profit and loss," or "undivided profits," it must still be taken into account in reckoning the special tax of the bank. Even actual undivided profits, if they are by formal action of the bank authorities ordered to be employed in the banking business instead of being divided among the stockholders, must be included in estimating the amount of special tax which the bank is required to pay.

Treasury Department,
Office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue,
Washington, D. C., July 17, 1900.

Sir: I have received your letter of the 11th instant relating to the question of the special-tax liability of National banks, with reference particularly to "undivided profits," wherein you say:

We understand that many banks pay tax only on "capital stock" and nominal "surplus," ignoring any liability on surplus earnings that are carried on books nominally as "profit and loss" or "undivided profits," although these items may be the earnings of many years and may be quite a factor in determining the value of the bank's stock.

There is no department ruling or opinion that warrants a bank in omitting any part of its surplus from the return on which its special tax is to be reckoned. If any part of a bank's surplus is thus set over, although it is called undivided profits, it must still be taken into account in determining the amount of special tax required to be paid by the bank. Even undivided profits—*i. e.*, moneys belonging to the stockholders of the bank, and which must be paid to them upon declaration of dividend—are to be included in reckoning the bank's special tax, if these undivided profits have, by formal action of the bank authorities, been ordered to be used or employed in carrying on the banking business. (See, on this subject, ruling 21,284, in Treasury Decisions, 1899, vol. 1, p. 1168.)

Respectfully, G. W. Wilson, *Commissioner.*

George B. Prest,
Cashier National Bank of Commerce, New London, Conn.

AVERAGE AND ACTUAL BANK REPORTS.

Much finding of fault has been provoked by the way in which the banks of New York and other American cities, following the tradition of their clearing-house associations, prepare their weekly reports. This practice of reporting averages, referring to the whole week, has been criticized no less severely than the plan of publishing the real condition at some moment in the course of the week has been highly extolled. From the layman's view, the reasons for persevering in the custom sometimes seem superficial and specious, while the arguments for abandoning it often appear to be based on good grounds. The difference in the results of the two methods can be shown best, perhaps, by comparing the actual position of the banks at the close of some day's business to their averages for the week then come to an end. This ought also more clearly to illustrate any merits peculiar to the present practice and to give some sign of how well, or how ill, the complaints against it are borne out by facts.

Now, whether by accident or design, the National banks were last called upon to report to the Government at the close of a bank statement week. In directing that the banks should expose their condition at the close of business on Friday June 29, the Comptroller of the Currency chose an instant at which accounts of the clearing-house banks were in the same shape as when the last set of figures was drawn from the books for the compilation of averages to cover the week ending June 30. Some banks take this sixth and last daily summary of their position from the books on the Friday evenings each week. Others wait until Saturday mornings. But the figures are taken either after business closes on the one day or before it opens on the other. Between three in the afternoon and ten in the morning there is no change. The report to the Comptroller and the return to the clearing-house thus provide an opportunity to compare the average condition of the New York banks during the week ended Friday evening, June 29, to their actual position at the period's close.

Before any comparison is attempted, however, it is necessary to classify the assets and liabilities of the reporting institutions according to a single scheme. The clearing-house plan is about the simplest that could be conceived. The whole matter of loans, discounts and reserves is summed up in five terms. For a more detailed exhibit of the same set of facts, the forms prescribed by the Comptroller cut up the information into no less than twenty-nine different heads. It thus becomes a question of lumping these more specific items together, of boiling the Government report down.

The synthesis is not altogether an easy one. The calculations are somewhat complex; the processes, not always exactly prescribed. The classification or grouping of each day's assets and liabilities in preparing figures from which to compute a bank's clearing-house averages is largely determined by tradition. From one generation of bankers to another, the tradition does not always pass intact. The most that the clearing-house authorities have laid down in this regard is the rule or suggestion that, in what touches deposits and reserve, the statements shall be prepared in accord with the National Bank Act. But if the provisions of this act are interpreted aright in such bankers' manuals as Patten's or Pratt's, bankers do not always follow the law word for word in making up the material for the weekly report. In the condensation of the report to the Comptroller, to which I now proceed, the methods used are those which wide and careful inquiry has shown are practiced by the bankers themselves.

Seeking first, then, to find the total deposits in the clearing-house sense of the forty-four National banks of New York, members of the clearing-house, at the close of business on June 29, how ought one to work? According to the banking authorities consulted, a beginning must be made by finding gross deposits. In these are included, at any rate by bankers of such standing as to give their version of the tradition great weight, all those amounts and sums reported to the Comptroller as liabilities under the heads of due other National banks, due State banks and private banks and bankers, due trust companies and Savings banks, due individual depositors, demand certificates of deposit, certified checks and acceptances, Cashiers' checks outstanding, United States deposits, deposits of United States disbursing officers and dividends due and unpaid. The total of these items for the forty-four banks in question was $890,343,549. From this sum should be subtracted the overdrafts, amounts due from National banks (other than reserve agents), amounts due from State banks, checks and other cash items, exchanges for the clearing-house, notes of other National banks, internal revenue stamps, and by rights, since it arises almost wholly from the dispatch of National bank notes for redemption, the item, due from United States Treasurer other than five per cent. redemption fund. The sums of these offsets in the report under review was $152,175,506. Net deposits therefore, deposits against which ran the obligation to hold a lawful money reserve of twenty-five per cent., were $738,168,043.

Actual specie holdings of the banks were reported at $148,005,275; plus fractional currency, nickels and cents, the total reached $148,088,321. With legal tenders in the sum of $47,541,826 could be counted as another component of reserve, according to law, the five per cent. note redemption fund deposited in lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States. This amounted on June 29 to $1,200,647. The total reserve then held by the banks was $196,830,794. Reserve required, being twenty-five per cent. of $738,168,043, the net deposits, was $184,542,011; the surplus over required reserve, held by these forty-three National banks of New York and one of Brooklyn, just $12,288,783.

The reckoning of loans is somewhat less obvious. Four items, it is clear, ought to be included, viz.: Loans and discounts proper, United States bonds to secure deposits by the United States, United States bonds on hand, premiums on bonds and other stocks and securities. Such items are all presumably liquid assets, investments in the full banking sense. Taken together these amounted to $675,892,111 on the day of the report. Equally clear it is that bonds which the banks have borrowed with a view to using them as security for United States deposits, ought to be deducted from gross loans. The banks had $14,591,880 worth of United States bonds other than their own, on June 29, so that their net loans, so far as now computed, were $661,290,231. With respect to two other items of their assets, however, bankers seem not to follow a common rule. Some include the value of real estate and mortgages in their computation of loans for the statements to the clearing-house; others do not. The like holds true of "United States bonds to secure circulation." If real estate were added to the strictly banking investments, net loans for the date in question would stand higher by $17,074,700 at $678,364,931. If bonds to secure circulation were considered a loan, the item would be increased by $24,684,-300 to $685,974,531; should both the doubtful components be used in the synthesis, the increase would be $41,759,000, and loans would stand at $704,049,231. No effort to determine the practice in this particular has been made by a bank to bank canvass for where deposit currency is the staple, loans have but an indirect influence upon reserves.*

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*The better to illustrate the synthesis above outlined, the calculation is here presented in full. Plus or minus signs show how the averages differ from actual returns:

DEPOSITS.

Gross Deposits.

Due other National banks	$239,943,386		
Due State banks and private bankers	63,123,110		
Due trust companies and Savings banks	93,992,670		
Due individual depositors	406,119,803		
Demand certificates of deposit	6,100,677		
Certified checks and acceptances	35,691,395		
Cashiers' checks outstanding	10,047,105		
United States deposits	34,904,001		
Deposits U. S. disbursing officers	175,275		
Dividends unpaid	247,127		
Total		$890,343,549	
Less—			
Overdrafts	$1,116,462		
Due from National banks	38,213,987		
Due from State banks	5,883,924		
Checks and other cash items	4,039,849		
Exchanges for clearing-house	100,707,767		
Notes of other National banks	1,191,133		
Internal revenue stamps	60,688		
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than five per cent. redemption fund	961,696	152,175,506	
Net Deposits			*$738,168,043*
Average			749,547,800
Difference (+)			11,379,757

RESERVES.

(a) *Specie:*			
Specie	$148,005,275		
Fractional currency	83,046	*$148,088,321*	
Average		145,510,700	
Difference (—)		2,577,621	
(b) *Legal tenders:*			
Legal tenders	$47,541,826		
Five per cent. redemption fund	1,200,647	*$48,742,473*	
Average		56,170,600	
Difference (+)		7,428,127	
Total reserve			*$196,830,794*
Average			201,681,300
Difference (+)			4,850,506

SURPLUS RESERVE.

Reserve Required.

Net deposits	*$738,168,043*		
Average	749,547,800		
Difference (+)	11,379,757		
Twenty-five per cent		*$184,542,011*	
Average		187,386,950	
Difference (+)		2,844,939	
Reserve		*196,830,794*	
Average		201,681,300	
Difference (+)		4,850,506	
Surplus Reserve			*$12,288,783*
Average			14,294,350
Difference (+)			2,005,567

LOANS.

Gross Loans.

Loans and discounts	$551,436,653	
U. S. bonds to secure deposits	37,136,400	
U. S. bonds on hand	4,093,617	
Premiums on bonds	2,754,608	
Stocks and securities	80,460,833	
Total		$675,882,111
Less U. S. bond account (bonds borrowed)		14,591,880
Net Loans		*$661,290,231*
Average		688,825,900
Difference (+)		27,535,669

LOANS—*Continued.*

GROSS LOANS—*Continued.*

If real estate and bonds to secure circulation be included:		
Net loans, *ut supra*	$661,290,231	
Real estate	17,074,700	
Bonds to secure circulation	24,684,300	
Total		*$704,049,231*
Average		688,825,900
Difference (—)		15,223,331
If real estate alone:		
Net loans	$661,290,231	
Real estate	17,074,700	
Total		*$678,364,931*
Average		688,825,900
Difference (+)		10,460,969
If bonds to secure circulation alone:		
Net loans	$661,290,231	
Bonds to secure circulation	24,684,300	
Total		*$685,974,531*
Average		688,825,900
Difference (+)		2,851,369

In the table published Saturdays by the clearing-house, the aggregates include the averages reported by nineteen State banks. If these be taken from the totals, the remainders show loans by forty-four National banks which averaged for the week ending June 30 at $688,825,900. The average of specie held during that period was $145,510,700; of legal tenders, $56,170,600. The debts of the banks on deposits were reported at $749,547,800. Excluding from loans the item of real estate as not a liquid asset, and bonds to secure circulation as offset by notes bearing the banks' pledge, the comparison of average position during the week to actual condition at the week's end may be tabulated and extended thus:

WEEK ENDING JUNE 30—44 BANKS.	*Actual position at week's end.*	*Average during the week.*	*Divergence of average from actual state.*
Loans	$661,290,231	$688,825,900	+$27,535,669
Deposits	738,168,043	749,547,800	+11,379,757
Specie	148,088,321	145,510,700	—2,577,621
Legal tenders	48,742,473	56,170,600	+7,428 127
Total reserve	196,830,794	201,681,300	+4,850,506
Required reserve	184,542,011	187,386,950	+2,844,939
Surplus over required reserve	12,228,783	14,294,350	+2,005,567

To put it another way, the banks were in debt for $11,379,757 less deposits on the last Friday of June than they seemed to be under the average plan. They were misrepresented, further, in that average specie was $2,577,621 less than they held in fact. But according to the clearing-house statement, the banks appeared to own nearly seven and a half millions ($7,428,127) more greenbacks than really lay in their vaults. This made a difference of $4,850,506 between actual and average cash—still an exaggeration in favor of the banks. Despite, therefore, the burden of apparently heavier reserve requirements thrust on the banks by the disadvantageous divergence in the item of average deposits, they appeared by the weekly statement to have $2,005,567 more than they actually held in form of surplus over required reserve. The week ending June 30, it may be remembered, was one in which the banks lost close to two millions and a half to the Sub-Treasury, largely in payment of Government deposits, and during which they had gained through net receipts from the interior about half a million less. In the face of this ascertained loss, the averages of all the clearing-house banks showed $649,200 increase of cash and over a million and a quarter gain in surplus reserve.

Studied in connection with the table of divergences just given, these considerations may help to bring certain fundamental defects of average reporting more

clearly into view. That it has defects, the bankers who approve this form of statement themselves concede. Discrepancies between the showings of the averages and the changes which are known to have happened from week to week are less the exception than the rule. The present example of untrustworthiness, excepting only for comparisons of the broadest sort, is not submitted in support of any new accusation, but it may serve to illustrate the faults of the scheme afresh. It might be argued, of course, that there is no true comparison possible. The actual figures refer to the position of the banks at a certain time of a certain day; the averages result from an operation upon figures setting forth the position of the banks at that time on six different days. In one sense, the two sets of terms are incommensurate. From another view, the principal distinction rests merely on the adding and averaging of numbers for things otherwise like. In any case, waiving the question as to the practicability of comparison, it must be acknowledged that of contrasts the measure is full to the brim.

Such contrasts, moreover, are developed chiefly at the expense of accuracy. Theoretically, to be sure, the averages ought to be taken for what they are. Practically, they are taken for something else, and usually for a great deal more. Especially in times of active money markets are they regarded as a means of judging and forecasting the probable supply of loans. At such seasons, bankers and speculators, merchants and manufacturers, along with a multitude of other members of the business community who are more or less dependent upon the use of credit, overlook, in great degree, what bank averages really mean. They ignore the similarity of the process by which the figures are obtained, to the division of contents from measures of different capacity into exactly equal parts. They take the statement for what it shows on its face, and from that they make their reckoning for the coming week. How genuine the reliance placed upon it, is shown by the intensity of interest with which these figures are then awaited on the Stock Exchange; how great its influence in time of tight money, by the violence with which, according to the favorable or adverse nature of the publication, stocks subsequently move up or down.

That an importance of this sort is attached by the public to the bank statement is indicated by examples so numerous and so recurrent as to need no further proof. Such being the attitude of the community towards which the banks stand in relations of close and continuous mutual support, to which they give facilities, and upon whose trade they thrive, it would seem but fair and expedient if the data accorded the public for a judgment were better adapted to that end. What Wall Street, for example, wants in this particular, and here Wall Street differs from no other community dependent upon institutions of credit, is facts—fresh facts. With the exact position of the chief storehouses of loanable funds made public at the end of each week, a variety of speculative uncertainties would become decidedly less disturbing, or in a good part disappear. Could they but know what is, the public generally would be vastly better equipped to form intelligent opinion of what may come to pass. Even from the view of vulgar policy, this would seem to be information which the banks ought willingly to give.

As now compiled, however, the bank statement is neither up to date nor exact. It exhibits a number of has-beens, confused because so compiled as to tone each other down. It is hardly too much to say that if the statement published at the end presented the real position of the banks at the middle of the week, it would be a better guide than now. But the averages need not invariably correspond and probably seldom do correspond to the actual state of bank accounts between the evening and the morning of any two successive days. Instead of revealing the truth, the averages tend to create an impression differing from that which the actual conditions warrant. The method so minimizes gains, and exaggerates losses, or understates losses and augments gains, it so reverses or inexactly presents the weekly changes in

credits, debts, and cash held against debts, that in nice and precise judgments it is only the lack of better data which entitles averages to any respect whatever.

By borrowers, as the term is commonly understood, and by those whom borrowers' opinions of credit conditions are likely to affect, the practice is oftener condemned than approved. Even among bankers, any noteworthy enthusiasm for the method is seldom expressed. The characteristic opinion of the banker in the controversy, if such it may be called, is rather that of persistence in a practice the origin of which dates far back. Called upon to justify the retention of a statistical operation ill-calculated to throw the fullest light on the facts, most bankers seem to confine themselves to the exposition of three points. First, they say, "the banks always have reported in this way. The clearing-house is eminently conservative; the members much averse to change. The system has never worked much harm, and the public are now used to the plan. There would be no trouble at all if those who act upon the information thus given would only bear in mind what it means." In short, this first group of contentions, apart from the alleged harmlessness of inaccurate figures, which seems an open question, is the argument of conservatism. For the logical defense of any practice the propriety or advantages of which may be impugned, it can scarcely serve as the principal arm. When the matter of charges for check collection came up for decision in the New York Clearing-House, the conservative argument was summarily thrown out.

"In the second place," the champions of this form of statement are wont to say, "the averages are fairer to the banks. Through setting off against each other the figures drawn at regular intervals since the date of the last return, it is possible to modify, if not to eliminate, the accidental or abnormal fluctuations of single days. Averages are the better reflection of how the banks stand, day in and day out. If might happen that a report of actual condition would have to be made just after a sudden and unusual drain." Herein, however, the advocates of the method seem to forget that it can exaggerate impairments of position during the early stages of the week as easily as it can make the later situation appear more favorable than it is. The banks possibly get small credit for Thursday's or Friday's additions to greenbacks and specie as often as their report derives an extra brilliance from Monday's and Tuesday's gains. In this aspect the rule might be called a good one; at any rate, it works both ways. In either case, that is, it affects the correctness of the exhibit which is generally used as an important indication of the loan market for the week to come. Where the issue turns merely on the amount or strength of surplus reserve, the claim of greater fairness for average reporting would seem to be far from sound.

But the suggestion for the making of actual rather than average statements is occasionally met by admissions of a more serious sort. "Banks are now and again constrained," it is said, "to let their cash fall below the statutory limit, though the averages of the weeks in which this happens might well show more than the required reserve. To expose such temporary backsliding would be eminently unjust." The Federal bank act, however, commands that every National banking association in the reserve cities "shall at all times have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least twenty-five per centum of the aggregate amount of its deposits." Banks of the central reserve cities must keep this money in their own vaults. In New York a like requirement has been imposed upon all State institutions among their colleagues by the clearing-house banks. The bank act, to be sure, accords a qualified recognition to the principle that a bank's reserve, like the reserve of an army, is primarily intended for use in time of need. No immediate punishment is visited upon failure to cease discounting when reserves fall below the required proportion of deposits. And whether the bank be ordered to make its reserve good or, so ordered and failing within thirty days to obey,

be wound up, falls not among the duties but is left to the free discretion of those by whom the National banks are supervised. Of the possibilities of such discretion, there are abundant examples in the immunity enjoyed by National associations during the panic of 1893. The obligation thus laid upon the banks, nevertheless, is comprehensive, continuous and specific. Regardless of the law's expediency or the lack of prompt and certain penalty for its breach, the letter and the spirit of the mandate ought to be obeyed.

The third and, as a rule, the last stand of those who defend the averages, is made on the ground that the publication of actual figures would sometimes be unwise. "There come critical junctures," they argue, "when a revelation of the real state of the banks would aggravate anxiety and possibly bring on a panic. The report of bank averages at such a moment is calculated to allay the general worry and calm the public's fears." The merit of this contention, it must be owned, is extremely hard to judge. Rightly described, it is the expression of a theory, not a generalization from experience. The present generation of bankers has witnessed no publication of actual reports by the local banks except the infrequent returns to the State or the United States. These seem never to have caused the evils thus carefully shunned. Abroad, the weekly publication of many banks' actual condition is prescribed by law, and considered a matter of course. Yet the great central banks of England and the Continent are generally under greater responsibilities to their communities than are the sundry associations of banks in the United States. Formally, the responsibility is heavier because upon them rests, and by them is discharged, the duty of regulating interest rates and of safeguarding national stocks of gold. Practically it is more serious because they must perform in their respective markets many centralized functions of leadership and control.

It is impossible, of course, to demonstrate that one of two devices is not the less calculated to promote security until both have been tried by events. But incapable as it may be of absolute disproof, the plea of superior safety advanced for averages seems essentially weak. It is not to be reconciled, for instance, with the movement for publicity of accounts, one of the most notable developments of modern corporate law. It runs counter to the New York banks' own insistence upon fuller and more frequent returns from the trust companies for which they clear. It is equally inconsistent with the business man's demand for accurate and early reports of markets, crops and trade, his eagerness for special and specific information wherever and whenever his important interests are concerned or his extraordinary employment of telegraph, telephone and cable—all in order to prompt possession of the last available facts. Those who espouse the theory appear to forget that, instead of lessening the seeming peril of a situation, honestly computed averages may operate quite as strongly in precisely the opposite way. There is a chance, too, that, in sudden remembrance of former erratic averages, the distrust of the community may be greatly augmented should the bank statement be better than feared. Markets usually improve, once the worst is known fully, and confidence is more easily recovered when data upon underlying conditions deserve implicit faith.

R. M. Breckenridge.

Note.—Some interesting facts are brought out in the above criticism of the form in which the weekly statements of the New York Clearing-House banks are made. It should be remembered that these statements are purely voluntary, the banks being required to report to the Comptroller of the Currency only five times a year. In addition they are subject to frequent examinations by National bank examiners. It is believed, however, that the practice of the banks in making average instead of actual statements at the close of each week is a fair subject for discussion, and we shall be pleased to hear from any of our readers who may wish to present their views.

F A Vanderlip

SOME FIGURES OF THE FISCAL YEAR.

[Address of Hon. Frank A. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, at the Convention of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, York, Pa., July 11, 1900.]

Gentlemen of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association—Time and happy circumstances have conspired to suggest the subject on which it is my great pleasure to speak to you to-day. The fiscal year, according to which the Government keeps and renders its accounts, has just closed. It has been a remarkable year in many respects, and therefore I enjoy the opportunity given me, both by reason of the year's recent termination and because of the importance of its events, to address you with a recital of the year's history as it relates to some features of the Treasury Department.

VARIED FUNCTIONS OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Not all of the Treasury history for the year can be told, for the organization embraced by that department is too vast and varied for consideration within the limits of your time; and notwithstanding the interest which some of the subjects might engender, they cannot be said to be strictly germane to the themes in which you as financiers are most vitally concerned. The common impression regarding the Treasury is that it is an executive department designed mainly for the collection and disbursement of the revenues, together with the supervision of the mints and the printing and distribution of paper money. Most of you are also aware that one of its important bureaus is devoted to the safeguarding and superintendence of National banks. But it is surprising, even to the more than casual observer of the affairs of the Government, that the Treasury Department includes a number of other services, nearly or remotely connected with its main function. Its relation to navigation and international trade has been recognized for more than a hundred years, and the justification for including within its organization certain important functions is that they are maintained as aids to commerce.

Its life-savers patrol the sea beaches from the farthermost point on the coast of Maine, down the Atlantic, around the shores of the Gulf, and along the Pacific from Southern California to Puget Sound. This brave service also guards the safety of men and ships on the great lakes. Altogether it watches some 10,000 miles of coast. Its value has been generously recognized by Congress and the country. Substantially all these miles of coast are also covered by another branch of the Treasury; the Light-House Board maintains more than 1,100 lights, and more than 5,000 buoys and other marks. If you have occasion to journey along our shores at any point within sight of land at night, you cannot fail to be cheered by the ever-shining beacon which warns from danger and leads to safety.

The Marine Hospital Service, another Treasury bureau, has developed from a small beginning a little over a century ago, when it was organized for the care of sick and disabled seamen. In addition to the perfection of that benevolent work, it now embraces the national quarantine, engaged in safeguarding our people against those terrible scourges of mankind which in former times made unobstructed invasion.

Through the Steamboat-Inspection Service, the Treasury Department, by careful examinations of the hulls and boilers of steamships, has made it safer to travel on sea than on land. And through the instrumentality of the Coast and Geodetic Survey the rocks and shoals which menace navigation along all our coasts have been revealed.

All these things are rightly looked upon as aids to commerce. To the list might be added the supervision of immigration. This service annually passes upon the qualifications of several hundred thousand persons who seek to participate in the privileges afforded by a country of boundless opportunity under free and enlightened government.

The construction, care and maintenance of all public buildings, now numbering more than 850, add to the perplexities of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The department also maintains a Secret Service of pronounced efficiency, the truth of which may be attested by recent events in this Commonwealth. I am glad to say, however, that the evil-doing cannot be laid at the doors of the House of York. In the category of aids to commerce I am doubtful if the Secret Service should not be placed well near the top.

All these effective and varied efforts having been put forth to safeguard the interests of trade, there yet remains one important duty for the Treasury Department to perform, and that is to measure as accurately as it may the growth and development of commerce itself.

Increase in the Country's Foreign Trade.

And thus I come to the first of the main topics to which I wish to draw your attention on this occasion. We have just witnessed the close of a marvellous year in the foreign trade. We rejoiced exceedingly a year ago when the value of our exports reached $1,227,000,000. We were happy at the close of 1898 when the total of exports was $1,231,000,000, and we were demonstrative in 1897 when, after a long and trying period of business depression, the exports for the second time in our history exceeded a billion dollars, and stood at 1,050 millions. These years we have been accustomed to refer to as phenomenal. No other adjective seemed to be adequately expressive of the gigantic totals which had been reached by the swelling tide of prosperous times; yet these years, fraught with such gratifying development, were only the basis for still greater gains. In the year which has just closed we have made a new mark, for the exports for the fiscal year 1900 stand at 1,400 millions. That is 173 million dollars of a gain over last year, 169 millions greater than in the banner year 1898, and 350 million dollars more than in 1897. It is $517,000,000 more than in 1896.

The gain of the fiscal year 1900 over the wonderfully prosperous year 1899 amounts substantially to half a million dollars for each day in the year. This means that for every day, including Sundays, of the year just closed there has been distributed in some form or other among the American people half a million dollars more than in the prosperous year 1899, and since labor is by far the greater element in the cost of production it may be affirmed in all truth that vastly the greater part of this gratifying increase has been distributed in the payment of wages.

In the increase of the last year, and in the great increase of $517,000,000 over 1896, all industries which have contributed to the foreign trade have participated. Take, for example, transportation. Here is a branch of industry which necessarily shares in the profit of foreign trade. It is reported that last October, one of the months of the fiscal year 1900, "cars ordered from car-building companies exceeded 33,000; about 350 locomotives were ordered from locomotive-builders; and the orders for steel rails exceeded 500,000 tons." Some considerable portion of these immense orders must be ascribed to the new business represented by the increase in the railroad transportation of the products intended for export; so that it may readily be seen that, aside from the benefits derived directly from gains in the foreign trade, as represented by the value of the products exported, there are incidental gains which come from the demand for greater facilities to handle the increased business of foreign commerce. To meet these large orders for cars, locomotives,

and steel rails all the energies of production, ranging from the first handling of raw material in the mines and forests, through all the processes of manufacture, to the finished product have been employed, and thus there has come about a distribution of the millions gained, which may now be found represented either in things adding greater comforts to homes, or by deposits in Savings banks for future needs.

When we come to examine in detail the record of the year we find that manufactures have made the largest increase. The exports of manufactured products during the year under consideration were $75,000,000 greater than in 1899. There is an increase of $50,000 in exports of agriculture, and in the products of the mine an increase of nearly $10,000,000. The products of the forest show an increase of $10,000,000, while the fisheries are $2,000,000 larger than last year. It should be especially gratifying to gentlemen of this Commonwealth that the largest increase in manufactures is shown in iron and steel. The total exports of manufactures of iron and steel are in the neighborhood of $120,000,000, which is an increase of twenty per cent. over 1899.

The imports for the year just closed will be in the neighborhood of $850,000,000, thus insuring a trade balance for the year exceeding half a billion dollars. Our trade balances since 1896 have surprised the world. In 1897 we sold abroad $286,000,000 more than we bought; in 1898 $615,000,000, and in 1899 $529,000,000. Adding the great balance of 1900, the last four years have shown a total balance in our favor of $1,980,000,000, which is more than five times the balance in our favor during the 106 years from 1790 to 1896.

Growth of the American Merchant Marine.

It is a novel experience for a public officer of this generation to be able to congratulate his fellow citizens upon the growth of the American merchant marine, but not the least cause we have for satisfaction at the year's industrial and commercial progress may be found in the fact that on June 30 the total shipping under the American flag was back again to the 5,000,000 tons mark, where it stood at the close of the Civil War. While the new construction built during the year, 381,863 gross tons, has been only twice exceeded in amount since that time, the value of the vessels built in the United States during the past fiscal year was greater than during any year in our history.

The same tendency toward large enterprises which is the feature of the world's commercial growth and of the rivalry of nations, is manifesting itself in our navigation. We are beginning to build steel steamships of 6,000 gross tons and upwards, costing each hundreds of thousands of dollars, for our ocean trade and the trade of the Great Lakes. The savings of a dozen or a score of individuals sufficed to build and operate the relatively small sailing vessels with which our commerce was conducted before the war. The huge carriers of our water-borne trade of to-day must be promoted, as our inland transportation facilities have been developed, through the capital of the country. In competition with foreign nations, American shipping is subject to certain disadvantages which can be overcome only by intelligent legislation. With the enactment of such legislation will come the opportunity for a new development of American enterprise, or rather for the development on lines long neglected, but historically those of some of our greatest commercial exploits.

In the promotion of our future maritime ventures the banks must play an important part. Great Britain's pre eminence as a shipbuilding nation is due to the accommodation and facilities which her banks afford to her shipbuilders and shipowners, as well as to other causes more frequently discussed. These facilities are based on confidence and experience, necessarily the growth of years. While the United States has not made headway as a competitor with foreign nations on the ocean as yet, the construction of twenty-two large steamships in the last fiscal year

shows that we are acquiring the skill to build, and that capital is becoming willing to promote a distinctively American merchant marine.

THE FINANCIAL LAW OF MARCH 14, 1900.

There is one event that belongs to the fiscal year 1900, which, standing alone, is of sufficient importance to make the year memorable. March 14, last, the President gave his approval to a financial measure which established our monetary system upon a firmer basis than has ever heretofore existed. The act is plain, simple and direct in its declaration for the gold standard. By it every dollar of United States money is fixed upon an undoubted parity with gold. Security and stability are written with no uncertainty of meaning in every paragraph of the law. It is designed to secure for us such a basis as will enable the American people to support the gigantic prosperity which has come to us during the last four years. The act of March 14, 1900, put the seal upon conditions which have been patent. The mere fact that the national Administration was recognized as being unflinchingly for the integrity of the money standard was of itself sufficient to invite the most abiding confidence, and therefore the new financial law is to be regarded as confirmatory of existing conditions. It went into effect without causing the least derangement to any branch of business, for its enactment was a legislative recognition of established practice and custom. It has undoubtedly added to the strength of national credit, in which latter respect the United States is not now surpassed by any other nation in the world.

Important as are the declaration and measures for maintaining the gold standard, there are other features of the law worthy of the highest admiration. It authorized the refunding into two per cent. bonds that portion of the public debt represented by the three per cent. bonds of 1908, the fours of 1907, and the fives of 1904, aggregating, roundly, $840,000,000. Many persons entertained doubts whether or not the holders of the old bonds would be willing to offer them in exchange for new bonds bearing interest at so low a rate as two per cent., but the three months and a half which have elapsed since the law went into effect witnessed exchanges to the extent of considerably more than one-third of the whole amount subject to the refundment. Down to the beginning of this month, $307,125,350 of the old bonds have been exchanged for the new twos. This transaction represents a saving in interest aggregating $38,615,744, from which should be deducted the premium paid on the exchanges of $30,773,034, leaving a net saving to the Government of $7,842,710. It is believed, unless the Secretary of the Treasury should exercise his right to suspend the refunding operations sooner, that by fall the exchanges will have reached 400 millions of dollars. But should not another bond of the old denominations be offered to the Treasury in exchange for a new two per cent., still the refunding scheme must be regarded as a great success. The saving of more than $7,000,000 by the transactions which have already taken place marks the enterprise sufficiently as an achievement, but this saving is not to be compared to the example of magnificent public credit which is so fully demonstrated by the fact that there is so great confidence in the stability of financial affairs in the United States that the Government is able to float a two per cent. bond at par. The achievement in this respect stands next to the success of the war loan of 1898, when the United States, in the midst of war, placed among the people $200,000,000 of three per cent. bonds, which is a lower rate of interest than that at which any other nation has ever been able to dispose of its obligations in time of strife. The strength of the public credit is further demonstrated by the fact that our new two per cent. bonds are now quoted at 103 in the market, and have been as high as 107. British consols at the same time, bearing 2¾ per cent. interest, have fallen to 98.

The question is often asked at the Treasury why the holders of the old bonds,

bearing three, four and five per cent. interest per annum, are willing to exchange them for bonds of the new issue, bearing only two per cent. The fact that more than $300,000,000 of the old bonds have been exchanged for the new ones, makes it certain that there is a substantial incentive somewhere. As bankers, you are no doubt conscious of the motive which has brought success to the refunding operations. The success of the war loan of 1898 was not wholly due to an outburst of patriotism. It was recognized, after the Secretary of the Treasury had pointed out the fact, that a three per cent. bond at par would be more inviting to National banks as a basis for securing note circulation than the older issues, which could be procured in the market only at a large premium. The same incentive applies to the new twos now being issued in exchange for the old bonds, and the desirability of the new two per cents over even the three per cents of 1908 is shown by the fact that $70,000,000 of the threes have been exchanged for the new twos, resulting in a net saving to the Government of $1,845,952.

I do not wish to be understood as discounting the patriotism of our financial men, for the history of the United States gives abundant evidence of bankers assuming in crucial moments the grave responsibilities of the highest citizenship. Nevertheless, there is an element of profound political wisdom in the observation of the banker, David Harum, that a man's heart is located close to his pants pockets.

Modifications of the National Banking System.

Another feature of the new financial law which is of vital interest is that which relates to modifications in the National banking system. The need of that provision of the law which authorizes the organization of National banks with a capital of not less than $25,000 in any place the population of which does not exceed 3,000 inhabitants, has been fully demonstrated in the three months and a half since the law was passed. Up to June 30, last, 524 applications, distributed among forty-five States and Territories, had been made to organize banks of this class. Pennsylvania heads the list in this respect, for with ninety-seven applications she represents almost one-fifth of the proposed organizations. There have been seventy-six applications to organize banks with a capital of $50,000 and over, of which only two are from Pennsylvania, while for the conversion of State and private banks there have been 348, with a capital each less than $50,000, and sixty-four with a capital exceeding $50,000. Pennsylvania has applied for the conversion of six with a capital less than $50,000 each, and for the conversion of two with a capital of $50,000 or over. Of the applications made for the primary organization of banks with a capital less than $50,000, there are 302 with an aggregate capital of $7,793,000. The Comptroller of the Currency has approved ninety-one applications for the organization of banks with a capital exceeding $50,000 each, the aggregate capital being in this class $9,980,000. The 152 conversions which have been approved in the class of $50,000 and less represent an aggregate capital of $3,980,000, while the sixty-two applications covering the class of $50,000 and more represent an aggregate capital of $7,895,000. The total capital of the 393 applications of all kinds now approved is $17,773,000. The new law liberalized the provision with reference to circulating notes. Banks are now authorized to issue, instead of ninety per cent. of the value of bonds deposited as security, circulating notes to the par of the bonds themselves. This, together with the fairer basis which the new bonds furnish for National bank circulation, has led to a great increase in the volume of circulating notes during the three months and a half of the operation of the law. On March 14 last the circulation outstanding secured by bonds and lawful money was $254,402,230; at the end of the year, June 30, it had increased to $309,640,443, a gain in three months and a half of $55,238,213. On June 30 the amount of circulation due banks which had deposited bonds aggregated $10,271,488. Since March 14, and up to June 30, inclusive, orders

have been placed with the Bureau of Engraving and Printing for the engraving of 964 plates for old banks, and 271 for new banks; the number of plates delivered up to June 30 was 325, only about twelve of which were for newly organized associations. Plates are being prepared to the extent of about eleven per day, and every effort is being made to expedite deliveries.

Increase in the Amount of Money in Circulation.

There is more money in circulation per capita in the United States to-day than ever before in the history of the country. On July 1 the circulation per capita stood at $26.50. This is an increase of $1.50 for every man, woman and child in the country since July 1, 1899. The total money in circulation on the first of this month was $2,062,000,000, and during the year, for the first time, the two billion dollar mark was reached and passed. There has been a great increase in the volume of the circulating medium since 1896. On July 1 of that year the total stood at $1,506,000,000, which represented a per capita circulation of $21.10. In the four years there has been an increase of $556,000,000, representing a per capita increase of $5.40. It will thus be seen that the increase of money in circulation has kept pace with the expanding industries and commerce of the country.

The most gratifying part of the gain which has been made lies in the fact that the greater part of the increase has been in gold, $436,000,000 having been added to the gold stock of the United States since July 1, 1896, the increase being from $600,000,000 on the latter date to $1,036,000,000, July 1, 1900. Of the $1,036,000,000 of gold now in the United States more than 815 million dollars is in circulation, that is, held by the banks and among the people. The Treasury holds 150 million dollars as a reserve for the redemption of United States notes under the new currency law, while it also holds in gold coin and bullion assets in excess of the reserve to the extent of $43,315,475. Four years ago the 600 millions of gold in the country was made up of 455 millions outside of the Treasury, 100 millions held in reserve for the redemption of United States notes, forty-three millions for the redemption of gold certificates, and the Treasury's assets in gold above the reserve were only $1,874,711. There has been an increase of gold in circulation during this period of more than $800,000,000, while the holding of the Government has increased from less than 102 millions to almost 200 millions. The strength of the country and of the Treasury in gold is one of the factors of these prosperous times, and during the last four years the Treasury, instead of being a disturber of the business of the country, has been a source of decided encouragement.

Enlarged Production of Gold Throughout the World.

The production of gold throughout the world is being watched with absorbing interest. The world-wide recognition of that metal as a money standard is stimulating its output enormously. The statement has been made, upon the authority of the Director of the Mint, that the production of gold in 1900 will equal the combined production of gold and silver in 1896. The Government's estimates of the gold production cover calendar years, and the difficulty of obtaining reliable statistics is so great that the estimates of production are usually a year or so behind. The estimate for 1899, one-half of which belongs to the fiscal year 1900, is that a production of that year will be shown reaching $315,000,000. This will be an increase of $28,000,000 over the production of 1898, and doubtless the figures would have been much greater had it not been for the interruption to mining by the Boer war in South Africa. Doubtless these valuable mines will soon be in operation again, and, considering the advances now being made in the Australian mines, and our own magnificent discoveries in the Territory of Alaska, there looms before us a

world's production annually of four or five hundred million dollars. The latter figure is not considered extravagant by students of the development of gold production.

The coinage for the fiscal year 1900 aggregates $141,301,960, of which $107,937,110 is in gold, $31,121,833 in silver, and $2,243,017 in minor coins, the minor coins being represented by the one and five-cent pieces. The coinage of these small denominations is in response to public demand, and therefore as a straw shows which way the wind blows, it may be significant to compare the $2,243,000 coined into one and five-cent pieces with the $956,910 of such coins produced in 1899.

Under the new currency law, looking to the retirement of Treasury notes, the silver bullion purchased under the act of 1890, held for their redemption, is being coined as rapidly as the facilities of the mints will permit.

The revenues of the Postoffice Department make a better showing this year than in any other of the present decade. The receipts aggregate $102,287,458, and the expenditures, $107,776,704, leaving a deficit to be supplied from the ordinary funds in the Treasury of $5,489,245. Last year the deficit was $6,610,000. It was $9,020,000 in 1898, and $11,411,000 in 1897.

Government Revenues and Disbursements.

In some quarters there is criticism that the revenues of the fiscal year that has just closed show a substantial surplus in the Treasury. The excess of receipts over expenditures for the fiscal year 1900 amounts to $81,275,156, but this is the first surplus we have had in several years. Last year we had not yet recovered from the disastrous period of depression which followed the panic of 1893, and there was a deficit of $89,111,000. There was a deficit in 1898 of $38,047,000, and the deficiency of 1897 was $18,052,000. In the three years preceding 1896, deficient revenues produced an aggregate deficit exceeding $138,000,000, and the six years prior to the year which has just closed produced an aggregate deficiency of $283,032,988. The time is ripe for a surplus; nevertheless, we all recognize the fact, as stated by ex-President Harrison, it would be an ideal condition of the Treasury where each day's expenses were balanced by each day's receipts, thus taking for Government purposes no more than was actually required.

The receipts from customs during the last year aggregated $233,857,958, which is an increase over the preceding year of $27,729,477. This substantial increase represents the normal operation of the Dingley tariff. It indicates that full recovery has been made from the heavy importations in anticipation of that law. As a matter of fact, the Treasury computation shows that, deducting extraordinary receipts, and eliminating extraordinary expenditures, the Dingley tariff produced in the thirty-two months of its operation a surplus of $45,000,000. This is just what its authors intended it should do. The Dingley law was devised to produce a surplus, instead of a deficiency. It was passed to rehabilitate public revenues and to restore the public credit.

The internal revenue receipts for the year stand at $296,299,388, which is an increase of $22,862,227 over the fiscal year of 1899.

Miscellaneous receipts stand at $39,831,601, which is an increase of about $2,500,000 over the preceding year. Now, while all the revenues have been increasing substantially, expenditures have been decreasing. Civil and miscellaneous expenses were almost $14,000,000 less than in 1899, while on the war account there is a decrease of more than $95,000,000. It required $8,000,000 less to support the navy this year than during the preceding one, and expenditures on account of Indians were two and three-fourths millions less than in 1899. There are only two items of increase in the public expenses, namely, for pensions and interest on the public debt. Expenditures on account of pensions during the fiscal year 1900 aggregated $140,875,992. For the preceding year they were $139,394,929.

WORK OF THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

The financial act of March 14, 1900, threw a very heavy burden of work upon the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, both as regards the work of the National banks and of the Treasury Department. For the banks, it permitted an immediate increase of ten per cent. in circulation, and afforded such additional increase in circulation as might be determined by the banks for issue on bonds. It also limited the amount of five-dollar notes which could be issued by the banks, and as there were 956 banks in existence that had only plates for the issue of five-dollar notes, it was necessary to make additional plates for all these banks, and print currency of the denominations of ten dollars, twenty dollars, fifty dollars and one hundred dollars. Additional plates of other kinds were ordered by banks to the amount of 244, so that from March to June, inclusive, 1,200 plates had been ordered. The orders for currency upon the passage of the act immediately rose from an average of 8,300 sheets a day to 48,600 sheets a day. For the department the act required the replacing of United States notes of small denomination by large denominations, and the replacing of silver certificates of large denominations by small denominations. Of the 1,200 plates ordered for the banks, 480 had been finished by June 30, Whereas in March thirty-one plates were made, in June 280 plates were made. It is expected that the output will reach over 400 plates a month until all orders have been filled.

The output of the Bureau rose for national currency from an average of 8,300 sheets a day to 40,000 sheets a day. The bureau furnished from March to June, 1900, inclusive, 2,470,571 sheets of currency, of the face value of $117,183,900. This required the making of 630 plates of all kinds.

The output of the bureau rose for United States notes and silver and other certificates from an average of 56,000 sheets a day to 120,000 sheets a day. The Bureau furnished from March to June, 1900, inclusive, 10,113,250 sheets of United States notes, silver and other certificates of the face value of $237,820,000. This required, also, the making of 459 plates.

The output of National bank notes for the four months was 100,000 sheets greater than the entire output of such notes for the fiscal year 1899, and the output of United States notes, silver and other certificates was sixty per cent. of the output of the same classes of notes for the fiscal year 1899.

STRONG POSITION OF THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

The present position of the Treasury is one of great strength. Of course the $150,000,000 fund in gold coin and bullion, reserved in the Division of Redemption according to the new terms of the new currency law, is intact. What we now call the general fund, that is the money over and above the reserve requirements, makes an available cash balance of $151,717,167. Under the old form of statement, a report of the Treasury's condition at this time would have read: "The Treasury holds, as available cash, including the gold reserve, $301,717,167." Of the general fund in the Treasury, $95,000,000 is held by National bank depositories, these deposits having been recently decreased to the extent of $15,000,000 by three installments of $5,000,000 each. With the revenues tending upward, it is not likely that there will be any immediate further decreases in the bank holdings.

The outlook of Treasury financiering for the coming year is a prosperous one. The main problem will be so to control the revenues as not to interfere with the business of the country: Should the receipts continue at the present rate, it is altogether likely that the new session of Congress will speedily undertake to repeal the War Revenue Act, or so much of the taxes levied under it as can be spared. In the meantime, the disbursements required on account of the premiums to be paid under

the refunding operations will take several millions from the Treasury, and there yet remain $22,000,000 to be paid out on account of the redemption of the old two per cents. upon which interest will cease August 19 next. When these $22,000,000 are paid for, Secretary Gage will have redeemed during his administration $88,666,-172 bonds of the United States, including the currency sixes. The sinking fund requirements, now amounting annually to more than fifty millions of dollars, may yet have to be met by the purchase of bonds, although this is a contingency which is by no means certain, nor can it be said at this time that such a course is even possible. The recent reduction in the holdings of National banks will also permit the increase of deposits in case such a course should be necessary to prevent danger to the business of the country. For the crop-moving season the Treasury has made ample preparation. Ever since the beginning of the year the Treasurer has been accumulating supplies of small notes in order to meet the demand when it comes. There will be no embarrassment on account of currency wants this year. Ample provisions have been made to meet all demands, and you can rest assured that, so far as the Treasury's management is concerned, it will continue to be during the current year instead of a disturbing factor in trade and commerce a help and a benefit, utilizing every legitimate endeavor it can to support and prolong this wonderfully prosperous period which marks the close of an eventful century.

FRANK A. VANDERLIP was born at Aurora, Kane county, Illinois, November 17, 1864—and after being educated at the public schools of that place entered the University of Illinois. During his youth his father removed to a farm near Oswego, Ill., and the son had the experience often common to farmers' boys—hard work and limited schooling. When sixteen years of age he entered a machine-shop to learn the machinist's trade, and though promotion soon came to him, he concluded that there were better opportunities elsewhere. He acquired a knowledge of stenography while still working at his trade, and secured a situation in an office in Chicago, where he worked his way up to the highest position.

In 1889 Mr. Vanderlip became a reporter on the Chicago "Tribune," and later became financial editor of the paper. He was successful and popular in newspaper work, as shown by his election to the presidency of the Chicago Press Club. In 1895 he left the "Tribune" and purchased an interest in "The Economist." While associated in the editorial management of this paper he was called to Washington as private secretary to Mr. Gage. Shortly after, without his knowledge, Secretary Gage asked the President to appoint him Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and the appointment was made solely on the basis of merit.

Mr. Vanderlip has done some notable work in the Treasury Department in connection with the change in the monetary system of Porto Rico and in handling the subscriptions to the war loan. The force of clerks, numbering about 600, in charge of the latter operation was organized by Mr. Vanderlip, and the subscriptions amounting to $1,400,000,000 were handled without loss or mistake.

The address printed in connection with this sketch is an admirable presentation of the Government finances, and will be read with interest by bankers and others.

A portrait of Mr. Vanderlip, engraved expressly for the BANKERS' MAGAZINE from a recent photograph, appears on a preceding page.

MARYLAND FOR SOUND MONEY.—In their weekly circular of July 21, Messrs. Hambleton & Co., of Baltimore, say:

"In the Bryan column there are several very doubtful States—Colorado four votes, Kansas ten and Utah three votes, which leaves only 146 votes certain for Bryan. This includes Nebraska, which some think doubtful. Give Bryan all the doubtful States, if you like, and he will have 176 votes to 271 votes for McKinley.

Some people put Maryland in the doubtful column. There is no more doubt, in our opinion, of Maryland going for McKinley than there is of Massachusetts. We have a rather large acquaintance, and we have not yet found one sound money Democrat who voted for McKinley last time who will not vote for him in November. But we do know several Democrats who voted for Bryan in 1896 who will vote for McKinley now."

NEW YORK STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

SEVENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, HELD AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y., JULY 13 AND 14, 1900.

The New York State Bankers' Association assembled for its seventh annual convention at Saratoga Springs, on Friday, July 13, 1900, with the president, Hon. Henry C. Brewster, President of the Traders' National Bank, Rochester, in the chair.

While the delegates were gathering before the convention assembled the New York Banks' Glee Club rendered a number of vocal selections.

The convention was called to order by President Brewster, and Rev. Dr. William Durant, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Saratoga Springs, offered prayer.

The President's Annual Address.

Ladies and Gentlemen, Members of the New York State Bankers' Association—Another year has gone by and we are again assembled in annual convention, and I greet you at this beautiful spa.

The work laid out by the last convention for the year just passed was the agitation for a reform of the present unjust system of bank taxation. As directed by the convention, a committee on taxation was appointed. This committee has done a great amount of work and has received valuable assistance from the members of the committee of the State Legislature having the subject of taxation in charge. Their labors have not as yet resulted in legislative action, but I believe the State officials and the people of the State are much better acquainted with the merits of this question than they were a year ago.

It is not my intention at this time to go into statistics. It is enough to say that the State and National banks of this State pay much more than their equitable share of the taxes, and that the Savings banks and the trust companies pay much less than their share.

The thanks of this association are due to the very able committee, of which Mr. Charles Adsit is chairman, and also to Senators Stranahan and Higgins.

We shall this afternoon hear from the able State Banking Superintendent, Hon. F. D. Kilburn.

I would urge that a committee on taxation be again appointed, and that the agitation of this question be continued until some satisfactory result is arrived at.

I think so far in the existence of this association we have not seriously considered the betterment of banking methods. The clearing-houses of some of our largest cities have, within a year or two, taken up the collection of country items and materially changed the system. While the banks of some other cities not only maintain the old method, but insist that it is profitable. My own opinion is that the whole system of paying accounts by the paying out of country checks, the issuance of drafts without charge, and other kindred evils, should be given most careful thought by the members of the New York State Bankers' Association and by members of other associations such as this, and that reforms might be instituted, perhaps through a more extended use of the clearing-house system for the clearance of country checks, that would result in greater profits and more safety.

Nothing of importance, outside of the tax question, has come up during the year.

The officers will now submit their reports, which I believe will be found satisfactory, and they will show the harmonious and successful working of the association.

The president then called for the annual report of the treasurer, which was read as follows:

Treasurer's Annual Report.

To the President and Members of the New York State Bankers' Association:

Gentlemen—As treasurer of the New York State Bankers' Association I herewith respectfully submit my report of the receipts and disbursements of the association for the year ending July 13, 1900:

Received from my predecessor, George W. Thayer	$3,984.04
Received during the year for annual dues from 421 banks and bankers	5,010.00
Total receipts	$8,994.04
Disbursements for the year	5,024.41
Cash on hand July 13, 1900	$3,969.63

The vouchers upon which the disbursements have been made and the cash book in which appears an itemized account of both receipts and disbursements have been delivered to the council of administration.

An analysis of the disbursements upon the plan of classification adopted by the council of administration May 26, 1897, which divides the expenses incurred between the prior and present administration, makes the following showing:

For the year ending with the annual convention July 14 and 15, 1899, I have paid:	
Annual convention expenses	$1,979.68
For the year ending with the present annual convention July 13 and 14, 1900, I have paid:	
Group expenses, Group I	$96.00
" " II	50.00
" " III	66.00
" " IV	124.00
" " V	130.00
" " VI	86.00
" " VII	88.00
" " VIII	300.00
Council of administration expenses	589.11
General officers' expenses	470.67
Taxation committee expenses	1,042.95
Total disbursements	$5,024.41

According to the records of the treasurer, the membership of the association arranged in groups is as follows: Group I, 49; Group II, 25; Group III, 33; Group IV, 62; Group V, 66; Group VI, 43; Group VII, 44; Group VIII, 100. Total, 421.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) L. J. Clark, *Treasurer New York State Bankers' Association.*

Dated Pulaski, N. Y., July 13, 1900.

After selections by the Glee Club the report of the secretary was read as follows:

Secretary's Annual Report.

Mr. President and Members of the New York State Bankers' Association:

Following along the lines chosen by my predecessors of recent years, the secretary's report of the New York State Bankers' Association for the years 1899-1900 will show:

(1) The doings of the council of administration.

(2) The condition of the several groups.

(3) The membership.

(4) A general statement of the condition of the association at this date.

There have been three meetings of the council of administration, one held December 9, 1899, at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York city; one on April 21, 1900, at the same place, and the third on June 2, 1900, at the same place.

At the first meeting were present the following: Hon. Henry C. Brewster, president of the association and chairman of the council; Charles Adsit, of Hornellsville, ex-president of the association and *ex-officio* member of the council; William H. Rainey, of Kinderhook, vice-president of the association; A. M. Holden, chairman of Group II; Seymour Dexter, of Elmira, representing as proxy Group III; W. I. Taber, of Herkimer, representing Group IV; W. C. Schermerhorn, of Schnectady, representing Group V; T. E. Carpenter, of Mount Kisco, representing Group VI; H. B. Coombe, of Brooklyn, representing Group VII; Warner Van Norden, of New York, representing Group VIII; L. J. Clark, of Pulaski, treasurer of the association, and the secretary.

The treasurer made no formal report, but submitted to the chairmen of the several groups the names of the former members who were delinquent in payment, which banks the chairmen were to communicate with and inquire if the neglect was from inadvertence or intention; the treasurer has since reported that a large majority of these banks had responded to the second call for payment. A sum of money was placed in the hands of the chairman of the taxation committee. The treasurer was authorized to pay to the chairman of each group

$2 per member for all members who had paid or should hereafter pay during the year their annual dues. An extra apportionment of $100 was voted to Group VIII.

The chairmen of the several groups reported matters of interest, which will appear more fully further on in this report under the head of "Reports from Groups."

The absorbing matter through the year has been the work of the taxation committee under the able leadership of Ex-President Adsit as chairman. The details of this work as reported by Mr. Adsit at the several council meetings have been carefully incorporated in the minutes of the secretary, and will be preserved for such use as may be found for them hereafter. I shall not attempt to give any account of this work, since I should anticipate the report of Chairman Adsit, which will follow in the regular order this morning.

At the second meeting of the council, with the exception of the chairmen of Groups I and VIII, all members were present, and also by invitation, Mr. W. R. Hotaling, a banker of New York city. At this meeting were given informal reports from the treasurer and secretary, and various minor matters concerning the affairs of the association were discussed and acted upon. The chairman of the committee on taxation made a lengthy report concerning doings of the committee since the last council meeting, which report the secretary has carefully preserved, as in the former case, and for the reason given, no extended account of it is made.

The matter of the date and place for the annual convention came up at this time and plans were made, as known to many of you, for the convention to be held on board a Sound steamer or one of the large sea-going vessels starting from New York and going through the Sound, making various stops at places like New London, Shelter Island, Block Island, Newport, and perhaps as far as Boston. The scheme seemed to have unanimous approval of the council, and was only abandoned for the reason that a suitable ship could not be engaged for the time wanted during the months of July and August. This was to the great regret of all concerned.

A third meeting of the council was therefore called on June 2, at which all the groups were represented, excepting Groups III and VIII. The business of the meeting was the selection of the place and date for the convention, which, as you know, resulted in the choice of Saratoga and the present date. Suggestions were made for a meeting at Manhattan Beach, and also at Long Branch, but the suggestions were overruled by the unanimous choice of Saratoga. The appointment of the committee of arrangements consisting of J. H. De Ridder, Saratoga Springs; E. T. Johnson, Glens Falls; Gen. A. C. Barnes and E. S. Schenck, of New York, and your secretary, closed the business of this session.

The records of the secretary show the membership as follows:

Group I	49	Group VI	43
Group II	25	Group VII	44
Group III	33	Group VIII	100
Group IV	62		——
Group V	65	Total	421

The reports of the working condition of the several groups of the State are given, as follows:

GROUP I.

Group I has failed to report. I regret that a number of the reports are not here—I think through some miscarriage of the mails or failure of people to be here who had expected to be present, because they certainly would have been reported in some way had not something unforeseen happened. From Group I, as I said, we have no report. I may say in passing that Group I has lately reorganized, and put itself in good working shape with Mr. Bissell as its chairman. We know what Mr. Bissell has been in the association heretofore, and we feel that we know what he is going to do now, and through his leadership we believe the group is going to brace up.

GROUP II.

The report of Group II is as follows:

Group II has held but one meeting since the last annual convention. This was held at the Genesee Valley Club, at Rochester, at which time the following officers were elected:

A. M. Holden, of Bank of Honeoye Falls, as chairman of the group, and M. S. Sandford, of the Geneva National Bank, Geneva, as secretary and treasurer.

The following were chosen as executive committee:

George W. Thayer, of Alliance Bank, Rochester; William C. Barry, Flour City National Bank, Rochester; William B. Farnham, German-American Bank, Rochester; Norman H. Becker, National Exchange Bank, Seneca Falls; James M. Edwards, Merchants and Farmers' National Bank, Dansville.

The membership remains the same as last year with the exception of two new names added, making twenty-five in all, twenty-one incorporated banks and four private bankers.

GROUP III.

E. O. Eldredge, Esq., Secretary, New York State Bankers' Association.

SIR—In compliance with your request of the 10th instant, I beg leave to report that there have been two meetings of Group III of the New York State Bankers' Association held during the past year. Both were held in Elmira, at the Rathburn, and were fairly well attended. Yours respectfully,

B. W. WELLINGTON, *Secretary Group III.*

GROUP IV.

The annual meeting of Group IV was held at the Yates Hotel, Syracuse, Thursday, October 19, 1899, and the following officers were elected:

W. I. Taber, Herkimer, chairman; Charles Hoskins, Auburn, secretary; and A. B. French, Oneida; F. W. Gridley, Syracuse; L. W. Mott, Oswego; G. T. Dunham, Norwich; and G. L. Bradford, Utica, executive committee.

A luncheon was served by the associated bankers of the city.

William C. Cornwell, of Buffalo, gave an instructive talk on the subject "What can We Do to Strengthen the Currency?" closing with an appeal to the members to urge their Congressman to take favorable action as soon as possible. The matter of collection charges was very generally discussed.

The spring meeting was held at the Butterfield House, Utica, Friday, March 20, 1900, and was largely attended. The business session followed an elaborate luncheon which was given by the bankers of that city. Charles Adsit, chairman of the taxation committee of the State association, read an able and interesting paper on the work of the association during the last three years toward the equalization of taxes. The address was full of valuable information, and the secretary was instructed to have it printed and a copy sent to each member of the group.

The subject of uniform statements from borrowers was discussed at considerable length.

Hartman Baker, Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank of Philadelphia, who was present as a guest of the group, was introduced and made some remarks on the subjects that had been discussed, and spoke in a complimentary manner of the work of the State association.

After adjournment a visit was made to the elegant new building of the Savings Bank of Utica.

The work of the group is moving along very satisfactorily, and the membership has been increased this year by six.

I may say that there is a gain of six in Group IV this year, which is the largest gain made by any group in the State, and the group seems to be in first-class practical working condition

From Group V we have no report.

GROUP VI.

Group VI held its annual meeting at the Bevan House, at Larchmont-on-the-Sound, in October last. There was a very fair attendance. Congressman E. J. Hill, from Connecticut, a member of the Currency and Banking Committee of the House, was present and delivered a very interesting address on the currency question. Other addresses were made by several gentlemen. At that meeting officers were elected and other routine business transacted. The delegates were treated to a sail on the Sound and a visit to the Larchmont Yacht Club House, both of which were very much enjoyed.

The group has just held its midsummer meeting at the Hotel Kaaterskill, in the Catskill Mountains, June 29 and 30. The meeting was largely attended, nearly two hundred delegates and their wives and guests being present, most every bank in the territory being represented. The weather was delightful, and all expressed themselves as having had an exceedingly enjoyable and profitable time. The group was much honored again by the presence of Hon. E. J. Hill, member of Congress from Connecticut, who delivered an address, taking for his subject the financial bill passed by the last Congress. His discourse was attentively listened to and elicited much favorable comment.

Much pleasure was derived in taking advantage of the magnificent scenery and delightful drives and walks for which this region is so famed. There are forty-three banks now members of this group, and our last meeting testifies to the interest taken in the association.

(Signed) T. ELLWOOD CARPENTER, *Chairman Group VI.*

GROUP VII.

Group VII has had only two meetings during the past year. The annual meeting was held on Wednesday, November 15, 1899, at the Union League Club, Brooklyn. James M. Brush, the president, presided. There were eighteen banks represented. The treasurer's report showed a balance on hand of $25.89.

H. Bernard Coombe was duly elected chairman, and H. R. Marsh, secretary and treasurer. Messrs. William H. Frick, J. H. Roberts, H. E. Hutchinson, Joseph Dykes and H. J. Rodering were elected as the executive committee.

At that meeting we had none but the members of the group present, many of whom made short addresses.

The first quarterly meeting of the group was held on January 24, 1900, at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, forty-one delegates being present.

Charles Adsit, President of the First National Bank of Hornellsville, read a paper on "Equalization of Taxation." Short addresses were made by various members.

The group had as guests of the evening William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, Joseph C. Hendrix, President of the National Bank of Commerce, and H. L. Bridgeman, Business Manager of the "Standard-Union." We had a very enjoyable meeting, and everything passed off to the great satisfaction of all present.

There are now in the hands of the treasurer $69.33 balance.

I would state that the group expects to have a summer meeting along about the first week in September.

From Group VIII I have received from Mr. Davison, the secretary of the group, the following letter this morning:

GROUP VIII.

E. O. Eldredge, Secretary New York State Bankers' Association.

SIR—As secretary of Group VIII I have the honor to report the annual meeting of the group, which was held at the Down Town Club, No. 60 Pine street, New York city, October 28, 1899, at which the following officers and executive committee were elected:

Chairman, Warner Van Norden, President National Bank of North America; secretary, Henry P. Davison, Vice-President Liberty National Bank; executive committee: A. B. Hepburn, Vice-President Chase National Bank; William H. Gelshenen, President Garfield National Bank; William H. Porter, Vice-President Chemical National Bank; Edwin S. Schenck, President Hamilton Bank; and Gilson S. Whitson, Cashier National City Bank.

Following most appropriate remarks by Mr. Van Norden upon taking the chair, a reception was given to Sir Thomas J. Lipton, after which luncheon was served.

A meeting of the group and a banquet was held at the ball-room of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on February 6. Covers were laid for four hundred. Speeches were made by Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith; United States Senator Beveridge, of Indiana; Rev. Dr. M. W. Stryker; Mr. Simeon Ford, and Governor Roosevelt, who were seated at the guests' table, together with Morris K. Jesup, J. Pierpont Morgan, Joseph C. Hendrix, F. D. Tappen, James Stillman, George S. Baker, Rev. Dr. A. V. V. Raymond, Conrad N. Jordan, William A. Nash, F. D. Kilburn, E. H. Perkins, Jr., Henry C. Brewster, and Rev. Dr. David H. Greer.

The present membership of the group is one hundred, one National bank having been added since the last annual meeting. There are at present nine eligible banks in New York who are not members. Very truly yours,

HENRY P. DAVISON, *Secretary*.

One of the first duties of the secretary this year was to mail to every banker in the State a copy of the Taxation pamphlet, which consisted of the addresses of Messrs. Eastman, of Harrisburg, and McPherson, of Philadelphia, who told us at our last annual convention how the thing was done in Pennsylvania, and included with these were the addresses of ex-President Adsit, Gen. A. C. Barnes, of New York, and Judge Seymour Dexter, of Elmira, also delivered at the last convention. A more careful and concentrated history of the unwisdom of bank taxation in the State of New York it would be exceedingly hard to get together. The further light on this subject which the address of Mr. Adsit to-day will give, ought to be a means of education to the bankers of the State of New York which shall result in some sensible legislation for our general and permanent good.

Following the sending out of the Taxation pamphlets a copy of the annual proceedings went to every banker in the State, and also to the president and secretary of the various bankers' associations in the Union.

The practical workings of the group system have by this time seemed to be thoroughly demonstrated, and these reports show that interest has not only not waned, but that it has materially increased. In addition to the serious talks and discussions and matters acted upon that pertain to the different localities, the social features are more enlarged upon until the bankers of the State generally come to substitute a feeling of consideration and mutual regard for each other for that feeling of jealousy and suspicion which seemed in former days to hold sway in some sections. Further development along this line through the medium of better acquaintance, the correction of existing evils by means of considerate action, and the making of better bankers of all of us by reason of the direction and development of practical details, is ample work for the New York State Bankers' Association of the future.

The thanks of the secretary are most heartily and humbly extended to his fellow officers, to his predecessors in office, and to many others to whom he feels himself indebted for hearty co-operation and good counsel.

(Signed) E. O. ELDREDGE, *Secretary.*

The president called on F. B. Schenck, President of the Mercantile National Bank, of New York, to say a few words to the association. Mr. Schenck spoke as follows:

REMARKS OF FREDERICK B. SCHENCK.

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the Convention, and Ladies—In addressing so important and dignified a body one would like to have a little notice and sufficient time for preparation; but it gives me a great deal of pleasure to express, if I may do so, on behalf of the delegates here from my own bank and from other banks in the city of New York, our pleasure in thus meeting with you who are all of you I suppose related in some way to the banks in New York. We in New York think of all the banks who do business outside of New York city as country banks—not because you do business in the country necessarily, but because we must distinguish you in some way, and so we speak of you as country banks and bankers. It is our privilege to have accounts and to do business with every one of you, and it is a great pleasure to have these opportunities to meet you, and I may say it is a pleasure for us to meet each other, for until the New York State Bankers' Association was formed we in New York city did not know our fellow bankers in New York State.

Every time I look over our list of depositors I feel a new sense of responsibility and a new sense of appreciation of the honor and the loyalty of those who do business with us; and I think each of you must have the same feeling when you think of your own depositors, because of the responsibility and because of the trust.

I feel that the relation of depositor and banker is like that of matrimony—in order to be happy it must be founded on mutual confidence and mutual esteem and also upon loyalty. It is like matrimony in many respects, but unlike it in another—and that is that divorce is very easily obtained.

I think it is always a matter of gratification that our depositors do stand by us so loyally and so agreeably, when the temptations to seek other folds are so numerous, and I am sure that all my fellow bankers in New York feel, as I do, pleasure and happiness in meeting with those who thus do business with us.

The position of a banker is in many respects like that of a physician. He holds his finger on the pulse of trade. In times of panic and of great distress or anxiety it behooves him to look cheerful and to inspire confidence, and at all times to be possessed of a suitable decorum and a proper amount of confidence in himself, in his own position. In order to do that I think we must necessarily feel that we have got to conduct ourselves becomingly as those who have such great responsibility laid upon us; for to hold the moneys which belong to others is almost as great a responsibility as one can well have. There is nothing that we guard so carefully as letting our money, and no greater responsibility can come to any one than to hold the money of others. Therefore, I think it becomes us to be such as we would like to have others be who hold our money.

I am sure that we shall enjoy hearing from other representatives from New York city, and from other parts of the State if our regularly appointed speakers have not arrived, and so I will not take up your time further.

The following telegram was read by Secretary Eldredge:

SAGAMORE HOTEL, Long Lake, N. Y., July 13, 1900.

Henry C. Brewster, President N. Y. State Bankers' Association, in Convention Assembled, Saratoga:

I deeply regret my inability to be with you at your convention this year. I sincerely hope, however, that you may have a most pleasant and successful meeting. Accept my hearty congratulations upon your able administration. JAMES G. CANNON.

Stephen M. Griswold, President of the Union Bank of Brooklyn, and a member of Group VII, was called on for some remarks, and said:

REMARKS OF STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD.

Mr. President—The topic that you spoke of in your address has suggested to my mind the situation as it stands with us to-day as an organization of State bankers. It is only a short time since this organization came into existence, and I would sum up the situation in a few words and state the practical benefits, as it has seemed to me, that have been accomplished. It takes time to work out any reform; we cannot hope to do it in a moment. The question of equalization of taxation, which has been alluded to by the President, is one that necessa-

rily will take time in order for its accomplishment, but the end to my mind is sure—it will come; the interests at stake are too great to be overcome in a very brief space.

Some of the things which occur to me as the good that has been accomplished by this organization as we look back four or five years, while perhaps not yet fully developed, still we are all, perhaps unknowingly, acting largely upon them; one of them is the uniform statement of borrowers; another is protection against fraud; another is clearing of country checks, and the equalization of taxes. There are also many other things we are learning by the experiences growing out of this closer association with one another. Then there are other reforms which it seems to me will be worked out by the organization of the banks.

I am astonished to see the large number of young men that are here, and yet I am glad to see them. The large number of young men that gather at our annual conventions shows that the young men represent largely the banking power of the State. Now, while I would not take up a moment's time here, as there are others who can speak to you perhaps better than I can, yet I want to give one word of advice if I may be permitted to do so, to these young men. The organization of the banks of this country is a power equal to the Government, and, so far as the commercial interests of the nation are concerned, it stands above the Government. It has stood like a wall against disaster and panics many times in this country. We have now entered upon ominous times when no man can foresee the future. We probably are about to enter with the nations of the world—it may be averted—but in all probability we are about to enter upon a war to open up the dark nation of China that has slept for 700 years. We are to enter, I say, upon that war; and war always disturbs the commercial interests of a nation. More than that, we are again to meet the silver craze of sixteen to one, which is to be blown again over this nation. But to the banks of this country we owe to-day the sound condition that our currency stands in, and if we stand together, as we shall, I have no fears for the future. Neither war nor politics, nor any other commotion that can come upon the American nation, will disturb commercial interests if the banks of this country stand together hand in hand—united.

THE PRESIDENT: One of the most enterprising and useful of the groups into which the State is divided is Group VI. Group VI is always on hand, and I take pleasure in asking a representative from that group, Mr. C. F. Van Inwegen, to say a few words to us.

REMARKS OF C. F. VAN INWEGEN.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—I appreciate very highly the honor of being called upon to say a word in behalf of so thoroughly good a group as Group VI; but it is, as will be apparent to you all, painfully embarrassing to one who is not accustomed to public speaking to ask the attention of so many when he has so little to say and can say that little only very poorly.

I want to say that Group VI is here in good numbers, as it is accustomed to be at all the conventions of this association, as well as at its group meetings. Its members come together because they like to be here: they like to come together, because the more they know each other the better they like each other, and the more fully they appreciate not only the privileges and pleasures, but the profits of thus coming together, and were this simply a group meeting—were it not a convention—still Group VI would be here and would have a good time. But how much greater is their pleasure increased when we have the privilege of meeting not only those with whom we feel pretty well acquainted in our own group, but especially those who are gathered from all the different parts of the State. Our country members especially appreciate the privilege of meeting with those who in our own line of business are managing the affairs of the banks of our great cities. Especially do we feel it a privilege to become personally acquainted with, take by the hand and talk with, those whom we know by name as identified with the management of some of the greatest financial institutions of which we have any knowledge. And, too, our country members have a kindred feeling in our overworked and underpaid lives, and we meet each other in sympathy, and it is a pleasure to us to meet and to recognize those who live in the cities and are not so overworked and are not underpaid.

As I said before, gentlemen, we are here to-day because we like to be here. Group VI is here becomes it comes not to discharge an imperative duty, but it comes in the enjoyment of a delightful privilege. We are glad to be here again, we are glad to cement the friendships which we have already formed, and we are glad to extend our line of acquaintanceship and trust to future means, if necessary, to still further cement such acquaintanceship into true friendship.

BRADFORD RHODES, of Mamaroneck: Before we proceed further, Mr. President, there are some of our esteemed members in this association that we would like to see on the platform—especially our worthy Vice-President, Mr. Rainey.

THE PRESIDENT: Will Mr. Rainey come forward and take a seat on the platform. Possibly our worthy Vice-President might be induced to say a few words. How is that, Mr. Rainey?

REMARKS BY W. H. RAINEY.

That reminds me of a story that I read once. A man woke up in the night thinking he heard a noise in the cellar, and he went down to see what the matter was. He found there was somebody in the cellar, hiding away there in the dark. He concluded it was somebody who was waiting an opportunity to steal something, and so he stood at the cellar door and called out "Who is there?" There was no answer. He called again, and still there was no answer. Finally, he said, "Why don't you say something?" Then a voice responded, "I don't know what to say."

Now, that is just my position. I don't know what to say. I have'nt been doing much of anything, and so I haven't much of anything to say. But I never come to a place of this kind without feeling very glad to meet so many acquaintances that I have met before and to renew the acquaintance and to make new ones; for I believe it is very profitable and pleasant to every one. And I never come into a place of this sort without feeling that we are here for two purposes: one for our mutual advantage socially—the pleasure that comes to us in that respect—and also that we are here for profit, and we are here perhaps to remind ourselves of things that it is profitable for us to know, and to remind ourselves of some duties that perhaps may be before us and ought to be before us.

Now, as a matter of fact, in a company of bankers coming together, the crying thought with all of us is the finances of the country and its welfare, and in a time like this I am reminded of the action that this same association took in 1896 in the face of the perils that then stood before us, the danger of an impoverished country upon us, and so I think we are here to-day with much the same situation before us. Nobody but a banker can come anywhere near fully estimating the evils that would befall us if our currency should become depreciated. I simply wish to remind you all that we each of us have a duty in this matter; that what we know of the evil that might come we are in duty bound to put before others with whom we have any influence. The calamity of the adoption of free coinage at the ratio of sixteen to one we can measure to some extent; but now we have an influence upon those about us that we are bound to exercise so that they shall have all the intelligence and all the information upon that subject that is necessary to induce our fellow citizens to vote right next fall. We do not want silver coined in this country at the ratio of sixteen to one. We want gold as our currency, as you all know, and it will devolve somewhat, I think, upon us to see that we do have it. We have a duty in this respect to see to it that to the extent of our influence that influence is used in a right direction.

I thank you for your attention.

THE PRESIDENT: We have with us to-day as a representative from Group IV a gentleman whom the people of his section of the State have for years delighted to honor, a man who, I believe, is greeted by every member of this association with pleasure—the Hon. George B. Sloan, of Oswego, President of the Second National Bank of that city. I take great pleasure in asking Senator Sloan to say a few words.

REMARKS BY HON. GEORGE B. SLOAN.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—I suppose that it goes without saying that on coming to Saratoga to attend this convention I shared with you a feeling of great disappointment in learning that the gentlemen who had been announced to address you at this convention at this session—for unavoidable reasons I am sure, because I know the two gentlemen personally who were to be here this morning, and I am convinced that nothing but unsurmountable obstacles would have kept them away—would not be here. I say I shared the feeling that prevailed among all of the gentlemen who were here to attend the convention of regret because of this disappointment that we have all felt, and perhaps I felt it as much as anybody because one of the gentlemen represents in the Senate of this State the district in which I live. I know him very well, and I know he would have delivered an address that would have been edifying and profitable.

But now I have an added regret, and that regret is that their absence has necessitated calling upon other gentlemen to speak without preparation, as Mr. Schenck has remarked, and I share in the regret that he has expressed at that necessity, especially when I find myself personally involved, and therefore involved in some embarrassment to answer the expectation that may have been created by the complimentary remarks of your president. The president is given to complimentary remarks, and I hope he has conscience, and I hope he believed all that he said, but if he did I am afraid there will be some disappointment. It

is causing me considerable disturbance to think I should be placed in a position of addressing an assembly like the bankers of the State without any preparation that will be acceptable in any way, and much less could I expect to do so in any instructive or in any edifying way.

While this thought is in my mind I cannot help but congratulate the association upon the fact that this unexpected situation has developed so much felicity of expression as we have seen manifested by the gentlemen who have preceded me, and that fact makes it all the harder for me; but I have come to the conclusion that the old aphorism, that there is a divinity that shapes our ends, sometimes at least, rough hew them as we will, is a very true one, because in looking about this audience and in pondering a few moments before we came here on what had best be done, I remembered that a very distinguished gentleman, prominent in the city of New York for many years as a public-spirited and most industrious and capable man—I might say a very Thesaurus of valuable information on financial and other topics—is in Saratoga to-day, and I observe that he is sitting in this audience, and so I think that the divinity that shapes our ends is manifested at this time by giving me the opportunity of saying to you all that if we can induce that gentleman to say a few words you will think that I have done you a very valuable service in making these suggestions, and it will help me out of an embarrassing situation. The gentleman I refer to is Mr. F. B. Thurber, of New York. I might say, perhaps more for the information of the younger members of this association, that to my personal knowledge for a quarter of a century Mr. Thurber has been devoting himself most industriously to the study and examination of important questions, and has been giving his services unremittingly to the public for its good and to promote the general weal and prosperity of the people of the State of New York; and a remarkable thing about it is this, and I have often thought of it. We most always see, or think we see, in the public action of individuals a little regard for the persons who are making themselves conspicuous—their personal interests. We are very apt to say, "Well, that is very well, but he is looking after this or after that; he has some personal motive to serve, some ambition to serve in some way, and for that reason of course he is giving his time to the public." But no mortal man has ever suspected that Mr. Thurber had any personal end in view. He has never manifested it, and if he had I am sure in twenty-five years we would have got a little idea of what that motive is. I believe he has worked with a disinterestedness and an earnestness and a sincere desire to promote the public welfare that is unparalleled in this State during the period of time that he has been giving his efforts and his time to the public and to the citizens of this State. Mr. Thurber, among other things, has studied the question of taxation, and he is thoroughly informed upon it; and, as the president has said here, and other gentlemen have said, that is perhaps one of the most important questions, if not the most important, that this association as a State body should take up and attend to and push for some sort of reform.

Now, I think that I can render you great service by asking you to excuse me from discussing any specific topic connected with the business of this assembly and ask you if you will not call upon Mr. Thurber to talk to you upon the subject of taxation, if he will, or, if not on that, if it suits him better, upon any branch of commercial or financial questions that he shall choose to speak to you about.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, there is an old saying that "money talks." I have always believed that we could add to it, "but bankers do not." It seems to me that it is really fortunate that the gentlemen whom we had expected would address us have not put in an appearance. I had no idea that bankers could talk as well as our friends have here this morning. I think in future the bankers need have no occasion to worry for speakers at any of their meetings; they have enough talent among themselves, and if the occasion requires it the bankers can talk. They have risen in my estimation this morning at least 100 per cent.

Now, in asking Mr. Thurber to address us I would request that he take the platform.

REMARKS BY F. B. THURBER.

Mr. President and Gentlemen—If the previous speakers have been embarrassed, I am sure that I have a right to be under such an introduction as that given by my good friend Ex-Senator Sloan, and I have so little to say and I know so illy how to say it, that I do not wish to make it still more embarrassing by taking the platform.

I have simply come here as a stranger in Venice to look around, to learn what I could of the great interests which are represented by the New York State Bankers' Association, and possibly, as the old adage says, the looker-on in a game may sometimes see moves that are not apparent to the players.

I have been Secretary of the Civic Federation, an organization in New York whose objects

are equitable taxation and good government, and they are both very closely related. It was due to that fact, perhaps, that I became acquainted with Mr. Adsit, your ex-president and chairman of your committee on taxation, and last winter I labored with him as well as I could to do what we could towards furthering the reforms in our tax system and equalizing some of the great discrepancies which exist and with which you are entirely familiar. We did not succeed because, in my opinion, we were hampered with too large an effort in reforming our entire tax system. It was involved with so many other phases of the question that it carried down the phase which you were chiefly interested in, and that was in getting an equalization of the tremendous discrepancies which exist between banks and trust companies. I do not suppose that any large proportion of the people of the State of New York are familiar with the fact that our banking capital is taxed perhaps three times greater than its fair share, and more than twice as much as the banking capital in other States that we are in competition with, and five times as much as the banking capital or the capital of our trust companies which the banks have to compete with in our own State. Now, as has been well said, such injustices as these cannot long continue after there has been intelligent associated effort brought to bear to remedy them. It is a wonder to me that the great banking interests of this State have only so recently appreciated that this is an age of organization, and that only through organization could results be attained, and have entered into an organization such as you have. Labor pointed the way long before capital did to the benefits of organization. Their saying that an injury to one is the concern of all is one which capital can well adopt, and I believe that not only in questions of taxation, but in many other questions as you proceed, and as you get better acquainted with each other, you will find that there is very great benefit in association, and the time that you spend in attending your group meetings and the general meeting of your State association is the best and most profitable expenditure of time which you can make.

This is all I have to say. I was not at all prepared to talk to you, and if I had had sufficient notice I perhaps might have got together some facts and figures from a business man's standpoint that would have fitted into your financial work; but I thank you very much for the opportunity of saying these few words, and I hope that the more eminent speakers next time will not disappoint you.

THE PRESIDENT: The next order of business on our programme is nomination of officers. I wish to say right here that I inadvertently stated to one or two members of the association that this order of business would come up at the afternoon session to-day. That was an error on my part, as I had not studied the programme sufficiently, and I am sorry if my mistake shall have resulted in keeping any one away who would otherwise have been present at this time. The nominations for officers, to be voted on to-morrow, is now in order. I believe the rule is for the secretary to call the groups one at a time—first for the nomination of president and afterwards for the other officers.

SECRETARY ELDREDGE: Group I.

A. D. BISSELL, of Buffalo: Group I has no candidate, and very willingly gives way to Group VI.

THE PRESIDENT: Group VI is in order, then.

BRADFORD RHODES, of Mamaroneck: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention—You have already heard something about Group VI, and I regard it as a privilege as well as a pleasure to add a few words concerning the effective work and good fellowship which abounds in our midst and entitles it in many respects to be known as the banner group of the State. We should be called, I suppose, the Big Six—not because the members are either bosses or giants in the financial field, but because we always have a big attendance at our group meetings and aim to secure practical results every time we come together.

The group as you know is composed of seven counties, and we have a larger membership in proportion to the banks within the territory than any other group in the State.

We have plenty of good bankers in Group VI, men who are always on the alert and willing to learn something, and as a result the banks are up-to-date.

Let me also say just here that the ladies in our group are an important factor; they attend the meetings in large numbers, take deep interest in our work, and their presence is always much appreciated.

We believe in the efficacy and practical workings of the group system, as has been shown by our work. At our last meeting, held at the Hotel Kaaterskill about two weeks ago, there were nearly as many present as there are here to-day. There were one hundred and ninety-eight seated at the banquet including delegates and guests. So I think by and by we will have to generously open our doors and adopt the whole State Association!

It has come to be a part of our creed as practical bankers interested in the success of the association that the presidency should be accorded to each effective group in the State in proper rotation. To be the president of the New York State Bankers' Association is a high honor and it will aid in the upbuilding of the organization and promote its efficiency by thus honoring the several groups in turn.

To me has been assigned the privilege on behalf of Group VI of nominating a man for this important office. At the convention of one of the great political partses a few days ago the man who made the principal nomination took his text by naming the candidate first. It is usual after a long peroration to name the candidate last, but I will present our man just now, and his name is John B. Dutcher. He comes from Pawling in the county of Dutchess. He is the President of a well-managed and strong country bank, and he is favorably known not only by his neighbors, but has a wide circle of friends throughout the entire State. Mr. Dutcher is proprietor of the well-known Maplecroft Farm; director of several railroads, and identified with other large business interests; but his connection with these various enterprises is no bar to the proper discharge of the duties of this important office. He is not only a business man, in touch with a wide range of affairs, but he is a prudent and a successful banker as well. I take pleasure in presenting his name to you for president of the New York State Bankers' Association.

In England they say a man stands for office; in the United States he runs for office. Mr. Dutcher neither runs nor stands for this office; it comes to him as the choice of our group without his doing either. I hope the convention will ratify the nomination and declare as its unanimous choice for president for the ensuing year the Hon. John B. Dutcher.

STEPHEN M. GRISWOLD, of Brooklyn: Mr. President, I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of John B. Dutcher, and I am sure I represent the unanimous sentiment of Group VII in doing so. I will add that I think for consistent, steady and enthusiastic work at all their meetings and the spirit of sociability and friendliness which they manifest when they come together in large numbers, Group VI is entitled to be called the banner group of the State. They are friendly, they are hospitable, they invite all they can get to go with them whenever they have a meeting and an outing, and they try to make it pleasant for everybody. They are mountain-climbers, they are sailors on the ocean, and wherever they meet, in the valley or on the mountain, or on the water, they always have a good time and the practical results are a great deal. I think the backbone of that group in many respects is represented in the person of Mr. Dutcher. He is popular with all men, and, I think Mrs. Dutcher will excuse me, he is popular with the ladies, too.

SECRETARY ELDREDGE: Group II.

A. M. HOLDEN, of Honeoye Falls: In behalf of Group II it gives me great pleasure to second the nomination of Mr. Dutcher.

SECRETARY ELDREDGE: Group III.

GEORGE B. SLOAN, of Oswego: I know that we are often told that brevity is the soul of wit, and, while I do not wish to take up the time of this body by indulging in any extended remarks in regard to this matter of electing a president, as interesting as it has become on account of the nomination that has been made, I should do a great injustice to myself if I sat still, and omitted an expression of my most cordial pleasure in saying this of what might perhaps have been not exactly a

contest, but an expression of a variety of opinions in regard to other candidates had it not been for the fact that Mr. Dutcher has yielded to the earnest solicitation of members of his own group to my personal knowledge and to the solicitation of those outside of the group, and has really sacrificed his own personal preference by saying he would consent to serve in case this association should desire to call him to this high position. I say high position, because it is a compliment of which anybody may be proud, to be elected as the presiding officer and ruling the affairs of this great organization, the State Bankers' Association of the Empire State of this country. I always think it is very fortunate when we bestow an honor of that kind fittingly, and no honor could be more fittingly bestowed than in tendering it to Mr. Dutcher, a gentleman who has reached a period in life when his judgment is strong and mature. He has not only had experience as a banker, but he has had a lifelong experience in large business transactions. He has capability in forming conclusions and reaching decisions on matters that may be presented to him officially as president of this association, or otherwise, and we may well feel that in any measure that has the approbation of Mr. Dutcher we are always safe in saying that we will not look into it any further, but will follow his lead. The testimony of Group VI, where they know him best—and it is the testimony, I venture to say, of a llthe members of this association who have been members long enough to have personal knowledge of him— is that Mr. Dutcher has always brought into the councils of any association with which he has been connected rare ability and sound judgment. It gives me great pleasure, as I have already said, to second Mr. Dutcher's nomination.

SECRETARY ELDREDGE: Group V.

E. T. JOHNSON, of Glens Falls: Group V heartily seconds the nomination of Mr. John B. Dutcher.

SECRETARY ELDREDGE: Groups VI and VII have already spoken. Group VIII.

E. S. SCHENCK, of New York: Group VIII has not had any caucus, but I personally know how very efficient and active Group VI has always been in its local organization, and I believe that now if they are specially interested in the State organization some of their enthusiasm will be imbibed by the State organization. Therefore, on behalf of Group VIII, if there are no objections from any of my associates, I also second Mr. Dutcher's nomination for president of this association.

THE PRESIDENT: The Secretary will now call the roll of groups for nominations for the office of Vice-President.

SECRETARY ELDREDGE: Group I.

A. D. BISSELL, of Buffalo: Group I is still modest and gives way to Group VII.

THE PRESIDENT: Group VII has the floor.

H. B. COOMBE, of Brooklyn: Mr. President and Gentlemen—Group VII came on to the present field with perhaps little idea of the thought which is now to be conveyed by me. There are many men who are fitted for the various positions in this organization, but I know of no man who is better fitted for the position of vice-president of the New York State Bankers' Association for the coming year than the gentleman I am about to name. We have all known him for a long time, almost since the inception of the organization. Many of us have seen him, not only at conventions, but at other meetings both of a business and a social nature. I do not know of a man connected with the association who has done more work for it than he. I take great pleasure, representing Group VII—which is not one of the groups directly connected with this part of the State, but is located some 160 miles away, and has no interest in any particular candidate other than one who will represent the association for its best interests—in presenting to you the name of Mr. J. H. DeRidder, of Saratoga Springs, whom I now nominate for vice-president of this association for the ensuing year.

The secretary called Groups II, III and IV, no nominations being made.

W. I. TABER, of Herkimer: As a representative of Group IV, which is a neighbor of Group V, I have had an opportunity of seeing the work that has been done by Mr. DeRidder and I take great pleasure in voicing what I believe to be the sentiment of every member of Group IV when I heartily second the nomination of Mr. J. H. DeRidder for vice-president of this association.

A. M. HOLDEN, of Honeoye Falls: I did not hear Group II called. I want to express our appreciation of the work that has been done here by heartily endorsing the nomination of Mr. DeRidder.

SECRETARY ELDREDGE: Group V.

E. A. GROESBECK, of Albany: On behalf of Group V, I wish to say also that our group feels very highly honored by having the vice-president again chosen from our number, Mr. Rainey being the first vice-president from our group to be chosen. We are very glad to second Mr. DeRidder's nomination.

SECRETARY ELDREDGE: Group VI.

DAVID CROMWELL, of White Plains: Group VI desires to second the nomination of Mr. DeRidder with all the heartiness it possibly can. Group VI has been alluded to here as the banner group, which is all very true. They have proposed a banner candidate for president, and now with a great deal of pleasure they second the nomination of Mr. DeRidder for vice-president.

SECRETARY ELDREDGE: Group VIII.

E. S. SCHENCK, of New York: At the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia an example of unanimity was shown which I think it would be well for us to emulate here, and so we second Mr. DeRidder's nomination.

THE PRESIDENT: The eight groups have all endorsed the nomination of Mr. DeRidder for vice-president. Has any member any further suggestion to make? Hearing no suggestions, I declare Mr. J. H. DeRidder our candidate for vice-president.

Next in order is the nomination of candidates for treasurer.

The secretary called the various groups, no nominations being made by the first three groups.

SECRETARY ELDREDGE: Group IV.

W. I. TABER, of Herkimer (Group IV): I believe I may be pardoned if I place in nomination for the position of treasurer of this association Mr. J. F. Thompson, of the Seaboard National Bank, of New York. We have heard of the good work that has been done by Group VI. Various of its members have brought before us the fact that they are all jolly good fellows, and have splendid times and are doing good work. I believe they are, and I believe the association will be honored by selecting from that group its president. Group VIII has the largest membership in the State, and we country bankers all carry funds in the city of New York, and I believe with the funds already in the hands of the city bankers we can safely trust the mite that is in the treasury of the New York State Association. Group IV has the present treasurer, and that group is still alive and is doing work. It extends from the Canadian border to Chenango county and from Auburn to a few miles east of Utica. You notice I do not say to the Canadian border or to Auburn, because none of us ever expects to go to either of those places, but I think the association will be served well and will be honoring itself by electing as its treasurer the gentleman I have named.

SECRETARY ELDREDGE: Group V.

E. T. JOHNSON, of Glens Falls: Group V seconds the nomination of Mr. J. F. Thompson for Treasurer.

SECRETARY ELDREDGE: Group VI.

T. ELLWOOD CARPENTER, of Mt. Kisco: On behalf of Group VI, I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Mr. Thompson.

SECRETARY ELDREDGE: Group VII.

H. B. COOMBE, of Brooklyn: With great pleasure we in Group VII second Mr. Thompson's nomination.

SECRETARY ELDREDGE: Group VIII.

E. S. SCHENCK, of New York: We are still very modest, and we are willing the other groups shall have the offices provided we hold the money.

THE PRESIDENT: Are there any further nominations for treasurer? If not, I declare Mr. J. F. Thompson, of the Seaboard National Bank, New York city, our candidate for the office of treasurer for the ensuing year.

Next in order is the calling of the roll for nominations for secretary.

The secretary called the various groups, and no names were presented by any of them.

LEO SCHLESINGER, of New York: Is there anything in the rules of the association that prevents us from renominating the present very efficient secretary?

THE PRESIDENT: My recollection is that the by-laws provide that no officer shall succeed himself.

SECRETARY ELDREDGE: That is right.

THE PRESIDENT: If it were not for that I would take great pleasure in recommending the renomination of our present secretary.

C. F. VAN INWEGEN, of Port Jervis: In the absence of any nomination for the office of secretary, and inasmuch as we must nominate some one to take Mr. Eldredge's place, I nominate Mr. B. W. Wellington, of Corning.

E. A. GROESBECK, of Albany, seconded the nomination.

The convention then took a recess until the afternoon.

Previous to the calling of the convention to order for the afternoon session the New York Banks' Glee Club sang several selections.

THE PRESIDENT: The first order of business this afternoon is reports from committees. I would call upon Mr. Charles Adsit to read the report of the special committee on bank taxation.

REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON BANK TAXATION.—BY CHARLES ADSIT.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—On behalf of your taxation committee I beg to submit the following report:

The first statistical table on bank taxation was made by Group III, in 1897, covering the year 1896, and gave the capital, surplus and profits of all the banks in that group, the amounts of the assessments on stock and real estate, the percentage so assessed, the total amounts of taxes paid, the total real estate and personal property assessed in each village or city, and the percentage of the total personal tax paid by the banks in each place, and we were astonished to find that the banks were paying from twenty-six per cent. to 76.4 per cent. of the total personal tax of their respective towns. This table was found so interesting and useful that our association in 1898 ordered the collection of reports for a similar table covering the whole State for the year 1897. The time and labor required to collect these figures, tabulate them by groups, and calculate all the percentages, etc., was so great that no later effort has been made in that direction; but, as there has been no great change in the local rates of bank taxation during the past two years, these tables are as valuable for purposes of comparison as if made last year.

Our last convention at the Thousand Islands was given up to the taxation question, and the methods of Pennsylvania, which are a lifetime ahead of our own, were ably presented and explained by Mr. Eastman and Judge McPherson, the greatest experts of that State. The result of this study of the subject was the adoption of a resolution ordering the appointment of a taxation committee of nine "to take up before the State officials the subject of taxation of banks with a view of relieving them of the unjust burden now imposed." President Brewster at that time made me chairman of the committee, but it was not completed until October owing to my absence. After all my work with the statistics of bank taxation, it seemed so perfectly clear to my mind that the interests of the trust companies were identical with those of the banks, that before calling a meeting of the committee I asked the opinion and advice of some prominent members of our association in regard to requesting the trust companies to appoint a conference committee of three to meet an equal number of our men

and investigate the matter thoroughly and on its merits, instead of continuing the old fight. The idea met with favor, but instead of selecting some prominent New York banker, as was proposed, to broach the subject to the Presidents of the trust companies, they put the experiment on me. It seemed to me ridiculous to send an inexperienced country banker on such an errand and very like the heroic plan of teaching a boy to swim by throwing him into deep water, with a strong probability that he would stay there; but my friends were positive, and the work began by calls on the Presidents of the oldest and largest trust companies of the city and other prominent trust company officials.

You may remember that General Barnes said in his speech last July: "It is an old saying that figures cannot lie, but it has also been demonstrated that 'any liar can figure.'" Bearing this in mind, I have been careful to make no statement unless able to verify its accuracy, and when the figures are fairly examined they prove our case to any unprejudiced business man.

Smarting under the recollection of the former misunderstood efforts of our association in regard to the taxes of the trust companies, it was to be expected that their officials would not give a banker emissary very cordial receptions, in fact some of them were distinctly chilly, while others were clearly illuminated by verbal fireworks. It was not necessary to argue about ancient history, but to wait patiently until the remarks were finished and then state that we had a new plan based on that of Pennsylvania, which was the assessment of four mills on the dollar on capital, surplus and profits, that is, book value, and that this tax when paid exempted the banks from all other State and local taxes, except those on real estate and United States taxes, which were not changed. The plan was so manifestly fair and such a great improvement on our own, and the uniform assessment rate was so important, that the officials became interested in it and promised to look into it on its merits, and that was all we needed, because the figures will do the rest.

After the first shock, with one exception, the trust company officials have treated me with the greatest kindness and have shown a real interest in our work.

In October, it was explained to me that whatever position might be taken by a prominent President would have the approval of the other older trust companies, and since that time he has been inflicted with my visits, and his unvarying kindness, interest and good advice have won my hearty respect and gratitude.

The first meeting of our taxation committee was held in New York in November, when the subject was fully discussed and a sub-committee of four was appointed to appear before the joint tax committee and present our case, and also learn whether we were to prepare a bill for action at Albany. On December 11, at 10 A. M., Senator Persons, Hon. F. H. Hamlin and I (Mr. Mott, of Oswego, being detained by sickness) were called before the joint tax committee and had a long and lively session lasting till 3 P. M. I read them a statement of our case with official taxation figures, and Messrs. Persons and Hamlin did great work in the examination and discussion which followed. Senator Higgins had collected many figures and had made estimates which were very close to our own. They admitted the justice of our claims for relief, but gave us no idea of their plans, beyond asking us our opinion on several schemes and propositions. Our statement to the joint tax committee was as follows:

STATEMENT TO THE JOINT TAX COMMITTEE.

"It is very easy to make the statement that the banks of New York State are more heavily taxed, in proportion to their profits and their capital invested, than any other class of business or manufacturing enterprise, and I am becoming accustomed to the unbelieving smile with which this absolute truth is generally received, even by bankers themselves who have not investigated the subject. During the past two years our bankers' association has gathered statistics from State and National banks representing 91.2 per cent. of the banking capital of this State, which show an amazing condition of things in the present system of bank taxation.

The other statistics are from the official reports of our State Banking Department and the Comptroller of the Currency, so they are all accurate and reliable, and they contain no guesses nor estimates.

The first important fact shown by the abstract of the reports of the banks, is that there is no fixed rule in this State for the taxation of banks, and the matter is left to the judgment or lack of judgment of the local assessors; and, that they generally help their friends and hit their enemies is plainly proven by the returns, which show assessments on capital, surplus fund and undivided profits ranging from ten per cent. in the lowest place to 119.4 per cent. in the highest, with all possible variations between these extremes. Such a condition of affairs is radically wrong in the government of a civilized State. The capital, surplus and profits of the banks in this State in 1897 amounted to more than 217 millions of dollars, and over 198 millions are represented in these reports.

In 1897 these banks paid more than three and one-half millions in taxes, which is over 1¾

per cent. on their capital, surplus and profits. The trust companies, representing over eighty-eight millions, paid in the same year but $312,786.23 for taxes, which is about one-third of one per cent. In other words, in the year 1897 the banks of New York State were taxed at a rate more than five times greater than the trust companies. We might, perhaps, bear this tax imposition with patient resignation if our earnings were up to the popular inflated idea of banking profits, but we all know to our sorrow that this is one of the common beliefs in which the public is sadly mistaken.

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency (pages 455-459) compiled from the sworn dividend returns of the three hundred and twenty-five National banks in the State of New York, for the year ending September 1, 1897, shows the following remarkable ratio of net earnings to capital and surplus. For the whole State, the average net earnings were 5.51 per cent.; for the cities of New York, Brooklyn and Albany, containing fifty-nine National banks, the ratio was 6.16 per cent., and for the two hundred and sixty-six National banks outside of these three cities the average net earnings were only 3.55 per cent. of capital and surplus. Please bear in mind that at this time these banks were paying an average annual tax of 1¾ per cent. on capital and total surplus, which meant for the country banks half the amount of their net profits. In other words, these banks paid $50 taxes for every $100 they earned for their stockholders.

There is a very widespread opinion that the privilege of depositing United States bonds and issuing circulating notes on their security is a source of great profit to National banks, but the following figures computed by the Actuary of the Treasury Department show that earnings on this item are very small. At the prices of bonds, October 31, 1898, his calculations show the net profit per annum on circulation, supposing a bank can lend it all at six per cent., to be as follows:

Taking the old two per cent. bonds, three per cent. bonds, four per cent. bonds of 1907, four per cent. bonds of 1925 and five per cent. bonds of 1904, the average net profit per annum on all the bonds was .519, or about one-half of one per cent. The average profit on the same bonds October 31, 1899, being but .336 per cent., or about one-third of one per cent. As proof that the banks do not find circulation profitable, we find that the 326 National banks in this State have $83,664,940 capital, which would allow them to issue ninety per cent., or $75,298,446 in circulating notes, while in fact they issue but $33,777,900 (less than forty-five per cent. of the amount allowed). They would surely issue the other forty-one and a half millions if the transaction would pay.

Country banks, generally, take out the full limit of circulation, while the large city banks, who figure closely on their business, issue but few circulating notes.

As a rule, a definite example is more convincing than any amount of general statements, so I take the liberty of quoting the actual figures from my own city and bank, believing them to be typical of the smaller cities and villages of this State and of the average country banks. Our assessors are probably about like the ordinary men occupying the position throughout the State; perhaps a little better, but that is faint praise.

Our bank has $100,000 capital and $91,000 surplus and profits and during the year ending June 30, 1899, we paid taxes as follows:

United States taxes	$1,742.09
City tax (rate $13 per $1,000)	1,334.86
School tax (rate $6.81 per $1,000)	699.08
State and county tax, $6.80 per $1,000	698.02
Outside real estate	176.82
Total	$4,650.87

which amounts to 4.65 per cent. on capital, or 2.43 per on book value of stock.

Permit me to give you the exact figures of the assessments on personal property from the Hornellsville city tax-roll of 1897, the period covered by the bank abstracts. Please remember that these remarkable figures refer to personal property only and have nothing to do with real estate, and if you will watch them carefully, you will see that the women of our city have almost as good ground for complaint as the banks.

The total amount of 'personal' assessed was		$416,353
Of this there was assessed on the banks		262,353
Leaving for all the rest of the city		$154,000
Of this the women paid on	$60,000	
All the merchants and manufacturers on	50,500	
And the men individually on	43,500	$154,000

So the banks paid 63.01 per cent., the women 14.41 per cent., the merchants and manufacturers 12.13 per cent., and the men 10.45 per cent., of the personal property tax of our little city of 12,000 people.

Now permit to read to you extracts from the laws of the United States and of New York State on the assessment of bank shares, and then see if you can reconcile them with the figures just given.

Section 5,219 of the National Banking Act says: 'The taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens.' Section 24 of Article 2 of Chap. 24 of the General Laws of the State of New York says: 'The assessment and taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is made or assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of this State.'

Please understand distinctly that the banks do not ask that the assessments on other personal property be increased, but they do ask emphatically and earnestly that their own assessments be made according to the laws of the nation and State as they now stand on the statute books, or at least somewhere in that neighborhood, which is not now the case. In other words, they ask for fair play and decent treatment. No competent person believes that the $154,000 remaining after deducting the assessments of the banks, represents even ten per cent. of the personal property of our city and therefore, according to the law, the banks should not be assessed at more than than ten per cent. of the book value of their stock, while in fact they are assessed at about sixty-three per cent.

Let me add the testimony of the Comptroller of the State who declares that 'study and observation convince him that not more than three per cent. of personal property in the State is assessed.' (Annual Report of the Superintendent of Banks for 1899, page 27.) The Report of the Tax Committee of 1871, of which Hon. David A. Wells was chairman, has this quotation on the title-page: 'I insist that a people cannot prosper whose officers either tell or work lies. There is not an assessment roll made out in this State that does not tell and work lies.' It is a sad fact that they have grown worse with years, especially towards the banks, until the burden is now becoming unbearable. Do you wonder that the banks of New York State feel aggrieved? Don't you think they have a right to ask that the taxation laws of this State be amended in such a way that our banks may be put upon an equal footing with those of Pennsylvania, our greatest competing State, and that they be as well treated as other branches of business? This is all they ask.

I read a quotation the other day which impressed me deeply. The author's name was not given, but he was possibly a banker who had recently been interviewed by the assessors. It read as follows: 'There is such a thing as confiscation by taxation.'

The present system in this State comes perilously near the dead line, and unless some relief is granted there will be changes by many banks. As matters now stand the banks of the large cities will naturally become trust companies, and the banks in the villages and smaller cities will do business as private bankers, rather than have one-third of their profits absorbed by taxation. It would seem a wise policy for the lawmakers of this State to modify the burden now borne by the banks and keep them under the State and National organizations rather than drive them to change to systems in which the restrictions and safeguards for the protection of the public are not so many nor so strong. In the case of our own bank, we could do just as much business as private bankers as we now do as a National bank, could pay the largest personal tax in our city and still save for ourselves three-quarters of the amount of our present taxes. Our idea would be to pass a law covering the following points:

Make the rate four mills on the dollar, which is the Pennsylvania bank tax rate on capital, surplus and undivided profits of National and State banks and trust companies, and let the assessments and payments be made as at present, changing only the rate, and have the proper proportion of this tax paid by the localities of the State. No other State or local taxes to be paid and no exemptions or reductions to be allowed. Real estate to be taxed where located, in addition. All United States taxes to remain as at present.

If Savings banks deposits are to be taxed one-eighth of one per cent. per annum, as has been suggested, all deposits below $500 to be exempt.

Such a law would place all these classes of financial institutions on nearly uniform footing and would give them a fair chance in competition with those of Pennsylvania and at the same time bring in more revenue than is now collected from these sources.

Please do not think that this change would 'cut off two-thirds of the banks' taxes,' as has been foolishly stated, for the reduction would not apply to the United States taxes nor to the tax on real estate, and besides, it would do away with all 'swearing off' by stockholders, which is now allowed. It would leave the banks still to pay a higher rate of taxation than any other branch of business, but they would gratefully receive even this moderate slice of justice.

Any effort to place the taxation of banks and trust companies on an equal basis, under the Pennsylvania plan, should naturally receive the hearty support and co-operation of the trust companies, as it would only moderately raise their present average tax, would settle the rate permanently and reasonably, and also do away with the usual annual contest at Albany.

The consummation of this plan would give to the banks relief to which they are justly entitled. Please allow us to commend it to your serious and careful consideration."

On December 21 I was called before the joint tax committee with all data and was put under oath and thoroughly examined by Senators Stranahan and Higgins on all important figures in the statement just read, until they were satisfied with its accuracy. After the examination, which lasted over two hours, they asked how we would like the Pennsylvania rule with the rate one per cent. We said the rule was all right, but the rate was altogether too high. Senator Persons joined in the objection, but they seemed decided on the rate, so we asked for another hearing before the completion of the bill, in order that we might have opportunity to gather reports from a number of banks to show the effect of the proposed plan on their taxation, as compared with the amounts paid last year. Blanks were sent to banks in different parts of the State, and the answers showed that the average reduction of their taxes would be but 12½ per cent. instead of about 30 per cent. as the joint committee had estimated. After tabulating these reports, I went to Albany January 11, taking the banks' letters and statements, and with the able help of Mr. Groesbeck, made a strong effort to have the rate placed at seven mills, half way between their one per cent. and the Pennsylvania rate, but after two hours' argument raised to eight mills, and finally asked for a seven-mills rate for banks in the smaller cities and villages, on the ground that their banks have not the earning capacity of those in the larger cities. Chairman Stranahan finally said he admitted the justice of our claims and the accuracy of our figures, but they had not a dollar to deduct, if they furnished the revenue required from their committee, so the one per cent. rate must stand.

This rate is entirely too high, in comparison with the bank rate of Pennsylvania or with other personal property rates in our own State, but we will have to make the best of it.

In company with some other members of our sub-committee, I attended all the hearings on the new tax bills before the joint committees on taxation and retrenchment at Albany, and the principal opposition came from the Savings banks, whose representatives made a very lively fight, but failed to convince the committees that they deserved to escape taxation when other banking institutions are not allowed to do so. There has been a great deal said in the papers about making the poor borrower pay the proposed mortgage tax, but it is a remarkable fact that only the lenders appeared at the hearings to oppose the bill.

The last public hearing at Albany was for those in favor of the tax bill, and by request of Chairman Stranahan I then made a short statement before the joint committees, from which the following is an extract:

"I believe I voice the sentiment of our committee in saying that we favor the bill and accept the one per cent. rate, because it is the first step towards a uniform bank tax rate in this State in fifty years, and not because it is what we asked for, nor what we expected, nor what we want, nor what we deserve."

After the public hearings, the tax bill was amended in several respects to meet some of the objections raised, and it was generally believed that it would pass in its improved form, until the amendment exempting securities bearing less than four per cent. interest was forced into it. This was its death-blow, as the grangers, who had been its ardent supporters, immediately swung to the opposition side, with many other friends of the bill. Strong efforts were made by Senator Stranahan and others to cut out the obnoxious amendment and pass the bill, as the Governor had refused to sign it unless this could be done, but this action was impossible and the bill failed to become a law. A *post mortem* would doubtless result in this verdict. "Killed by politics." A few days before the vote was taken, when things for the first time began to look blue, our committee prepared three bills with the intention of waiting for the final result on the Stranahan bill, and, in case of its defeat, then trying to pass a bill to equalize the tax rate between the banks and trust companies. The first bill was the first section of the Stranahan bill covering banks and trust companies, with the few changes in wording made necessary by its separation from the mortgage tax section. The second was an entirely new bill; and the third was the present banking tax law with the words "trust companies" inserted; and all provided for taxation at one per cent., as proposed.

Supt. Kilburn approved of the last as the most likely to pass, being only an amendment of the existing law, but he considered it an impossibility to pass any of them so late in the session. We first submitted the plan to the chairman of the joint tax committee, feeling that good faith demanded such action on our part, but he was not then convinced that his bill was condemned to death, so he opposed our plan with heat and vigor. We spent two days in Albany investigating the subject carefully, but could find no encouragement among our friends in regard to passing our bill so near the end of the session, when everything seemed to be rush and confusion. I then went to New York to consult the clearing-house committee and some of our prominent members, and the conclusion was that it would be better to let the matter rest for another year rather than trouble and perhaps antagonize our friends by forcing a new bill on them when they were already overwhelmed with their other work, and when

there was no reasonable chance of success. Our consideration seems to be appreciated and our friends will probably be good to us next year. It is very aggravating to have a measure like the equalizing of the tax rate of banks and trust companies killed by political differences, when it has no politics in it, and is admitted to be both just and reasonable. As proposed, it is simply an agreement between the two classes of financial institutions to accept the one per cent. rate on capital, surplus and undivided profits, as provided in the Stranahan law, and a careful computation shows that the banks and trust companies would pay $1,180,554 more tax on their stock under the proposed plan than they are now paying. In other words, for the sake of peace and to secure a uniform rate throughout the State, they are willing to pay an annual premium of more than a million dollars—their United States and real estate taxes remaining as at present.

In all the hearings at Albany and in all the discussions in the papers there have been no objections raised against our part of the bill, and it seems that the public can have no wish to interfere in a settlement between the parties, which contemplates no reduction in the aggregate tax, but on the contrary a large increase. Our committee is, of course, disappointed at our failure this year, but we do not feel that we have worked in vain. It takes an immense amount of educational work to convince people that the banks are being unjustly taxed, but the facts and figures are conclusive and the work begins to tell. The average man does not intend to oppress the banks, but he has a vague idea that the banks own their deposits instead of storing them for the use and convenience of the public, and are therefore so rich that they can afford to pay nearly all the personal taxes of their respective communities, and the assessors apparently act on the same theory.

Now we must keep the facts and figures before the people until they are generally understood, if we ever hope for relief from our present heavy burdens. The Civic Federation has done good work in that line, and we hope it will continue its efforts. Another hopeful sign is the attitude of the oldest and largest trust companies, who are heartily in favor of the proposed plan, although they agree with us in considering the one per cent. rate too high. A few of the new companies are still unconverted, but as they propose a conference to investigate the figures, they will probably be convinced. As one of the Presidents said, "He must be a very stupid trust company official who cannot see the value of this plan of assessment."

The joint tax committee consists of three Senators and four Assemblymen and is non-partisan. It was made to raise 12½ millions extra revenue and has done earnest and faithful work. Its report is unanimous and it expected that the bill would be passed. I have said very little about the mortgage-tax section of the bill, as it is not so important to the banks and trust companies, and because it is too large a subject to undertake at this time. It has been considered carefully for months by the joint tax committee, and our experience with this committee leads us to believe that there must be good reasons for its length. Chairman Stranahan and Senator Higgins have been the active working members, and I gladly bear witness to their thorough manner of investigating our case and to the fair-minded and courteous treatment we have received from them at all times.

If a similar bill becomes a law next winter, it will unite the banks and trust companies of this State on a uniform rate, and I hope that mutual interests may develop mutual respect, confidence and friendship, so that these two great classes of financial institutions may unite in double harness for a steady pull, which will gradually bring the rate of taxation down to the level of our great competitor and neighbor, Pennsylvania, where it rightfully belongs.

Owing to the size of our committee and the expense of bringing them together, and to the fact that our bill was taken by the joint tax committee and incorporated with their mortgage tax bill, we have held but two full meetings during the year, and the work has naturally fallen largely on the sub-committee of four and on Mr. Groesbeck the member from Group V. To all these gentlemen I wish to express my grateful appreciation of their hearty and active assistance and support in response to every call. Although our committee failed to secure the desired result, the failure was not caused by want of honest effort, and the members deserve your thanks. As for myself, as chairman, I ask and expect the Chinese treatment. When an officer fails to carry out an order, no explanations are desired, but his head is promptly cut off and a successor is selected whose head is expected to contain more useful stuffing.

The President: If there are no objections the report of this committee will be received and filed. A little later in the afternoon I would like to say something to you in regard to the committee.

I take great pleasure in saying to you that we have present the Hon. F. D. Kilburn, Superintendent of the New York State Banking Department, and he is prepared to address us.

ADDRESS OF HON. F. D. KILBURN.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—I wish to express my deep appreciation for having been invited here to-day. I have attended several meetings of the New York State Bankers' Association, and I have always learned something which was of use to me, and I have enjoyed the meeting here to-day—that part of it which I have been able to attend, and I am sorry beyond the power of expression that I cannot stay here to witness and take part in the remaining festivities of the occasion; but I must return to Albany on account of some official duties there.

I do not expect to say anything to-day which will be of any great interest to you, because it is hard work for a banker to talk to bankers and say anything that is new or perhaps interesting, but I have chosen as my theme "Practical Banking," thinking that I might perhaps make some suggestions in that line that would be a hint possibly to the bankers that hear it.

The object of this association, as I understand, is not to discuss the science of finance, nor perhaps the theories underlying our modern system of banking. At any rate it is not my purpose to-day to enter upon any discussion of this kind, but to outline a few points which long experience has shown to be important in the practical management of a bank.

IMPORTANCE OF A STABLE CURRENCY SYSTEM.

A condition of supreme importance, both to the bank and the people, the Government is under obligation to provide and maintain that every form of money be kept always at parity with the basic money or coin of ultimate redemption, and that this money be that which the civilized world employs and recognizes as the best. There can no more be two standards or measures of value of a nation's medium of exchange than there can be two measures of length or of quantity. Business cannot buy any one measure to-day unless guaranteed that the same measure will obtain when it is ready to sell to-morrow. It cannot pay gold in the harvest field or to operatives in the factory if there be danger that it may be forced to accept a depreciated coin or irredeemable paper in the market. It demands certainty upon which to base its transactions, and if it is to prosper and enjoy equality of opportunity with the enterprise of other nations in reaching out to gain a share in supplying the world's wants, it must not be fettered by an inferior currency. The world accepts gold as the standard money. Experience has approved it the most convenient for this purpose, the safest and the most stable in value of metals. We may advantageously use paper and silver to the degree that the interchangeability of all may be maintained with certainty, but no farther. Your bank bills depend for redemption upon the Government bonds, and thus are safe because no bond has ever been redeemed except in gold when its owner so demanded. Construe the contract to make the bonds payable in silver, and that instant the parity of our various kinds of money would be destroyed. The banker whose honor is treasured beyond the riches in his vaults, and to whom the apprehension of a panic is nerve-trying and terrorizing, cannot but be a sound-money advocate. He knows that his own safety depends upon the maintenance of the uniformity in value of all the forms of money he handles, and he knows also that there can be no prosperity without confidence or confidence without just grounds upon which it may build. The first and the fundamental requirement for practical banking is, therefore, that the country's financial system be sound and in accord with that of all the other enlightened countries of the world, based in short upon the gold dollar as its standard of value.

STATE SUPERVISION OF BANKING.

Giving the banking institutions the measure of endorsement and certificate of safety which resides in official authorization to do business and in the assurance of official supervision, and extending to their stockholders the benefit of a limited liability, the State properly reserves the right to impose restrictions for safeguarding the public interest. Dividends may not be declared until fixed percentages of earnings shall have been carried to surplus; no liability beyond prescribed ratios to capital and surplus must be permitted to any individual corporation or interest; a percentage of deposits must be held in lawful money as a reserve, and if the bank be one of issue the security it must give for the protection of the bill holder against possible loss is fixed and adequate. These requirements it is the province of official supervision to enforce, and it ought to be the policy of the banks to obey scrupulously. There is not one of them which is not a prerequisite to safe and successful banking, and hence necessary for the protection of the public against possible losses and consequent derangement of business and serious individual misfortune and hardship.

RELATION OF BANKS TO THE COMMUNITY.

The practical banker is the one to whom we look for the successful administration of our banking institutions. He more than any other is acquainted with the fallacies and errors which the mere theorist, simply because of his lack of experience with the practical, is apt to

utter and commit. The suggestions which I have to offer apply more particularly perhaps to localities outside the great banking centre of the city of New York, but are applicable in a greater or less degree wherever banks exist.

The relation between a bank and the community in which it is located ought to be cordial. The bank should be so conducted that the community will feel that it is a public benefit and a factor in the progress and growth of the place. A good understanding ought to exist between the bank and its customers, and one of the most important things in the management of a bank is to make its customers appreciate that the loans made to them are for their benefit and accommodation, and that it is necessary for them to secure the bank beyond question. The impression is altogether too widespread that a man who borrows money from a bank is conferring a favor upon the bank, and that the question of security or the kind of paper which shall be given for the loan must be left to the discretion and judgment of the borrower. When a bank loans money there ought to be no question about the kind of security it shall receive, and the customer should be made to remember that he cannot borrow money from his bank unless he gives for it paper or collateral which at the time at least is considered by the bank as absolutely safe. The evil to which I refer exists more largely in country towns than in the large centres. The system adopted in our large cities, and especially in the city of New York, is perhaps as good as human ingenuity can make it. Collateral is scrutinized very closely. Paper is taken upon the basis that the bank has the money to loan and that the paper offered is good beyond question. This is the general rule. There may be exceptions, of course, and conditions which will make it advisable for a bank to take into consideration other things than those which I have named. Comparatively very little paper goes to protest in the city of New York. The customers who borrow money there are made to comprehend that they are expected to pay when their paper is due. This is hardly the rule throughout the State and in the smaller places, and especially in farming communities. Borrowers in these places have an idea that it makes no difference whether their paper is paid upon the day it is due or not. They are used to methods more lax. The hard-and-fast rules which prevail and are absolutely necessary to the conduct of large institutions located in the larger cities of the State, are not enforced, and perhaps they are not so necessary in the smaller localities; and yet you will find that the banks which are the most successful are those which scrutinize with the most care the paper they take, have the least amount of past-due paper, and which are not afraid to have a goodly amount of their deposits on hand in their vaults rather than take such loans as high rates of interest and anxiety to loan and to earn sometimes lead bank officers into making.

The practical banker should be acquainted not only with the financial standing of his customers, but also with their necessities. I do not mean to suggest by this that he shall from the borrower's standpoint, but that he should know in all important cases what the money is for and what is to be done with it, and if by chance it is to be invested in some speculative venture or precarious undertaking the outcome of which is exceedingly problematical, and which perhaps may result disastrously and possibly in the ruin of the would-be borrower, the loan should be refused. It may not always be possible for a banker to ascertain all that may be necessary to guide him in the exercise of good judgment in matters of this kind. If a borrower refuses to give all the information desired and to make a statement of his business and affairs upon which to found credit, it is always safe in such instances to refuse him the loan. No man ought to expect a bank to loan him money unless he is willing to give to the bank that information which will enable it to effect the transaction intelligently and to know, or at least to warrant it in believing, that the loan is safe; and any man who is willing to make an oral statement of his affairs upon which to found his credit ought to be willing to put the statement in writing and sign it.

LOANING MONEY SO AS TO GET IT BACK.

The great central secret and requirement of successful banking is to know how and where to loan money so as to get it back. More failures among banks are caused by bad loans than by all other causes put together. Occasionally we hear of embezzlement and other forms of dishonesty by bankers, and sometimes of a bank failure on account of dishonesty on the part of one or more of its officials. This, however, is the exception. Dishonesty, perhaps, cannot be guarded against entirely. A man whose reputation has always been of the best may, under temptations to which he never before has been subjected, yield and disappoint all the faith that his past life had inspired. So long as humanity exists occasional cases of dishonesty, even among bankers, will occur. It may also be said that while humanity remains fallible bad loans will be made. But this latter evil is not the result of dishonesty, nor in most instances of anything that could not be guarded against. In nine cases out of ten —perhaps ninety-nine out of a hundred—good judgment in making loans will insure success. A man, therefore, in order to be a good practical banker must not only be honest, but he should combine more qualities than are usually found in one man. He must be courteous;

he must be well acquainted with the financial standing and the needs of his customers. He must have the faculty of saying no and making the customer believe he has done him a favor in saying it. He must not be too anxious to have all of his money earning interest. He must not be seduced by the attractiveness of large rates of interest. He must be methodical and do business upon strictly business principles. He must make the community understand that his bank is a good thing, and that it is an accommodation and favor to the customer to allow him to make deposits, and especially to borrow money. It is my opinion that no institution in our State, outside of the Christian church and our common school system, does so much good to so many people as our banking institutions. It may be, and I think it is a fact, that the impression prevails among a great many people, and perhaps among the majority, that banks are greedy corporations, whose only object and purpose and whose only accomplishment is to make money upon the capital invested. Nothing could be wider from the truth. The banking capital in the State of New York as a rule pays a less dividend than investments in almost any other direction. The banks of the State furnish accommodations which if taken away would paralyze business, bankrupt people, and in fact make it impossible substantially to do business. When we consider that at least ninety-five per cent. of all the business of the country is done through the conveniences afforded by banking institutions, we may perhaps realize to some degree the great public benefit which they furnish. No country in the world affords so many facilities of this kind as does ours. The failure of a bank is a public disaster, which should be guarded against by all honorable means known to human ingenuity. The custodians of the people's money should understand that widespread disaster will be the result of failure, and that failure can result, in nine cases out of ten, only from carelessness or dishonesty.

DUTIES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

However, the qualities to which I have referred as necessary in the active management of a bank are not all of the factors which enter into successful banking. A board of directors may be of great help to a bank, or it may be a drag and a hindrance. The law contemplates that a bank director shall know something of the business of the institution with which he is connected. He is placed there for the purpose of guarding the interest of stockholders and depositors, and perfunctory service upon the part of directors is of no earthly good. Men are sometimes elected, because of the supposed influence of their names, who give no attention whatever to the business of the bank with which they are connected. In the long run, I would prefer a man whose name may not, perhaps, be so influential, but who would give to the bank sufficient of his time and judgment to help to make a success. It is too often the case that the business of a bank is known to no one but the President and those who are employed in its active service. The loans of a bank should be known to every director. Frequent examinations on the part of directors should be made. Frequent meetings of the board should be insisted upon and the business of the bank placed before it, and no one should be a director who is not willing to give sufficient of his time to the business of a bank to enable him to acquaint himself with it, and therefore be able to advise intelligently.

PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

The advantage which a bank's deposit account ought to afford is often sacrificed by engagement to pay interest on daily balances. There may be exceptional conditions here and there where a bank is justified in thus bidding for deposits, but they are rare. The great earning power of a bank resides in the deposit fund, and it is a mistaken and unnecessary policy to impair it by offering high rates of interest. With the obligation to carry a reserve, with the losses which will occasionally occur, however careful a management may be, and with the certainty that at times the loan demand will be slack, the rate of interest which a bank can pay on general deposits and still make a profit on them must be low, if indeed it can afford to pay any at all. The bank which has had, perhaps, the greatest success of any in this country has held inflexibly to the rule throughout its existence of three-quarters of a century not to pay interest on deposits, and its example is one which it would be wise for others to follow. The public needs the banks as depositories, and derives enough of accommodation and benefit from the gratuitous incidental services which the banks render in this department to constitute a fair compensation for such use of deposits as the banks enjoy.

This question has, perhaps, created more embarrassment to the banking fraternity than any other. So prevalent is the custom of paying interest on individual deposits that it to-day constitutes, in my opinion, a greater hindrance to successful banking than any other one thing with which bankers have to deal. In some places it is carried to such extremes that it amounts to more than all other expenses put together. The question is a difficult one to solve. It has existed so long and has become so prevalent that the depositors almost generally expect interest, as a matter of course, on daily balances, no matter how insignificant

they may be. During my term of office I have had occasion to call the attention of banks in certain localities to this question, and wherever action has been taken to discontinue the payment of interest or materially to reduce the rate, results have been, without exception, satisfactory. Heroic treatment must be resorted to if a change is effected. Individual attempts will not prove sufficient. United action must be had, and this association can, in my opinion, deal with no more important question.

The policy of paying interest, especially the large percentages, and to the great extent which prevails in some places, works a disadvantage both to the banks and their customers. It decreases the legitimate earning power of a bank, interferes materially with conservative management, and places an institution generally upon a more or less precarious basis. To the borrower it increases rates upon loans and makes it necessary for a bank to resort at least to all legitimate means to increase its income through dealings with its customers. I think I am acquainted with and appreciate the difficulties in the way, and yet I believe that with united effort the payment of interest to individual depositors by banks of discount can be reduced to a reasonable basis, if not entirely abolished, without material loss in deposits and certainly with the result of increasing the net earning power of the bank, and at the same time lessen rates to legitimate borrowers. Perhaps the question may be more difficult of solution in places where trust companies or Savings banks are located, but even here united and determined action will accomplish much. I cannot too strongly advise this association earnestly to consider this matter and attempt its satisfactory solution.

THE ACCUMULATION OF A SURPLUS FUND.

I would like to say something about the policy of banks with reference to the declaration of dividends. I know that I am treading on delicate ground and that many will not agree with me in my view upon this subject, but I believe that in certain cases and under certain circumstances the payment of dividends is one of the greatest obstacles to success that banks experience. It may not be possible to lay down any specific rule by which to be governed, but as a general proposition I insist that all banks would succeed better if they deferred dividends until their surplus equalled their capital. Many hold the mistaken notion that the declaration of a dividend is a tangible evidence of success and strength and that business will be attracted to the bank by such a course, and that, on the other hand, the failure to declare dividends is evidence that the bank is unsuccessful. I would rather have the attractiveness of a large and growing surplus to increase the business of a bank than all the solicitation that may be possible. Men usually will not deposit their money on account of friendship in a bank about whose stability they have any doubt. The ordinarily prudent man will above all things be sure, so far as he can be, that the institution in which he deposits his money is safe. An individual who spends all he earns is pursuing exactly the same course that a bank does which insists upon dividing among its stockholders all of its earnings, and is entitled proportionately to the same credit and consideration. The stockholders lose nothing by allowing the earnings to accumulate and be put into surplus. Their stock increases in value. The earning power of the bank is made greater. The bank becomes more independent, and of course, stronger and less liable to meet with serious trouble. You show me a bank whose policy has been to divide all of its earnings except what the law compels to be carried to surplus, and I will show you a comparatively weak institution which all the time has to struggle for existence and whose promise as to the future is not of the brightest.

BAD DEBTS AS PART OF A BANK'S ASSETS.

I have suggested that without infallibility on the part of its managers a bank will lose more or less money from bad debts. Not only is this the case, but many banks after knowing that debts are bad insist upon carrying them in their assets. By this method they not only deceive their customers and the public and their own stockholders, but they seem to try to fool themselves.

A bad debt, or one which is reasonably so, has no more place in the assets of a bank than blue sky. No bank should hesitate to charge to profit and loss debts which are bad. This may be heroic treatment, you say, and it may so diminish the surplus of a bank as to cause a lack of confidence and perhaps a run upon the institution. If this is to be the result, then I grant you that some other method ought perhaps to be adopted, and the only method I can suggest is that if a bank is paying dividends it stop those dividends until its future earnings are sufficient to repair the losses; or that the stockholders eliminate the bad debts by putting money in their stead.

A statement which does not reflect substantially the true condition of a bank is not only misleading, but in itself it is dishonest, and no President or Cashier or board of directors has the right morally or legally to issue a statement which does not, at least in their opinion, reflect substantially the true condition of the institution.

I do not believe that there is any trouble in conducting banking successfully if the simple

rules to which I have called you attention are observed; but speculative enterprises and chances taken because of large rates of interest, and slipshod methods of doing business, will all sooner or later bring trouble and disaster.

What I have said does not apply to any particular section of the State. It is just as necessary among the large institutions of our State as in the smaller, and until all of the banking fraternity of the State understand, as I believe most of them now do, that the methods to which I have called your attention are necessary to successful banking, we will not have attained to that perfection in the conduct of this business which is not only desirable, but easily possible. This cannot be brought about by legal control and restrictions. The provisions of our banking laws are reasonable and just, and undoubtedly have a great restraining influence, and if obeyed will do much to make banking successful and safe; but no law unaccompanied by judgment and discretion and safe methods can accomplish much; and, therefore, it is not enough that the letter of the law be kept, or perhaps the spirit of it; all the other things to which attention is called must be added in order to bring about that success which I believe is possible to all. We must remember that after all it is, in the main, the money of other people which we are handling, and that while with our own we may do as we please, as bankers we are acting substantially in a fiduciary capacity, and are accountable to our depositors and stockholders.

LOANS TO OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

In this connection, I wonder if it would embarrass any who are present if I were to speak of loans and accommodations to directors, and especially to Presidents and Cashiers. However, let me disclaim any intention to criticise *in toto* loans of this kind. On the contrary, if kept within due bounds, there can be no objection to them. Usually they are the best loans in a bank. But what I refer to, and what I wish to impress upon your attention, is the fact that I have discovered instances where bank funds were being, not unlawfully, but unduly, used in this direction, creating the impression that directors as individuals were borrowing money which they could not have obtained had they not had the power as officials to loan it.

SOUND AND PROSPEROUS CONDITION OF THE BANKS OF THE STATE.

I hope I have not created the impression that I am pessimistic as to the existing conditions of the banks of our State. On the contrary, I have simply called your attention to evils which all should strive to avoid, and to methods and rules of conduct which, in my opinion, it will be profitable to employ.

I congratulate this convention not only upon the condition generally of the banking institutions of our State, which I believe were never in a sounder and more prosperous condition, but also upon the condition of our country, its industrial and commercial prosperity, and the rapid strides we are still making in this direction; and upon the powerful and beneficent influence we exercise in the business and concerns of the world. No class has had more to do in the bringing about of these conditions in our country than its bankers, and in this class New York takes the lead.

H. B. Coombe, of Brooklyn, moved that Superintendent Kilburn's address be printed in pamphlet form and sent to all the members. The motion was seconded by E. A. Groesbeck, of Albany, and was adopted unanimously.

On motion of Leo Schlesinger, of New York, a vote of thanks was extended Superintendent Kilburn for his address, and Mr. Kilburn in return expressed his appreciation of the courtesies shown him.

THE PRESIDENT: Now, to go back to the report of the committe on taxation, I think we should during the sitting of this convention pass a resolution authorizing the incoming president to appoint a committee to carry out the same purposes for which the present committee was appointed. The committee, as I understand it, will expire with the sitting of this convention and there is nothing in the fundamental law of the association to continue such a committee, there must be some direct order of that kind, and in discharging the old committee we should in some permanent way express our appreciation by a vote of thanks not only to the chairman, who has done most of the work, but to every member of the committee. I think no better committee was ever raised for any purpose.

J. B. DUTCHER, of Pawling: How was this committee appointed originally?

THE PRESIDENT: The committee was appointed by the Chair, by direction of the convention held a year ago at Alexandria Bay. The Chair was there authorized

to appoint a committee of which Mr. Adsit should be chairman, and that there should be one member from each group.

MR. DUTCHER: Was that member selected by the groups themselves?

THE PRESIDENT: No; he was selected by the Chair, but the Chair consulted with members of the various groups before making the appointment, as the Chair alone was authorized to appoint the committee, and the committee was appointed after the adjournment of the last annual meeting.

SECRETARY ELDREDGE: It is possible that no one except the president appreciates better what the labors of the committee on taxation have been than the secretary, simply because of the position he occupies and of the knowledge he has of what is going on. I should esteem it a privilege and a very pleasant duty to offer a resolution of our hearty thanks to Chairman Adsit and the other members of the committee for the able manner in which they have educated us on the taxation business during the past year.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Dutcher and was carried.

THE PRESIDENT: Our programme speaks of reports from committees. We have had a report from the standing committee on taxation, and the council of administration made its report in the secretary's report this morning. So that I think there are no other reports to be presented.

On motion of F. B. Schenck, of New York, seconded by Mr. Dutcher, of Pawling, the committee on taxation was continued as heretofore constituted for the ensuing year.

THE PRESIDENT: Next in order is miscellaneous business. I think one of our active, wide-awake members from the far western part of the State would like to say something to you under this head, and I would therefore recognize Mr. Bissell, of Buffalo.

A. D. BISSELL, of Buffalo: I would like to propose the name of Buffalo as the place for holding the convention in 1901. I believe you will all agree with me that it is hardly necessary to present any special argument for holding the convention there at that time. I will say, however, that we will be very happy to entertain our banker friends, and I would like to say also that when they come and visit us we hope they will bring all the money with them that they honestly can.

THE PRESIDENT: Of course, you know that next year Buffalo expects to have a Pan-American Exposition: The United States Government and the Government of the State of New York are both contributing towards that object, and it promises to be a great success. Buffalo is putting into it more than her usual energy, and it would be a very proper recognition of that energy and at the same time a very pleasant experience for the members of this association to meet in Buffalo next year.

Gentlemen, you have heard the motion that the next annual convention of this association be held in the city of Buffalo, and I will add to the motion—at such date as the council of administration shall select. Is that motion seconded?

W. I. TABER, of Herkimer, seconded the motion, and it was carried.

T. ELLWOOD CARPENTER, of Mount Kisco: Mr. President, I have passed up to the secretary a resolution which I would ask to have read at this time.

THE PRESIDENT: The secretary will please read it.

SECRETARY ELDREDGE (reading): *Whereas*, The economic experience of the whole world during recent years has demonstrated that gold furnishes a sufficient and safe basis for values; and

Whereas, The conditions of business and finance demand that the existing basis of value in the United States remain unchanged for the security of invested capital and industrial enterprise;

Resolved, That the passage of the act of March 14, 1900, establishing the single gold standard in law was a step justified by the highest considerations of public honor and private security.

Mr. Carpenter moved the adoption of the resolution, and it was seconded in all parts of the assembly, and adopted.

THE PRESIDENT: The following telegram has been received from the secretary of the American Bankers' Association:

Henry C. Brewster, President New York State Bankers' Association, Saratoga, N. Y.:

The American Bankers' Association extends best wishes to New York State Bankers' Association for successful and profitable meeting. JAMES R. BRANCH, *Secretary.*

Also the following telegram from the vice-president of that association:

New York State Bankers' Association, Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, N. Y.:

Salutations of American Bankers' Association. I regret that I cannot be present in person. ALVAH TROWBRIDGE, *Vice-President.*

Also the following letter from Judge Dexter, President of the Second National Bank, of Elmira, who has been present at all of our conventions, and who, I am sure, we are all sorry is not present with us now:

ELMIRA, N. Y., July 12, 1900.

E. O. Eldredge, Esq., Secretary, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.:

My Dear Eldredge—I write to advise you that I shall not be at the meeting this year. I had made all my plans to attend, but am not feeling well enough to take the journey. As you know I was laid out in May, took a rest, and have been gathering up very nicely. Last week on Thursday night I went to New York, coming back Sunday afternoon, and I found that the journey and the weather tired me out again very badly, and I do not feel it is safe for me to take in the trip to Saratoga and all that will be involved for me in attending.

There is nothing serious the matter with me, but I must have rest.

Remember me to inquiring friends, and express my deep regret at not being present at this annual meeting. Yours very truly, SEYMOUR DEXTER.

I have a letter from the committee on education of the American Bankers' Association as follows:

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 11, 1900.

Henry C. Brewster, Esq., President New York State Bankers' Association, Rochester, N. Y.:

Dear Mr. Brewster—The committee on education of the American Bankers' Association would be glad to have your association appoint a committee of, say, three to co-operate with this committee in its work.

May we ask that you will, at the convention on Friday, bring the matter before your body and have such committee appointed? Yours sincerely,

WILLIAM C. CORNWELL, *Chairman.*
ROBERT J. LOWRY,
HARVEY J. HOLLISTER,
Committee on Education, American Bankers' Association.

I would suggest that the committee be left to the incoming President or the incoming council of administration.

LEO SCHLESINGER, of New York: I think that is a good suggestion, Mr. President.

THE PRESIDENT: If there is no motion to the contrary, we will consider that it is the order of this convention that the appointment of three members of the association to co-operate with the committee on education of the American Bankers' Association is left to the incoming president.

MR. DUTCHER: I would like to make an amendment to that and incorporate with the suggestion, that it be left to the incoming president and the council of administration—associating them with him

There being no objection it was so ordered.

On motion the convention adjourned to meet at the Hotel Sagamore, Lake George, on Saturday, July 14.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION.

THE PRESIDENT: The meeting will come to order. Before proceeding with the remaining business of the convention I understand there is something to be said. Yesterday we passed a stirring resolution in favor of gold and deprecating the use

of silver. To-day, in spite of that good old saying, which bankers know is true, that "speech is silver, but silence is golden," the boys want to do a little talking. I am instructed to call upon our Moses, who is to lead us out from the land of bondage, which is unjust taxation, to the land of promise, which is no taxes and big dividends. So I take pleasure in asking Mr. Adsit to address us.

Remarks by Charles Adsit, of Hornellsville.

Ladies and Gentlemen—This convention yesterday heard Mr. Kilburn state that next to the Christian church and the school the bankers of this country did more good to the community than any other class; but he neglected to make one very important statement, namely, that the communities pay for the Christian church and the schools, but they don't pay the bankers a cent.

The country banker, if he is the right kind of a man, is the friend, the secretary, the general arithmetic man and the all-round servant of the community in which he lives. He does more work for nothing than any other man in it, and for all that work his compensation is always the same—nothing, pile it on.

I want to congratulate the country bankers particularly on being able once a year to escape with their best girls from their drudgery and have a good time at the annual convention of this association. I hope they will persuade all the other country bankers to join in the procession, because the convention habit once acquired is seldom recovered from. If it was not for the fun that he gets on these occasions the country banker would break down.

The country banker is the first man to head a local subscription, and anything his neighbors want done they generally go to him first of all, and then they ask him to cash their drafts without exchange. It is to be hoped that there is some celestial double-entry bookkeeping going on so that when the old country banker finally balances his last year's cash and puts in his vouchers he will find on the other side a balance of happiness and peace that will last him through all eternity.

Now, there is another matter on hand. We must look forward to next year's convention which is to be held in Buffalo. I am not on the committee of arrangements and don't know that I will be, but I want to suggest a little plan. In the first place I want you to go to work and learn that little hymn, "Put Me Off at Buffalo." Then when we reach that city with Commander Bissell at the head of the procession we will march up Main street and out to the Exposition grounds, and if we don't take the pan, our ladies will certainly take the cake.

The President: The Buffalo convention is some time ahead, but still I suppose we would all like to know just what they are going to do with us when we get there, and as we have that brave soldier, General Bissell, with us I think it would be a proper time for him to come forward and tell us about it, and I therefore call upon Mr. Bissell.

Remarks by A. D. Bissell, of Buffalo.

I don't know why I should be called on to say something—I wasn't the man in Brother Rainey's cellar. I suppose there ought not to be any hesitancy on my part in saying a word for our great Exposition and for the city of Buffalo. I do not believe it is necessary for me to say much about the city of Buffalo. I might give you a few figures as to the Pan-American Exposition, which would probably be as interesting as anything I might say.

The Exposition, in our opinion, will be a great success. We have raised in Buffalo $1,800,000 by subscription. We have undertaken an issue of bonds of $2,500,000, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of construction, etc., and these bonds have been subscribed for to the extent of $1,500,000, and, feeling a particular interest in the other bankers of the State, I have induced the authorities to keep that other million for the balance of you. There is no estimate placed on the good that the Exposition is liable to do for the country at large and the international Pan-American countries, but we believe it is liable to wake Buffalo up. A man going through on the train one night said they were snoring there and he thought it was time something was done to rouse the people of Buffalo, and my experience with the ordinary Buffalonian is that if he hears a dollar jingling anywhere he will wake up pretty sharp to get it. It is estimated that the attendance at our fair is going to approximate ten millions of people. That was before I had invited the bankers to go there, and now we will put it at eleven millions.

The President: The last speaker says he was not the man that Rainey found in his cellar. Now, we would like to know what there was in that cellar that induced anybody to go there in the dark, and we would like to know whether they

took it through a straw or used a dipper. I call upon Brother Rainey to tell us about it.

WILLIAM H. RAINEY, of Kinderhook: I told you yesterday all I knew about that cellar business. At last accounts the man was still in the cellar, and as far as I know he has made no further response. If you want to know whether he has anything more to say, why, I think the name of the fellow in the cellar was Bradford Rhodes. Perhaps, if you call out in the dark you may get a further response.

THE PRESIDENT: We should be very glad to hear from Mr. Rhodes if has anything to say for himself on that subject.

MR. DUTCHER: He is sitting right over here in the corner.

THE PRESIDENT: Brother Rhodes, have you anything to say against the base accusation that has been made against you?

BRADFORD RHODES, of Mamaroneck: I am simply over here trying to keep guard over our President-to-be, the cattle-king and banker of Dutchess county, John B. Dutcher. He tried to escape sometime ago, but we lassoed him and here he is. Yesterday our worthy Vice-President Rainey, who was seated down in the pit amongst us common fellows, was called out from his retirement and made to get up on the platform where he belonged, to make a speech; so he has taken this method of getting even with me.

I believe that the incoming president and our entire council of administration will bear me out in prophesying that next year at Buffalo, with all of Group VI there, and an equally large representation from all the other groups of the State, the convention of 1901 will bring together a company of bankers and their friends which will be a credit to the banking interests of the great Empire State, and not be the least among the attractions of the Pan-American Exposition from a practical standpoint. Let us all work together to secure this result. As to-day's meeting is wholly informal, short speeches are in order. My last words are, don't let us wait till next summer but begin to plan now for the convention at Buffalo next July.

THE PRESIDENT: I am told that we have a gentleman with us to-day from that region where it has been said "They do such things and they say such things," and "I won't go there any more"—though I think the most of us feel the other way and we want to go there every time we get a chance. I refer to Mr. Schlesinger, of the Mechanics and Traders' Bank, of New York.

LEO SCHLESINGER: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—I will partly agree with the worthy President when he tried to tell you that they do such things and say such things and all other things, although he has made a slight mistake. If he came from New York he would know that such things are not done on Broadway. It is the Bowery that he evidently referred to.

We have had a very enjoyable time at the convention and we have received a great deal of instructive information. I am a very young bank President—not in age—but I have only had the honor for a very short period. Therefore, this is the first time I have had the pleasure of meeting many of you gentlemen. I came to this convention to learn what I could, and, therefore, you will pardon any errors that I may make here. Since being notified a little while ago that I might be called upon to speak here I have jotted down a few things that I had taken notice of. Yesterday we heard something regarding the up-State or country bankers. Perhaps some may feel offended at being called country bankers, but in the city of New York we term everything from out of town country checks.

The worthy president said yesterday that after hearing the bankers talk at this convention they had as a class risen in his estimation 100 per cent Now, they haven't risen in my estimation a bit. It was something that I expected. I have always been a good Cleveland Democrat as long as Grover Cleveland was at the helm, but since he could not find that his party was equal to the intelligence and

the honesty of himself I have been a pronounced McKinley man, and now I am for McKinley and Roosevelt.

Gentlemen, we cannot lay too much stress upon the paper that Mr. Kilburn presented to us yesterday. It was a grand address. Our little bank pays no dividends. Our stockholders are satisfied to see their surplus grow up. We have followed Mr. Kilburn's advice in that respect. Take the Chemical Bank of New York. Why, it could pay any amount of dividends upon its $300,000 capital. The Fifth Avenue Bank is another example of the advisability of building up a strong surplus. These banks are among the most successful to-day, and the stockholders in time will reap the benefit. I never had the pleasure of meeting the incoming president until this convention. I understand he is Mr. Dutcher of Dutchess. I know one thing that he will not do. He will not make us all Boers. The Glee Club have certainly added a great deal of pleasure to this convention. Were it not for the Glee Club I think we would have had rather a dry convention, except the invitations extended to us by the various springs. You have had a Rainey season for a whole year, and now we are going to have a change. Instead of rain we are going to have Saratoga water—Mr. DeRidder. There is nothing surprising in the fact that Mr. Rhodes was in Mr. Rainey's cellar, as I understand Mr. Rainey is from Kinderhook, and that's the way he hooked it. Gentlemen, I thank you for your attention. I am glad I came to this convention. I have met gentlemen from various parts of the State, and I have learned a good deal, and now I can go back to New York with renewed vigor and can perform my duties in such a way that they will be a benefit to my bank and thus to the business community.

THE PRESIDENT: I have one other name on the list. We have a gentleman here from Long Island that I will call on, and his name is Sammis, of Huntington.

HENRY F. SAMMIS, of Huntington: It is an unusual thing for me to be called out on an occasion like this. Coming as I do from Long Island in this unexpected moment to speak for Long Island is a little larger contract than I can well undertake. But in behalf of the country bankers who have come here from Long Island let me say this. Standing as she does at the gates of the city of New York, surrounded on both sides by two almost unfathomable waters bearing the wealth of all nations to and from the greatest metropolis in the world, who will not say, though she is among those represented by the country bankers, that Long Island is without a peer among all the islands of the sea. With her scenic attractions some of you are familiar. From Brooklyn Bridge to Montauk Point her headlands touch the murmuring waves on every side. Within her wide domain are those fertile plains with their rich alluvial soils, the deposits of old ocean, forming a blooming garden for the feet of man. I know country bankers are an overworked class. It is a wonder that we are able to come together to such a convention as this today.

THE PRESIDENT: Now, I will ask the chairman of each group to hand in the name of his delegate to the convention of the American Bankers' Association in Richmond in October next. Is Group I prepared to name a delegate?

A. D. BISSELL, of Buffalo: I present the name of W. H. Walker, President of the Merchants' Bank, of Buffalo.

THE PRESIDENT: Group II.

A. M. HOLDEN, of Honeoye Falls: C. C. Woodruff, President of the Flour City National Bank, of Rochester.

THE PRESIDENT: Group III.

SECRETARY ELDREDGE: I have pleasure in presenting the name of Mr. Charles Adsit, of Hornellsville.

THE PRESIDENT: Group IV.

W. I. TABER, of Herkimer: M. C. Palmer, President American Exchange Bank, of Syracuse.

THE PRESIDENT: Group V.

E. T. JOHNSON, of Glens Falls: E. A. Groesbeck, Cashier of the National Commercial Bank, of Albany.

THE PRESIDENT: Group VI.

T. ELLWOOD CARPENTER, of Mt. Kisco: Charles F. Van Inwegen, President First National Bank of Port Jervis.

THE PRESIDENT: Group VII.

JAMES M. BRUSH, of Huntington: I present the name of H. Bernard Coombe, of the People's Bank, of Brooklyn.

THE PRESIDENT: Group VIII.

LEO SCHLESINGER: I suggest the name of F. B. Schenck, President of the Mercantile National Bank, of New York.

THE PRESIDENT: There are nine delegates to be eiected—one at large. What is your pleasure in that regard?

SECRETARY ELDREDGE: It is my privilege and pleasure to name, as I think has been our custom heretofore, Hon. Henry C. Brewster, of Rochester, as our delegate at large; and I will put the question. As many as favor the idea that Mr. Brewster shall be the delegate at large will say aye—opposed, no. Carried.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, I thank you. Now the gentlemen who have been named I declare duly elected as our delegates to the American Bankers' Convention. The only remaining business to come before us is the election of the officers nominated yesterday.

On motion of Leo Schlesinger, of New York, the secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the officers who were nominated on the first day.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen—You have named as your officers J. B. Dutcher, of Pawling, for president; J. H. De Ridder, of Saratoga, for vice-president; J. F. Thompson, of New York, for treasurer; B. W. Wellington, of Corning, for secretary; and I hereby declare these gentlemen duly elected. I take pleasure in introducing to the convention Mr. Dutcher, the newly-eleected president of the association.

President-elect Dutcher took the chair and said.

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT DUTCHER.

Mr. Ex-President, Ladies and Gentlemen—You will notice I bring the ladies to the front. They are the bulwark and sheet-anchor of the New York State Bankers' Association. You heard a great deal said yesterday about the energy and enthusiasm about Group VI. Well, they are energetic fellows, but I want to tell you that the ladies of that group are more entitled than are the men to the honor of the progress and aggressiveness that has marked that group.

I desire to thank all of you for the unanimous manner in which you have elected me to this responsible and honorable office, for it is an honor to be elected president of the New York State Bankers' Association, and when I reflect that such men as Cornwell, Cannon, Hepburn, Adsit, and our genial retiring president, Mr. Brewster, have filled this office, I accept the place with many misgivings that I shall not be able to do as well as they have done. But I intend to do the very best I can, and with such able assistants as I am to have—Mr. Adsit, I find, is to be chairman of the committee on taxation, and I take it for granted that the association will give me a council of administration that will be of great help, and with the vice-president and secretary at hand—I think we will be able to get through the year successfully.

I have some very radical views on many questions, particularly on taxation. I do not expect to accomplish all that I would like to see carried out, because I have lived long enough to become convinced that modern reformers do not always succeed in getting everything they want, and I am prepared to take what we can get, and do the best we can with it. I thank you again most heartily for the confidence you have placed in me.

J. H. DE RIDDER: I move that the thanks of this convention be extended to Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask for the royal manner in which they entertained us at

their summer home yesterday, and that the secretary convey the same to them by letter.

The motion was seconded by the retiring president and carried.

On motion of George B. Sloan, the thanks of the convention were tendered to the retiring officers of the association for their services during the past year.

On motion of L. D. Clark, the thanks of the convention were tendered to the New York Banks Glee Club for their entertaining singing during the sessions of the convention.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

LIST OF DELEGATES REGISTERED.

Group I.

A. D. Bissell, Vice-President People's Bank, Buffalo.
T. H. Gethorfer, chief clerk City National Bank, Buffalo.
Frederick Robertson & Co., North Tonawanda.
W. H. Walker, President Merchants' Bank, Buffalo.

Group II.

Henry C. Brewster, President Traders' National Bank, Rochester.
Chas. P. Ford, director Traders' National Bank, Rochester.
Wiliard C. Moore, Banker, Rochester.
Joseph T. Alling, director Flour City National Bank, Rochester.
Chas. W. Bingham, Bingham Bros., Mount Morris.
A. M. Holden, President Bank of Honeoye Falls, Honeoye Falls.
M. S. Sanford, Cashier Geneva National Bank, Geneva.
D. W. Tomlinson, President Bank of Batavia, Batavia.
C. W. Woodworth, Flour City National Bank, Rochester.
Geo. C. Gordon, Asst. Cashier First National Bank, Brockport.

Group III.

Charles Adsit, President First National Bank, Hornellsville.
E. O. Eldredge, Cashier Owego National Bank, Owego.
George R. Williams, President First National Bank, Ithaca.
H. Austin Clark, Vice-President Tioga National Bank, Owego.
W. S. Truman, Cashier First National Bank, Owego.
R. H. Treman, President Tompkins County National Bank, Ithaca.
W. L. Ayer, Vice-President Owego National Bank, Owego.
F. B. Newell, Vice-President First National Bank, Binghamton.
A. J. Parsons, Cashier First National Bank, Binghamton.

Group IV.

G. K. Betts, Cashier American Exchange National Bank, Syracuse.
J. C. Knowlton, President Jefferson County National Bank, Watertown.
Louis J. Clark, Cashier Pulaski National Bank, Pulaski.
George T. Dunham, Cashier Chenango National Bank, Norwich.
W. I. Taber, Cashier Herkimer National Bank, Herkimer.
George Kellogg, Cashier Citizens' National Bank, Fulton.
A. Emerick, President First National Bank, Fulton.
Wm. M. West, President National Hamilton Bank, Hamilton.
George B. Sloan, President Second National Bank, Oswego.
G. J. Mager, President Second National Bank, Cortland.
Chas. A. Peck, Cashier First National Bank, Mexico.
G. W. Hannahs, Cashier Farmers' National Bank, Adams.
J. C. Estelow, Cashier First National Bank, Oxford.
F. C. Barnes, Asst. Cashier Bank of Syracuse, Syracuse.
D. A. Avery, Cashier Second National Bank, Utica.
A. B. French, Cashier National State Bank, Oneida.
A. W. Haslehurst, Cashier First National Bank, Herkimer.

Group V.

J. H. De Ridder, Cashier Citizens' National Bank, Saratoga Springs.
E. T. Johnson, Cashier First National Bank, Glens Falls.

C. Tremper, Jr., Cashier First National Bank, Albany.
E. A. Groesbeck, Cashier National Commercial Bank, Albany.
J. C. Haviland, Cashier Farmers' National Bank, Hudson.
Magues D. Herbs, director Farmers' National Bank, Hudson.
Andrew S. Booth, President Ballston Spa National Bank, Ballston Spa.
Samuel R. Taverner, Cashier Ballston Spa National Bank, Ballston Spa.
G. Pomeroy Keese, President Second National Bank, Cooperstown.
Wm. Minshull, Cashier Adirondack National Bank, Saranac Lake.
Theo. C. Turner, Cashier First National Bank, Cooperstown.
John B. Conkling, director Second National Bank, Cooperstown.
F. W. Hewitt, Cashier Granville National Bank, Granville.
C. B. Thomas, director Citizens' National Bank, Saratoga Springs.
Chas. T. Beach, Cashier National Bank of Sandy Hill, Sandy Hill.
Wm. Wait, Cashier Glens Falls National Bank, Glens Falls.
W. T. Rockwood, Vice-President Citizens' National Bank, Saratoga.
F. N. Mann, Jr., Vice-President Mutual National Bank, Troy.
J. W. Wyman, President Citizens' National Bank, Port Henry.
Wm. L. Howland, President Manufacturers' National Bank, Mechanicsville.
Thos. Kerley, Cashier Ballston Spa National Bank, Ballston Spa.
Ledyard Cogswell, Vice-President New York State National Bank, Albany.
Chas. H. Sabin, Cashier Albany City National Bank.
Chas. N. Harris, Cashier Manufacturers and Merchants' Bank, Gloversville.
J. J. Gallogly, Cashier National Exchange Bank, Albany.
Frank Gilbert, director Manufacturers' National Bank, Troy.
Arthur MacArthur, director Union National Bank, Troy.
James S. Clute, director Manufacturers' Bank, Cohoes.
Leroy Vermilyea, Cashier Manufacturers' Bank, Cohoes.
Eugene Wyman, Cashier Citizens' National Bank, Port Henry.
George R. Wilsdon, Cashier National Bank of Cohoes, Cohoes.
Ralph W. Kirby, Cashier First National Bank, Bainbridge.
E. G. Brownell, Cashier Union National Bank, Schenectady.
W. G. Schermerhorn, President Schenectady Bank, Schenectady.
C. E. Brisbin, Cashier National Bank of Schuylerville, Schuylerville.
A. B. Cobden, Cashier People's Bank, Lansingburg.
W. H. Waterbury, teller Citizens' National Bank, Saratoga Springs.
S. S. North & Co., Unadilla.
Addison E. Curtis, teller Citizens' National Bank, Saratoga Springs.
C. H. Stott, National Hudson River Bank, Hudson.
J. H. Neher, Cashier United National Bank, Troy.
R. M. Medbery, First National Bank, Ballston Spa.
H. A. Brennock, Albany.
F. E. Howe, Cashier Manufacturers' National Bank, Troy.
F. S. Atwell, Cashier First National Bank, Port Henry.
F. W. Kavanaugh, director Manufacturers' Bank, Cohoes.
D. A. Rich, First National Bank, Port Henry.

GROUP VI.

Samuel Hopper, director Central Bank of Westchester County, White Plains.
W. H. Rainey, Cashier National Union Bank, Kinderhook.
David Cromwell, President White Plains Bank, White Plains.
C. W. Bostwick, Cashier National Hudson River Bank, Hudson.
Bradford Rhodes, President First National Bank, Mamaroneck.
Geo. H. Stegman, Citizens' National Bank, Yonkers.
Frank D. Dewey, Cashier First National Bank, Kingston.
Walter F. Haight, Cashier Bank of Millbrook, Millbrook.
T. Ellwood Carpenter, President Mount Kisco National Bank, Mount Kisco.
Chas. F. Van Inwegen, President First National Bank, Port Jervis.
R. H. Birdsall, President First National Bank, Port Chester.
Joseph N. Wilcox, Cashier First National Bank, Port Chester.
Jesse Lantz, Cashier Bank of Mount Vernon, Mount Vernon.
J. T. Smith, President First National Bank, Fishkill.
J. B. Dutcher, President National Bank of Pawling, Pawling.
J. W. Elseffer, director First National Bank, Red Hook.
G. A. Ferguson, Cashier Westchester County National Bank, Peekskill.
Q. Y. Verplanck, Central Bank of Westchester County, White Plains.

Edward Elsworth, President Fallkill National Bank, Poughkeepsie.
Floy M. Johnston, director Fallkill National Bank, Poughkeepsie.
H. W. Myers, Fallkill National Bank, Poughkeepsie.
Helmus W. Barratt, director First National Bank, Poughkeepsie.
R. G. Brewer, Cashier First National Bank, Mamaroneck.

Group VII.

Henry J. Oldring, President Mechanics and Traders' Bank, Brooklyn.
E. M. Davis, Cashier Port Jefferson Bank, Port Jefferson.
Chas. A. Sackett, Vice-President North Side Bank, Brooklyn.
F. A. Overton, Cashier Patchogue Bank, Patchogue.
S. W. Conklin, director Patchogue Bank, Patchogue.
H. Bernard Coombe, director People's Bank of Brooklyn, Brooklyn.
Wm. G. Miller, director Freeport Bank, Freeport.
John J. Randall, President Freeport Bank, Freeport.
Stephen M. Randall, director Seventeenth Ward Bank, Brooklyn.
E. A. Walker, President Seventeenth Ward Bank, Brooklyn.
Stephen M. Griswold, President Union and Hamilton Bank, Brooklyn.
W. H. Webster, Cashier Seventeenth Ward Bank, Brooklyn.
James N. Brush, President Bank of Huntington, Huntington.
Henry F. Sammis, director Bank of Huntington, Huntington.
D. N. Gay, Cashier Glen Cove Bank, Glen Cove.
Frank A. Kline, Cashier First National Bank, Port Jefferson.

Group VIII.

Edwin S. Schenck, President Hamilton Bank, New York city.
J. T. Thompson, Cashier Seaboard National Bank, New York city.
D. H. Pierson, Cashier Manhattan Company, New York city.
H. Chapin, Jr., Cashier National Bank of North America, New York city.
Charles Rohe, Vice-President West Side Bank, New York city.
Chas. F. Bauerdorf, West Side Bank, New York city.
Wm. T. Cornell, Cashier Lincoln National Bank, New York city.
H. B. Fonda, Assistant Cashier National Bank of Commerce, New York city.
W. B. Keyser, Assistant Cashier National Bank of the Republic, New York city.
Albert H. Wiggin, Asst. Cashier National Park Bank, New York city.
Samuel S. Campbell, Assistant Cashier Merchants' National Bank, New York city.
B. H. Fancher, Assistant Cashier Fifth Avenue Bank, New York city.
F. K. Keller, Vice-President West Side Bank, New York city.
Fred. B. Schenck, President Mercantile National Bank, New York city.
Robt. D. Kent, President Domestic Exchange National Bank, New York city.
Leo Schlesinger, President Mechancsi' and Traders' Bank, New York city.
Chas. Riecks, Cashier Liberty National Bank, New York city.
James M. Donald, Vice-President Hanover National Bank, New York city.
A. B. Leach, of Farson, Leach & Co., New York city.
Christian F. Tietjen, President West Side Bank, New York city.
W. Edgar Pender, director State Bank, New York city.
Pearson Halstead, director National Citizens' Bank, New York city.
R. I. Brewster, director Fourteenth Street Bank, New York city.

VISITORS.

C. A. Morrison, Stenographer, New York city.
G. J. Newwitter, Mechanics and Traders' Bank, New York city.
Albert H. Auge, "The Financier," New York city.
A. Stumpf, "American Banker," New York city.

Double Quartette from the New York Banks' Glee Club under the direction of H. R. Humphries: H. Montgomery, Dr. Carl E. Dufft, H. T. Rodman, G. B. Schneider, Dr. H. W. Paige, A. J. McLean, R. C. Easton, H. Trost, Jr.

Ladies Registered.

Mrs. Charles Adsit, Hornellsville.
Miss Mary C. Lyon, White Plains.
Mrs. J. G. Van Elten, Kingston.
Mrs. Frank D. Dewey, Kingston.
Mrs. Henry C. Brewster, Rochester.
Edith Brewster, Rochester.
Mrs. Chas. P. Ford, Rochester.
Mrs. Willard E. Moon, Rochester.
Mrs. Jos. T. Alling, Rochester.
Herald and Eric Alling, Rochester.
Mrs. Chas. W. Bingham, Mount Morris.
Mrs. W. H. Rainey, Kinderhook.

Mrs. Abram Emerick, Fulton.
Mrs. Chas. R. Lee, Fulton.
Mrs. George Kellogg, Fulton.
Mrs. Edwin Schenck, New York city.
Mrs. Bradford Rhodes, Mamaroneck.
Mrs. M. D. Herbs, Hudson.
Mrs. F. C. Haviland, Hudson.
Mrs. R. G. Brewer, Mamaroneck.
Mrs. W. F. Cornell, New York city.
Mrs. A. D. Bissell, Buffalo.
Mrs. Diehl, Ballston Spa.
Miss Booth, Ballston Spa.
Mrs. King, Owego.
Adaline D. Truman, Owego.
Cornelia W. Eldredge, Owego.
Sarah A. Dwight Ayer, Owego.
Harriet H. Clark, Owego.
Mrs. Wm. S. Truman, Owego.
Ella M. Clark, Pulaski.
Mrs. J. J. Randall, Freeport.
Mrs. Wm. G. Miller, Freeport.
Mrs. S. M. Randall, Brooklyn.
Mrs. E. M. Davies, Port Jefferson.
Mrs. John B. Conklin, Cooperstown.
Mrs. Theodore C. Turner, Cooperstown.
Adelaide F. Keeler, Yonkers.
Mary E. Bostwick, Hudson.
Mrs. R. H. Birdsall, Port Chester.
Mrs. J. N. Wilcox, Port Chester.
Emma L. Van Inwegen, Port Jervis.
Emma Augusta Coombe, Brooklyn.
Mrs. George J. Smith, Kingston.
Mrs. John T. Smith, Fishkill-on-Hudson.
Miss Elsie C. Smith, Fishkill-on-Hudson.
Mary H. Pierson, Elizabeth, N. J.
Edith N. Peck, Newark, N. J.
Mrs. H. W. Barratt, Poughkeepsie.
Emily L. Clark, Pulaski.
Mrs. J. N. Elseffer, Red Hook.
Elizabeth Platt Adams, Cohoes.
Katherine E. Adams, Cohoes.
Mrs. E. A. Groesbeck, Albany.
Mrs. Geo. R. Williams, Ithaca.
Miss E. L. Williams, Ithaca.
Mrs. Stephen M. Griswold, Brooklyn.
Mrs. W. L. Howard. Mechanicsville.
Mrs. Chas. H. Stott, Stottville.

SKETCHES OF THE OFFICERS, 1900–01.

JOHN B. DUTCHER,*

President.

The new chief executive officer is distinguished not only by his relation to successful banking, but he is identified with farming, stock-growing, railway and other business enterprises to an extent that makes him one of the prominent men of affairs of the Empire State.

Hon. John B. Dutcher was born in the town of Dover, Dutchess county, N. Y., February 13, 1830, was reared as a farmer boy, and obtained his education mostly in the common schools. He has always been engaged in agriculture: at first in his native town, and later in the adjoining town of Pawling. In 1860 he married Miss Christina Dodge, of Pawling, and in April, 1861, he located upon his present homestead in that town.

Possessing sound judgment, Mr. Dutcher has gained and kept the confidence of the people at large in an unusual degree.

A Whig in early years, he became a Republican on the organization of that party and is still an ardent advocate of its principles. He was a member of the State Assembly in 1861 and 1862, and of the State Senate in 1864 and 1865. For several years he was a member of the State Republican Committee. In 1864 he was a delegate to the national convention which renominated Lincoln, and in 1880 he was sent in the same capacity to the convention that placed Garfield at the head of the national ticket. He keeps closely in touch with all the questions of the day.

In 1864 Mr. Dutcher became a director of the New York and Harlem Railroad and is still one of its directors, and in 1865 he took charge of the department of live-stock transportation on the New York Central & Hudson River and New York & Harlem Railroads, and has ever since held this responsible position, to which have been added the West Shore, the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, New York & Putnam and Fall Brook Railroads. He is prominently identified with other lines, being a director of several other railroads.

His other business interests are legion; he is president of the Union Stock Yards & Market Company, of New York city, and was one of its incorporators; President of the National Bank of Pawling; director of the American Safe Deposit Company; director of the Fifth Avenue Bank, and one of the original stockholders in its incorporation in 1875; member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Produce Exchange, and for many years before its sale was president of the St. Louis National Stock Yards, of which he was one of the founders.

Not the least of his labors has been the successful efforts for the improvement of the village of Pawling, where he has built a fine block containing a hotel and a number of stores and offices. He is now the president of the village, and to his efforts the village is largely indebted for one of the best water-supply systems in the State, and he is president of the board of water commissioners.

* A steel-plate portrait of President Dutcher, engraved especially for the BANKERS' MAGAZINE, will appear in the September number.

In agricultural matters he is regarded as a leader; he was president of the New York State Agricultural Society for two years, and has been president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America; he is one of the oldest members of the Union League Club, a member of the Transportation Club, and of the St. Nicholas Society of New York city.

The unsought nomination and the unanimous election of Mr. Dutcher to the presidency of the New York State Bankers' Association was a spontaneous tribute to his worth on the part of his associates in the organization.

JOHN H. DE RIDDER,

Vice-President.

John H. De Ridder was born in Easton, Washington county, N. Y. After completing his course of study in Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass., he accepted a clerkship in the Bank of Old Saratoga, a State Bank, located at Schuylerville, N. Y., and in the same year he was appointed teller, holding that position until July, 1865, when the National Bank of Schuylerville was organized. After occupying the position of teller in this institution for a few years he was appointed Cashier, when in March, 1892, he resigned to fill the same office in the Citizens' National Bank, of Saratoga Springs, N. Y. The growth of this latter institution is shown by a report of its deposits issued by the bank September 7, 1899, showing the deposits under calls from the Comptroller of the Currency at corresponding dates in five-year periods as follows:

JOHN H. DE RIDDER.

September 9, 1884	$95,566.26
September 30, 1889	217,840.55
September 12, 1894	493,016.14
September 7, 1899	1,142,909.12

For thirty-six years Mr. De Ridder has been connected with some banking institution without a day's interruption. He is a member of the Holland Society of New York, both parents being descendants of families coming from Holland. He is treasurer of several business enterprises and from the start has taken much interest in and has been closely identified with the New York State Bankers' Association.

He has been chairman of Group V, and at the last meeting of the association was elected its vice-president.

BENJAMIN W. WELLINGTON,

Secretary.

The new secretary of the association, Benjamin W. Wellington, is associated with his

BENJAMIN W. WELLINGTON.

father, Quincy W. Wellington, in the banking business at Corning, N. Y., being Vice-President of Q. W. Wellington & Co.'s Bank. He was born in 1861 at Corning; was educated at the Corning schools and at Harvard University. He is popular among the bankers who know him best, as shown by the fact that he has been secretary of Group III of the New York State Bankers' Association since October, 1897.

His election to the higher office was in the nature of a surprise to him; and though a very busy man, as most bankers are, he will carefully attend to the duties of the position.

J. F. THOMPSON.

Treasurer.

J. F. THOMPSON.

Mr. Thompson was born in Chautauqua county, N. Y., in 1860. His early banking experience was obtained in his father's bank in western New York. After leaving college he entered a bank of large size and active business in western Pennsylvania, with which he was associated for four years and attained the position of Assistant Cashier. The parties controlling this bank organized a bank in another town, of which Mr. Thompson became Cashier. This he left in 1884 to take a position with the Seaboard Bank, of New York, then a State bank, which at that time had been organized only about a year and a half, and has thus participated practically from the beginning in its growth, which has been such as to place it among the large and prosperous banks of the city. He filled various positions in that bank until he became its Cashier in 1891.

Because of his early experience Mr. Thompson has had keen sympathy with and has kept closely in touch with interior bankers and has a large banking acquaintance throughout the country. He is a member of the Union League and Lawyers' Clubs of New York.

KNOX'S HISTORY OF BANKING IN THE UNITED STATES.

OPINIONS AS TO THE MERITS OF THE WORK.

RICHMOND (VA.) TIMES: The chapter on Virginia banking was written by Mr. John D. Murrell, and is a valuable contribution to the history and financial literature of this State. It is, we believe, the only logical and consecutive collation of data relating to Virginia banking, and Mr. Murrell in prosecuting his work was compelled to dig his facts out of the acts of the Legislature. However difficult the task the fact is that the author has succeeded in tracing the history of Virginia banking from the time when tobacco was used as currency to the establishment of the present system.

That part of Mr. Murrell's work pertaining to State banks of issue is particularly interesting and is a complete vindication of the system. He says that there is no case on record where a bank of circulation and deposit failed; that it is claimed by those familiar with the banking of that day that no one ever lost a dollar by a Virginia bank note before the war of 1861, and that such notes were at a discount of only a quarter of one per cent. in New York.

Mr. Knox and his collaborators have in this volume given students of finance the means of becoming familiar with the facts concerning many questions that have been dragged into our national politics, and we heartily commend it as an excellent campaign book for 1900. The professional politician may not find in its pages just what he is looking for to bolster up his argument, but those who are after the truth will read Knox's History of Banking to their profit.

THE INDIANIAN (Indianapolis): This book is of interest and value not alone to bankers, but to every student of financial legislation. Throughout the work are found valuable banking statistics, all carefully prepared.

SAN FRANCISCO (Cal.) EVENING BULLETIN: It is a very thorough history of banking, and the book will be found invaluable by all those who have to do with finance.

STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

REPORTS OF RECENT AND PROSPECTIVE MEETINGS.

MARYLAND BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual convention of the Maryland Bankers' Association opened at the Blue Mountain House July 11. Alexander Niell, President of the Hagerstown Bank, made the address of welcome. President Randall in his annual address referred to the new currency law and to the satisfactory state of business. He paid the following tribute to the stability of the banks of Maryland:

"In his very interesting and instructive 'History of Banking,' recently published as a posthumous work, Mr. John Jay Knox says of the Maryland banks: 'Maryland is noted for the rarity of bank failures.' It is a true and well-deserved compliment. There have been proportionately fewer failures in Maryland among the banks than in the other States. It speaks very well for the conservatism and wisdom of Maryland bankers. At all times, for example, under the old State banking laws, although there was no such requirement of law, and when the practice of most of the banks of the country was distinctly otherwise, it was the practice of most of our old State banks to keep a reserve in coin of at least one-third of their outstanding notes, and that was but one instance of the caution and intelligent management which made them stand so high in the opinion of bankers all over the country, and made their notes pass at the smallest discount at all the other financial centres. It is a reputation which they worthily maintain to-day."

Secretary Lawrence B. Kemp reported that the association has now 107 members, an increase of seven during the past year and the largest in its history. Of these sixty-four are National banks, twenty are State banks, seven are trust companies and fifteen are private banks.

Treasurer William Marriott reported a prosperous year, ending with a balance of $1,027.44 in the treasury.

Judge George Savage spoke on "What the State of Maryland Owes to Baltimore City."

Wm. T. Dixon, President of the National Exchange Bank, of Baltimore, introduced a resolution against the free coinage of silver and in favor of the gold standard. There was one vote in the negative, the dissenter explaining that he was not opposed to the free coinage of silver if a proper ratio could be arranged.

J. Hume Smith, President of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, read a paper on "The Maryland Banker and Grain Shipper—Mutuality of Interests." He thought that an international coin should be devised as a convenience in promoting foreign trade.

A pleasing incident of the convention was a joint session with the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, a dinner being given by the former organization to the latter, which returned the courtesy with a banquet in the evening.

The following telegrams were exchanged prior to the joint meeting:

"The bankers of Pennsylvania in convention assembled send greetings. The invasion of Pennsylvania by the armed men of Maryland in 1736 will be reversed. The history of 1900 will record the invasion of Maryland by the men of Pennsylvania armed with pleasant anticipations of our meeting to-morrow. S. R. SHUMAKER."

The Maryland bankers' telegram in reply said:

"The Maryland Bankers' Association, in session at the Blue Mountain House, acknowledge and cordially reciprocate the greetings of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, in session at York. They extend the band of welcome across Mason and Dixon's line to their

Pennsylvania brothers, and await with eagerness their coming to-morrow as the guests of the Maryland Bankers' Association. J. Wirt Randall, president; Lawrence B. Kemp, secretary."

Officers of the Maryland Bankers' Association were chosen as given below:

President—Robert Shriver, President First National Bank, Cumberland.

Secretary—Lawrence B. Kemp, President Commercial and Farmers' National Bank, Baltimore.

Treasurer—William Marriott, Cashier Western National Bank, Baltimore.

PENNSYLVANIA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The sixth annual convention of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association met at York, July 11, and was called to order by President Samuel R. Shumaker, Cashier of the First National Bank of Huntingdon. A welcome speech was made by Mayor Gibson, after which President Shumaker delivered his annual address. It was a striking presentation of the prosperous business conditions prevailing throughout the country, a prosperity in which the people and the banks of Pennsylvania have had their full share.

Grier Hersh, President of the York National Bank, offered a resolution approving the new financial law. It was adopted unanimously.

Hon. Marriott Brosius, a representative in Congress from Pennsylvania and chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, delivered an address on "The New Financial Law." It will be found in full in another part of this issue of the MAGAZINE.

Brief addresses were made by M. A. Gherst, of the State Banking Department and by Hon. A. B. Farquhar, of York, the latter pointing out the identity of interest between banks and the people.

Hon. Frank A. Vanderlip, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, spoke on "Some Figures of the Fiscal Year." His address is printed in full elsewhere in this issue of the MAGAZINE.

Reports by Treasurer A. J. Hazletine and Secretary D. S. Kloss showed the association to be in a prosperous condition. A resolution was passed favoring the Uniform Negotiable Instruments Law. Officers for next year were elected as follows:

President—James H. Willock, President Second National Bank, Pittsburg.

Vice-President—Grier Hersh, President York National Bank, York.

Secretary—D. S. Kloss, Cashier First National Bank, Tyrone.

Treasurer—F. M. Wallace, Vice-President Second National Bank, Erie.

An adjournment was taken for the purpose of visiting the Gettysburg battlefield and to participate in a joint meeting with the Maryland Bankers' Association.

WASHINGTON STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

This organization has been dormant for some time, no meeting having been held since 1892. This year's convention met at Tacoma on July 12, President Jacob Furth in the chair. He made an address in which the banking situation in the State was reviewed. In 1892 there were sixty-seven National banks in the State with $8,000,000 capital and $14,000,000 deposits. In 1899 the number of the banks had decreased to thirty-two and the capital to $4,000,000, while the deposits had increased to $16,000,000.

President Furth recommended some changes in the commercial laws of the State, and suggested that the association should take up the prosecution of non-professional

forgers and other criminals operating against banks, supplementing the work of the American Bankers' Association.

At the second day's session an interesting paper on "Bank Taxation" was read by P. C. Kauffman, of the Fidelity Trust Co., Tacoma. He thus illustrated an inequality of the present method of taxation:

"A gentleman comes to the State of Washington with $50,000 in cash which he so returns to the assessor on the first of March, and his assessment is made on that basis. The next year he devotes half of his capital to the purchase of real estate, which the assessor, valuing on the same basis that similar real estate is based, assesses at $15,000, which with his remaining $25,000, gives an assessed valuation of $40,000. How would he have fared had he organized a bank with $50,000 capital and devoted $25,000 to the erection of a banking house? The assessor would value the banking house at $15,000, and deducting not the actual cost, but this assessed valuation from the capital, value the personal property of the bank at $35,000, making his total assessment $10,000 higher than had he been content to transact business as an individual and not as a banker."

Miles C. Moore, President of the Baker-Boyer National Bank, Walla Walla, spoke on "The Revenue Tax," and George S. Brooke, President of the Fidelity National Bank, Spokane, read a paper on "The Country Banker." The convention was also addressed by Hon. Francis W. Cushman, representative in Congress.

W. L. Adams, of Hoquiam, read the paper prepared by Herman Chapin, of Seattle, on "The Young Man in Banking," Mr. Chapin being unable to be present.

An interesting article prepared for the convention by Benjamin C. Wright, financial editor of the San Francisco "Bulletin," was read by Edward T. Conan, of Spokane, and a vote of thanks for the article was tendered Mr. Wright.

When the final meeting was called to order the committee on nominations offered the names of officers, and they were elected for the ensuing year, as follows:

President—Jacob Furth, President Puget Sound National Bank, Seattle.

Vice President—E. J. Dyer, President Exchange National Bank, Spokane.

Secretary—James D. Hoge, Jr., President First National Bank, Seattle.

Treasurer—S. M. Jackson, Manager London and San Francisco Bank, Tacoma.

Before the adjournment a vote of thanks was tendered the bankers of Tacoma for the entertainment of the visitors, in the following resolution offered by W. L. Adams, of Hoquiam:

"*Resolved*, That the members of this association are deeply grateful to the associated banks of Tacoma for the large part they have taken in reorganizing and infusing new life into the Washington State Bankers' Association; and,

Resolved, That we hereby express our appreciation of the generous hospitality extended to us by the bankers and citizens of Tacoma during our attendance at this convention."

Next year's convention will be held at Spokane.

Condition of the National Banks.—A summary of the condition of all the National banks in the United States at the close of business June 29, 1900, has just been completed by the Comptroller of the Currency.

The aggregate assets of the banks is shown to be $4,944,965,623, the highest ever reached in the history of the National banking system. The largest amount previously reported was on June 30, 1899, since which date there has been an increase of $235,331,719.

The number of banks reporting to the Comptroller on June 30, 1899, was 3,583, as against 3,732 on June 29 last, showing an increase of 149 banks since the former date. About half the increase in assets is shown to be in loans and discounts, the remainder consisting of United States bonds and cash held by the banks.

The abstract shows an increase in the circulating medium of $65,944,635. The circulation is now shown to be $265,303,018, as against $199,358,382 one year ago. The reserve held by the banks on June 30, 1899, was 29.75 per cent., and the reserve held on June 29, 1900, was 29.18 per cent., showing a strong cash resource continuously held by the banks against their deposits during the past year.

A geographical division of the new banks organized shows that in the New England States there was one; in the Eastern States, nineteen; in the Southern States, sixteen; in the Middle States, twenty-nine; in the Western States, thirty-three, and the Pacific States, three.

CANADIAN BANKING AND COMMERCE.

QUARTERLY REVIEW OF THE BANK RETURNS.

The wonderful growth of Canadian banks during the past year has been a surprise even to those intimately connected with the business. The banking business may be considered the barometer of the general business of the country, hence the unasked-for proof that Canada has had in the immediate past two or three most successful years of trade and commerce.

During the quarter ending June 30 bank notes in circulation, besides holding their own, which would have been considered good during these months, increased $1,762,469, and $6,479,679 over the amount held on June 30, 1899, which, when considered as only representing cash transactions alone, must, with other items such as current loans, etc., represent an enormously increased general improvement.

Deposits of the public payable on demand were augmented $7,850,294 during the quarter. Those payable after notice, which are liable to remain for a longer time, increased during the same period $4,617,176. Under the same headings during the year the former shows an increase of $7,850,199, and the latter an increase of $11,-004,177.

The total liabilities increased during the quarter under review $16,411,582, and during the year $23,964,800. The greater portion of this increased liability, as may be seen, is deposits—always a welcome liability to bankers.

Capital stock shows also a state of prosperity. Capital paid records an increase of $489,418 during the quarter, and $1,061,060 during the year, while the reserve fund shows $2,375,846 during the quarter, and $3,835,700 during the year.

The gain in assets proves to have been equally as gratifying. Specie and Dominion notes, which are only put into circulation in cases where the banks' own notes cannot altogether fill the requirements, show an increase during the quarter of $2,125,944, and for the year $2,020,737. The reduction of the amount due from banks and agencies in foreign countries during the year was $1,841,072. This indicates the greater activity in Canada which attracted Canadian funds. At the end of the quarter the demand outside increased, and being the quiet time in Canadian trade, the amount increased $3,292,141. The amount of reduction of funds held by banks and agencies in the United Kingdom for the quarter was $773,756, and for the year a reduction of $3,505,049. The reduction of call loans was slight for the quarter, but for the year it is shown to be $1,386,556. Current loans indicate unusual activity, increasing during the quarter $6,464,958, and for the year $34,513,763.

Total assets increased for the quarter $16,405,995, and during the year $31,411,-691. Upon these items are based the estimate of the success or failure of the year from a business standpoint.

The next monthly returns of the Canadian banks will be issued under the new banking regulations in Canada. Upon this occasion, the act, instead of as formerly being a complete new one, is only amended, and the amendments are not extensive, being principally a restatement of the law in more explicit form requiring greater detail in respect to provisions heretofore existing.

The most important feature is that in relation to banks in liquidation being placed under the supervision of the Bankers' Association, a body which received its act of

STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF CANADIAN CHARTERED BANKS—COMPARISON OF THE IMPORTANT ITEMS.

ASSETS.	June 30, 1900.	Mar. 31, 1900.	June 30, 1899.	Increase and decrease for quarter.	Increase and decrease for year.
Specie and Dominion notes	$28,221,476	$26,095,532	$26,200,739	Inc., $2,125,944	Inc., $2,020,737
Notes of and checks on other banks	10,012,221	8,678,073	11,015,876	Inc., 1,334,148	Dec., 1,003,655
Due from banks and agencies in foreign countries	19,833,013	16,540,872	21,674,085	Inc., 3,292,141	Dec., 1,841,072
Due from banks and agencies in United Kingdom	6,665,016	7,438,772	10,170,065	Dec., 773,756	Dec., 3,505,049
Canadian municipal securities and British provincial or foreign or colonial, other than Dominion	17,376,608	17,009,746	16,232,301	Inc., 366,857	Inc., 1,144,302
Railway securities	14,378,066	14,507,428	14,875,470	Dec., 129,362	Dec., 497,404
Loans on stocks and bonds on call	29,272,904	28,966,114	30,659,460	Inc., 306,790	Dec., 1,386,556
Current loans to the public	285,488,152	279,023,194	250,974,389	Inc., 6,464,958	Inc., 34,513,763
Overdue debts	1,873,564	1,928,177	2,080,089	Dec., 54,613	Dec., 206,525
Total assets	$440,348,102	$423,942,107	$408,936,411	Inc., $16,405,995	Inc., $31,411,691
CAPITAL.					
Capital stock paid up	$64,735,145	$64,245,727	$63,674,085	Inc., $489,418	Inc., $1,061,060
Reserve fund	32,792,608	30,416,762	28,956,908	Inc., 2,375,846	Inc., 3,835,700
LIABILITIES.					
Bank notes in circulation	$45,577,387	$43,814,918	$39,097,708	Inc., $1,762,469	Inc., $6,479,679
Balance due to Dominion Government	5,127,918	2,982,924	5,201,375	Inc., 2,144,994	Dec., 73,457
Balance due to Provincial governments	2,801,461	3,151,646	2,206,621	Dec., 350,185	Inc., 594,840
Deposits of the public payable on demand	99,702,599	91,852,305	91,852,400	Inc., 7,850,294	Inc., 7,850,199
Deposits of the public payable after notice	177,554,117	172,936,941	166,549,940	Inc., 4,617,176	Inc., 11,004,177
Deposits payable on demand or after notice between banks	2,822,434	2,871,085	3,529,152	Dec., 48,651	Dec., 1,206,718
Due to banks and agencies in foreign countries	808,945	1,248,503	684,932	Dec., 439,558	Inc., 124,013
Due to banks and agencies in the United Kingdom	5,304,936	4,423,988	6,536,052	Inc., 880,948	Dec., 1,231,116
Total liabilities	$340,295,278	$323,883,696	$316,330,478	Inc., $16,411,582	Inc., $23,964,800
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Directors' liabilities	$10,147,112	$9,777,107	$7,182,672	Inc., $370,005	Inc., $2,964,440
Greatest amount of bank notes in circulation at any time during month.	46,859,110	44,280,053	39,313,896	Inc., 2,579,057	Inc., 7,545,214

incorporation during the session of 1900 just ended. The new law requires a return annually of all drafts and bills of exchange issued by the bank and remaining unpaid for more than five years prior to the date of such return. A brief synopsis of the important sections of the new act appears below:

La Banque Jacques Cartier has changed its name and shall be known as La Banque Provinciale du Canada, Montreal (The Provincial Bank of Canada). The Merchants' Bank of Halifax, Halifax, is changed to The Royal Bank of Canada, and shall hereafter be known by this name.

The Bank Act of 1890 continues subject to amendments, the law just passed to be known as the Bank Act Amendment Act of 1900.

Sections 4 and 5. State to what banks the act applies and to apply to certain banks under certain conditions.

Sec. 6. Bank charters are continued to July 1, 1911, upon certain conditions, etc.

Sec. 7. Enumerates certain sections which do not apply to Bank of British North America and Bank of British Columbia.

Sec. 8. Section 44 of the Bank Act is repealed and one relieving the personal liability of executors.

Sec. 9. Requires directors to submit certain statements of particulars other than those formerly submitted at the annual general meeting as set forth in Section 45 of Bank Act.

Sec. 10. Banks not to issue or reissue notes during period of suspension. Penalty for so doing, shall be guilty of an indictable offence and liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding seven years, or a fine of $2,000, or both.

Sec. 11. The rate of interest payable on notes of suspended banks has been reduced from six per cent. per annum to five per cent. per annum.

Sec. 12. Amends Section 54 of the Bank Act relating to payment of bank circulation redemption fund.

Sec. 13. Further amends Section 54 of Bank Act and provides for interest at three per cent. being paid to the Minister of Finance on amount overpaid on account of bank-note circulation fund.

Sec. 14. Amends section 70 as to holding real property, time it must be disposed of, and permits the Treasury Board to extend time; states when real estate is liable to be forfeited; also proviso as to property now held.

Sec. 15. Amends Section 73 as to certain particulars.

Sec. 16. Provides for lending money upon the security of standing timber and rights or licenses held by persons to cut or remove such timber.

Sec. 17. Provides for loans to certain wholesale dealers, amending Section 74.

Sec. 18. Amendment to Section 75 of the Bank Act.

Sec. 19. Amendment to Section 78 of the Bank Act.

Sec. 20. Amendment to Section 84 as to sufficient authority for payment of amount up to $500 due a deceased depositor.

Sec. 21. Calls for a return of all drafts or bills of exchange issued by the bank to any person and remaining unpaid for more than five years prior to the date of such return, and what said return shall contain, etc. For neglecting to transmit said particulars banks to incur a penalty of $50 per day while such neglect continues.

Sec. 22. Sets forth what may be considered *prima facie* evidence of mailing lists of shareholders.

Sec. 23. Amends Section 83 of the Bank Act.

Sec. 24. Provides in regard to the Canadian Bankers' Association, which was incorporated by act passed during the present session of Parliament; it shall, if a bank suspends payment in specie or Dominion notes, appoint a competent person, referred to as a curator, to supervise the affairs of such bank, and the association may at any time remove the curator and may appoint another to act in his stead.

Sec. 25. Provides the manner of appointment of curator.

Sec. 26. Provides his powers and duties and how long to remain in charge.

Sec. 27. Provides what officers shall aid curator and the nature of such aid, and by-laws, etc., passed while in charge shall be subject to his approval.

Sec. 28. Provides for returns and reports being made by curator to the Minister of Finance.

Sec. 29. Provides remuneration of curator for his services, his expenses and disbursments in connection with the discharge of his duties, and out of what fund these expenses shall be paid.

Sec. 30. Bankers' Association to make by-laws—upon what conditions and representation of par value, etc., of paid-up capital, as to curator; making of bank notes, disposition thereof, destruction, penalties; such by-laws so made shall require the approval of the Treas-

ury Board; notice to banks by Treasury Board and an opportunity of being heard before the Board.

Sec. 31. Provides for the enforcement of by-laws by the Association.

Sec. 32. Provides time for submission to Treasury Board.

Sec. 33. Provides for the sale of assets, the whole or any part thereof, of one bank to any other bank, setting forth terms and conditions connected with such sale and purchase.

Sec. 34. Sets forth the consideration and conditions only upon which shares of selling bank shall be considered shares of the purchasing bank for the purposes of its note circulation.

Sec. 35. The agreement of sale to be submitted to shareholders of selling bank, and mode of doing so.

Sec. 36. Provides for the agreement and approval of shareholders and also of the Governor in Council.

Sec. 37. Provides for approval of shareholders of purchasing bank.

Sec. 38. Provides for the approval of the Governor in Council of the necessary increase of stock, etc., and what sections in Bank Act shall not apply to such increase of stock.

Sec. 39. Provides the conditions upon which the approval of the Governor in Council may be given to the agreement upon being recommended by Treasury Board.

Sec. 40. Provides and sets forth when such agreement shall not be approved of.

Sec. 41. Provides upon what conditions notes of selling bank become notes of purchasing bank and the action regarding such notes.

Sec. 42. Provides what shall be considered evidence of approval by Governor in Council.

Sec. 43. Provides that on approval by Governor in Council assets to vest in purchasing bank.

Sec. 44. Provides that as soon as the agreement is approved of by the Governor in Council the selling bank shall cease to issue or reissue notes for circulation and shall cease to transact any business except such as set forth in agreement or generally to wind up its business.

Sec. 45. Amends Schedule B of Bank Act and extends time to July 1, 1911.

Sec. 46. Substitutes Schedule C of this act for Schedule C of Bank Act.

Sec. 47. Substitutes Schedule D of this act for Schedule D of Bank Act, which makes certain changes in form of return to Department of Finance.

COIN AND BULLION QUOTATIONS.—Following are the ruling quotations in New York for foreign and domestic coin and bullion:

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COIN AND BULLION—QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

	Bid.	*Asked.*		*Bid.*	*Asked.*
Trade dollars	$ .60	$ .70	Twenty marks	$4.78	$4.82
Mexican dollars	.48½	.49	Spanish doubloons	15.55	15.70
Peruvian soles, Chilian pesos	.44½	.46	Spanish 25 pesos	4.78	4.80
English silver	4.85	4.88	Mexican doubloons	15.55	15.70
Victoria sovereigns	4.86	4.88	Mexican 20 pesos	19.55	19.60
Five francs	.95	.97	Ten guilders	3.96	4.02
Twenty francs	3.86	3.90			

Fine gold bars on the first of this month were at par to ¼ per cent. premium on the Mint value. Bar silver in London, 28 3/16d. per ounce. New York market for large commercial silver bars, 61⅝ @ 62¼c. Fine silver (Government assay), 61⅝ @ 62⅛c. Official price, 61⅜c.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AND NET GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

MONTH.	1899.			1900.		
	Receipts.	*Expenditures.*	*Net Gold in Treasury.*	*Receipts.*	*Expenditures.*	*Net Gold in Treasury.*
January	$41,774,930	$51,122,771	$228,652,341	$48,012,165	$39,189,097	$218,613,617
February	37,909,332	43,918,929	231,124,638	45,631,265	37,788,472	232,225,936
March	57,030,239	42,978,571	245,413,707	48,726,837	32,188,271	248,358,064
April	41,611,587	65,949,106	246,140,226	45,039,326	40,903,927	229,461,962
May	44,786,013	40,513,004	228,415,238	45,166,053	40,351,525	218,857,545
June	47,126,915	31,382,762	240,737,211	51,435,832	33,540,673	220,557,185
July	48,054,258	56,561,090	245,254,534	49,955,160	53,979,653	223,567,376
August	49,978,173	45,522,312	248,757,971	....	....	....
September	45,334,145	37,579,373	254,328,820	....	....	....
October	47,533,588	44,174,026	252,223,797	....	....	....
November	46,945,572	40,769,847	239,744,905	....	....	....
December	46,759,104	39,145,559	236,909,230	....	....	....

BANKING AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

This Department includes a complete list of NEW NATIONAL BANKS (furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency), STATE AND PRIVATE BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, DISSOLUTIONS AND FAILURES, etc., under their proper State heads for easy reference.

NEW YORK CITY.

—At a regular meeting of the board of directors of the Chase National Bank, held at its banking rooms July 17, the resignation of John T. Mills, Jr., as Cashier was presented and accepted. Thereupon E. J. Stalker, an Assistant Cashier, was appointed Cashier to succeed Mr. Mills. W. O. Jones was appointed an additional Assistant Cashier.

Mr. Stalker, who now becomes Cashier of the Chase National Bank, began his business career in this city with the hardware house of Hoyt, Busick & Co. Later he entered the employ of the American Exchange National Bank, and remained with it for a period of seven years. In January, 1882, he became connected with the Chase National Bank, and has served it continuously in the capacities of check clerk, bookkeeper, discount clerk, auditor and chief clerk. In January, 1899, he was appointed Assistant Cashier. Mr. Stalker is forty-seven years old.

Mr. Jones began life as a school teacher. He was graduated from Oberlin College in the class of '81. For several years he was private secretary to the general manager of the Northern Pacific Railway. Later he was identified with banking interests in the West. In January, 1889, he entered the service of the Chase National Bank, where he has been continuously employed in various capacities to the present time.

—The Flatbush Trust Company, located at 822 Flatbush avenue, Brooklyn, opened for business July 20, 1899, and its first year has been a very satisfactory one. Deposits have grown steadily, amounting to $639,569 on July 19 last, and the surplus and undivided profits are $110,555, in addition to the $200,000 capital. It is evident that the company is meeting the banking and investment requirements of the section of the city in which it is situated. The officers are: President, Wm. Brown; Vice-Presidents, John Z. Lott, John H. Ditmas and Gustave A. Jahn; Secretary, Edmund D. Fisher. The board of directors includes many well-known names, among them being William Halls, Jr., Vice-President of the Hanover National Bank.

—The New York Produce Exchange Bank has purchased ground at Broadway and Beaver street, to be used for a new building for the bank.

—National City Bank interests are reported to have acquired the holdings of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt in the stock of the Lincoln National Bank, amounting to 1,000 shares.

—Allen M. Fletcher, a well-known banker of Indianapolis, Ind., will open a banking house in this city about September 15.

—The Brooklyn Bank has leased premises on Surf avenue, Coney Island, and will establish a branch bank there.

—On August 1 the liquidating committee of the Tradesmen's National Bank paid to the stockholders a dividend of five per cent.

—It is reported that the proposed Empire National Bank will not complete its organization.

—On August 3 the Bank of England gave notice of a new British loan of £10,000,000, payable at par on August 7, 1903, the exchequer bonds to bear interest at three per cent. and the issue price to be ninety-eight. Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. and Baring, Magoun & Co., New York, Drexel & Co., Philadelphia, and Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston, were authorized to receive tenders for the loan in this country. The American allotment is $28,000,000.

—The American Colonial Bank of San Juan, Porto Rico, has been selected as the United States depository for that island. The firm of Muller, Schall & Co. will act as the New York correspondents of the bank, while William Schall, Jr., will be its President. The bank is already the depository of the insular Government.

—Alfred Van Santvoord, president of the Hudson River Day Line, was elector a director of the Lincoln National Bank on July 3, to succeed the late H. Walter Webb.

—The Comptroller of the Currency has approved the application for the organization of the Federal National Bank, of this city, with $500,000 capital. The bank will be in the coffee district in lower Wall street. The incorporators are: Joseph T. Hall, Walter D. Johnson and others.

—Pending the completion of its new building the New York Stock Exchange will occupy quarters in the Produce Exchange Building, the tenancy continuing from April 15, 1901, to May 1, 1902.

—On July 18 the largest lump of gold ever brought to this city was taken to the United States Assay Office from the local agency of the Bank of Montreal. It was shaped somewhat like the bottom of a large kettle, and was thirteen inches high and thirty-four inches in circumference. This lump of gold is what is known as a "King," which is the precious residuum left after gold-bearing ores have been smelted. The value of this "King" is $135,375. The lump weighs 7,897 ounces and represents the "first clean-up of 1900" from the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mine in British Columbia.

—The Washington Bank is the name of a new organization with $100,000 capital and $25,000 surplus. It will be located at 148th street and Third avenue. Frederick L. Eldridge will be President and Valentine P. Snyder, President of the Western National Bank, will be Vice-President of the new bank.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Boston.—The "Evening Transcript" of July 21 had the following notice: "Hon. Jeremiah Gatchell, who has resigned after being a United States bank examiner for fifteen years, was for many years previous to his entrance into the National service, one of the Savings Bank Commissioners of Massachusetts. Mr. Gatchell was an unusually efficient official, both in the State and National employ. He was watchful and persistent, but always without demonstrativeness or bustle, and all who had dealings with him must have been convinced of his conscientiousness and his disinterested zeal."

The new examiner appointed to succeed Mr. Gatchell is William E. Neal, of Lynn. He is forty-six years of age, a graduate of the Chauncey Hall School, and was for twenty-seven years receiving teller at the North National Bank, of Boston.

An Old Bank Officer.—At the annual meeting of the Rockville (Ct.) Savings Bank, July 17, Lebbeus Bissell was re-elected Treasurer for the forty-third year, having held the office since the bank was incorporated. He is now ninety years of age, and for some years has been the oldest acting bank Treasurer in the State. He is at the bank every day, but the business affairs of the bank are entirely managed by the Assistant Treasurer, A. T. Bissell.

Hartford, Ct.—The executive committee of the Connecticut Bankers' Association met here July 18 and discussed the question of the rule of the New York Clearing-House ordering a charge for collecting checks on out-of-town banks. The committee believes that because the New York banks make a big profit every year on the deposits of the banks outside of New York the charges should not be made.

The committee decided to communicate with the associations in other States and learn their views on the subject. If the bankers in other States agree with the bankers of this State an attempt will be made to call a national convention and adopt some general plan. One plan proposed is to have the banks outside of New York make their deposits in banks in some other large city. Another scheme is to have the banks of the country start an opposition clearing-house in New York, or a bank that will do business for the other banks and use the funds on deposit the same as the New York banks are doing.

Brockton, Mass.—The increasing business of the Home National Bank has for some time demanded enlarged quarters for the bank. It has been decided to add to the present rooms and also to put in a new and improved vault, which will place the equipment of the bank in keeping with its growing business.

Waterbury, Ct.—The Waterbury Savings Bank, incorporated in 1850, held its fiftieth anniversary meeting June 13. When the first meeting was held one of the incorporators expressed the opinion that in time the deposits might reach $100,000, but this view was generally discredited. The deposits and surplus now exceed $4,000,000.

Bangor, Me.—At the annual meeting of the Bangor Savings Bank, July 19, the Treasurer's report showed an increase of $465,000 last year in the deposits, bringing the gross amount up to $4,'39,389. The old board of trustees and officers was re-elected. Matthew Laughlin, Esq., and Edward F. Adams were added to the list of corporators in the place of Hon. Joseph F. Snow and Charles C. Strickland, who died during the year.

MIDDLE STATES.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Pan-American Exposition to be held here next year is being given strong financial support by the banks of the city, subscriptions for the Exposition bonds

having been made as follows: Manufacturers and Traders' Bank, $250,000; Bank of Buffalo, $250,000; Marine Bank, $250,000; Fidelity Trust and Guarantee Co., $250,000; Buffalo Commercial Bank, $50,000.

—The Marine Bank is making extensive improvements in its property, and when the work is completed the structure will be a model bank and office building.

New York Trust Companies.—The statement of the trust companies of New York on July 1 shows total resources of $796,483,877—a gain of nearly $125,000,000 since January 1. Deposits on which interest is paid increased $110,813,573.

New York Savings Bank.—The tabulated report of the 129 Savings banks of the State, showing their condition on July 1 last, compiled by State Superintendent of Banks Kilburn, shows that in the year the aggregate resources of these banks were increased by $68,890,998, the resources this year amounting to the great total of $1,037,869,160. Of this latter amount there is due depositors $922,081,596, or $63,638,319 more than a year ago. The aggregate of surplus funds of the banks shows an increase of $5,240,849, while there are 105,168 more open accounts this year than the preceding year. The operations of the banks show an excess of $28,261,714 in the aggregate of moneys deposited over the amount withdrawn during the year, and the total amount deposited is greater than during the preceding year by $15,858,004, while the item of interest paid to depositors is larger than last year by $1,908,101.

Refusal to Pay Assessment.—On August 3 the Attorney-General of New York gave an opinion to Mr. Kilburn, State Superintendent of Banks, in a case where the capital of a discount bank was impaired and an assessment levied on the capital stock to make good the deficiency. A stockholder refused to pay his assessment, and his stock was sold at public auction. He then refused to surrender the certificates. The Attorney-General says the proceedings in effect cancel the stockholder's certificates, and prevent him from having any claim on the corporation by reason of holding such certificates other than for the proceeds of the sale of his stock minus the amount of the expenses of the sale.

Baltimore, Md.—The National Union Bank of Maryland now occupies its new banking house, 3 East Fayette street. The new building is one of the handsomest of its kind in Baltimore. It is thoroughly fire proof and is equipped with the latest designed steel fire and burglar-proof vaults.

Philadelphia.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Corn Exchange National Bank, of Philadelphia, July 24, Benjamin Githens, formerly Vice-President, and who has been connected with the bank as director for the past twenty-five years, was unanimously elected President. William L. Supplee was elected a director to fill the vacancy in the board caused by the death of his father, J. Wesley Supplee.

—Plans have been adopted for the new building to be erected by the Southwestern National Bank.

—The Colonial Trust Company will put up a bank and apartment building to cost about $150,000.

—The Corn Exchange National Bank is erecting a fine bank building on its property at the northeast corner of Broad and Chestnut streets.

Pittsburg, Pa.—The People's Savings Bank has purchased property at the corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, on which it will build a twelve-story fire-proof bank and office structure.

—The July number of the "Pittsburgh Banker" contains the following interesting information:

"In 1890 there were twenty-six National banks in Pittsburg, with capital aggregating $10,800,000, and surplus and undivided profits of about $6,800,000, in round numbers. In 1900 these figures had increased to thirty-two banks, with a capital of $13,850,000, and surplus and undivided profits aggregating $14,128,705. The percentage of increase in capital was twenty-three per cent., in surplus 23.82 per cent, and in undivided profits 84.03 per cent. The loans of the banks increased from $40,285,909 in 1890, to $73,821,624 in 1900, or 83.24 per cent. Within the same period the deposits increased from $40,373,068 to $100,170,290, or 148.11 per cent. The total resources rose from less than $60,000,000 to $133,452,167, or 124.19 per cent. The largest increase in any item reported by the National banks was 2,616.97 per cent. in investment securities. The greatest increase in this item was within the period from 1896 to 1900, and the current returns show that the gain is still going on.

The State bank group shows a decrease in capital, but this is accounted for by the change of a large State institution to the National system. The percentage of increase in surplus earnings by the State banks was larger than that of the National banks, but in all other respects the relative changes were smaller. In the item of investment securities the State banks report an increase of 52.42 per cent. in the ten years.

The statistics relating to the trust companies show an extraordinary growth. In 1890 there were but two of this class of corporations in Pittsburg, with a total capital of $1,000,000 and surplus and undivided profits of less than $100,000. In 1900 there are seven trust companies, with a total capital of $3,518,890 and surplus and profits of about $1,900,000. Here is an increase of 251.88 per cent. in capital and 1,866.47 per cent. in surplus. Within the same period there was an increase in the amount of dividends paid of 543.33 per cent. The increase in investment securities was 970 per cent. and in loans 1,211.06 per cent. The total resources increased a little more than 900 per cent.

Consolidating the various groups, it is seen that the fifty-nine banking institutions of this city have total resources of $212,572,373, an increase in the ten years of 118.80 per cent. Loans and discounts have nearly doubled, while deposits have increased 134 per cent. The total capital represented is $19,206,490, and the surplus and profits exceed $20,000,000.

It would be a difficult matter to select any other class of business which has been so uniformly prosperous during the past decade, and one which is in a sounder condition, than the banks and trust companies of Pittsburg. There is no 'water' in this capital, and surplus and profits are not a matter of mere bookkeeping. Each item represents a hundred cents on the dollar, and while the profits have been piling up, liberal distributions have been made in dividends paid stockholders, this latter item increasing thirty-three per cent. during the period reviewed."

A Prosperous Bank.—The Bank of Northport, N. Y., opened for business as a State bank May 1, 1898, succeeding the private bank of Henry S. Mott, established in 1891. Its resources have grown until they now amount to $181,600. The paid-in capital is $25,000, the surplus $12,500 and undivided profits $3,871. Officers are: President, Henry S. Mott; Vice-President, James Cockcroft; Cashier, Hanford A. Brush.

Baltimore, Md.—The directors of the Citizens' Trust and Deposit Co. have voted to reduce the capital from $2,000,000 to $1,500,000.

—It is reported that the Atlantic Trust Co. has found difficulty in meeting interest payment on its bonds, and that the business of the company will be wound up.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Atlanta, Ga.—There has been a remarkable increase of deposits in Atlanta banks during the past seven years. Figures obtained from the Atlanta Clearing-House Association show an increase of more than $4,000,000 on July 6, 1900, as compared with December 1, 1893. The aggregate deposits in the clearing-house banks on December 1, 1893, was $3,978,000 in round numbers. The deposits on July 6, 1900, were $8,033,000, showing an increase of $4,055,000.

North Carolina Banks.—The combined resources of the State, Savings and private banks of North Carolina on June 30 were $13,944,550, divided as follows: State banks, $10,102,385; private banks, $1,862,052; Savings banks, $1,980,112.

Gain in Banking Capital.—An advertisement in the "State" illustrates the development of the banking interest in Columbia during the last ten years. In January, 1890, the Carolina National Bank had $165,000 capital and surplus; in January, 1900, it had $260,000. In 1890 it had $400,000 deposits; in 1900 it had $1,100,000. In 1890 it had $500,000 loans; in 1900 it had $1,060,000. In 1890 it had $65,000 cash and due by banks; in 1900 it had $800,000. We say that this is illustrative, because other banks have shown as great a percentage of gain as the Carolina. In the decade the banking capital has doubled, while deposits have more than trebled. Instead of borrowing money half the year from the North, Columbia banks now meet all demands from their own resources. The growth of the city has made its banks strong and prosperous.—*Columbia (S. C.) State.*

Birmingham, Ala.—The Birmingham Trust and Savings Co. has bought land on which it will erect a modern building for the exclusive use of the bank.

Richmond, Va.—Extensive improvements are planned in the building of the National Bank of Virginia.

WESTERN STATES

Chicago.—The Corn Exchange National Bank is to take over the business of the Northwestern National and the America National Bank. It is stated that the capital of the Corn Exchange National will be raised from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, the surplus remaining at $1,000,000 and the undivided profits being increased from $350,000 to $500,000. Combined deposits, at the date of the last report, were about $33,000,000, which will place the consolidated institution well toward the head in the list of city banks in point of volume of deposits. Ernest A. Hamill, President of the Corn Exchange National Bank, will continue to act in that capacity after the banks are merged.

—Bank assessments made by the assessors this year show an increase of $3,136,000 over the valuations fixed by the board of review in 1899. Last year the board of review made consid-

erable additions to the assessor's figures, but the new valuation exceeds the former board's assessment nearly fifty per cent.

—The First National Bank is acquiring a lease of additional property with a view to increasing the room available for its business. It is expected that by the improvements the bank will about double its present floor space.

—Directors of the Continental National Bank have voted to recommend to the shareholders an increase of $1,000,000 in the capital stock, making the total capital $3,000,000. A special meeting of the stockholders to vote upon the proposition has been called for August 23, and there is no doubt the resolution to increase the capital will carry. Each stockholder will be allowed to subscribe at par for fifty per cent. of his present holdings. Within the last four years the bank has grown rapidly, its deposits having increased $20,500,000 or 254 per cent. in that time.

Kansas City, Mo.—By a recent change in the First National Bank, Miss Florence Berks was made receiving teller and Clarence H. Cheney, formerly receiving, was promoted to the paying teller's window.

Miss Berks has been with the First National Bank since 1893. In that time she has kept books, and for the last three years has had charge of the country mail department. She probably has the distinction of being the only woman teller of a large metropolitan bank in the country.

Kansas State Banks.—The conversion of State banks into National banks under the new law has not been very rapid in Kansas. Up to July 11 it was reported that while the State system has lost only six banks, with a promise of one more going over to the National system, it has gained fifteen by the organization of new banks. This makes a net gain for the State system of eight since the new currency law took effect.

Louisville, Ky.—It is reported that on account of high taxes the Bank of Commerce will soon distribute $200,000 of its surplus among the shareholders, which will leave the bank with a working capital of $1,000,000. Some time ago a similar distribution of surplus was made, the amount in that instance being $400,000.

—The Kentucky Title Savings Bank is a new institution with $100,000 capital. E. L. Swearingen will be President.

Wisconsin Bank Reports.—The semi-annual report of Bank Examiner Kidd, recently submitted to State Treasurer Davidson, shows that the increase of deposits in the 127 Wisconsin private banks from January 2 to July 2, was $629,023, and in loans and discounts $466,451. During the same period the increase in deposits in the 137 State banks was $482,271, and in loans and discounts $855,009.

These figures, showing a total increase in deposits of over $1,200,000 and in loans and discounts of over $1,300,000, reflect only about one-half of the real increase in these items. Had the Milwaukee Marine and Fire Insurance and Marshfield German-American banks continued as State banks for a few weeks longer than they did, they would have reported to the Bank Examiner and thereby brought the increase in both deposits and loans up to at least $2,600,000.

The single Savings bank of the State, that at Beloit, reported an increase in deposits of nearly $100,000.

Since the January report the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Bank, of Milwaukee, and the German-American Bank, of Marshfield, changed into National banks. New State banks were organized at Belmont, Iron River, Montello and Stanley, and new private banks at Cobb, Glidden, Hillsboro, Orseo, Reedstown, Rice Lake and Westfield.

New Bank Examiner Named.—On July 10 Governor Barnes, of Oklahoma, accepted the resignation of Territorial Bank Examiner Hugh and appointed W. S. Search, of Shawnee, to succeed him. Mr. Hugh resigned because of private business arrangements. Mr. Search has been until recently President of the Shawnee National Bank, and is Mayor of that city.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Portland, Ore.—The total resources of the four National banks on June 29 were $10,271,446. Of this sum $7,054,101 is credited to the First National Bank.

Santa Paula, Cal.—At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the First National Bank A. L. Shively was appointed Assistant Cashier.

Wyoming Bank Reports.—Harry B. Henderson, State Examiner, reports that on June 29 the resources of the State banks of Wyoming were $823,514, and of the private banks, $1,320,420. Compared with the statement of July 14, 1898, the State banks show a gain of $477,815, or more than 100 per cent., while the private banks have gained $297,675 or about thirty per cent.

CANADA.

Amalgamation Approved.—At a meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of British Columbia, held in London July 25, the proposal to consolidate with the Canadian Bank of Commerce was approved.

Imperial Bank of Canada.—The twenty-fifth annual report to the shareholders of this bank, recently submitted, shows that the profits for the past year, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, have permitted the payment of 9½ per cent. in dividends and the addition of $101,901.65 to rest account. A contribution of $20,000 was made to the employees' pension fund, and $2,500 to the Red Cross and patriotic funds. Twenty thousand dollars was applied to the reduction of bank premises account.

A handsomely-equipped office of the bank has just been opened at Ottawa.

To Increase Capital.—It is stated that the Merchants' Bank of Halifax will invite from its shareholders an additional subscription of $500,000 to the capital of the bank, making the total $2,500,000.

The Bank Returns.—On another page of this issue will be found the regular quarterly review of the returns of the chartered banks of Canada. The reports indicate that the banks of Canada are prospering and that the commercial conditions of the country generally are good.

Failures, Suspensions and Liquidations.

Nebraska.—The Exchange Bank, of Vesta, was reported on June 13 as being in liquidation owing to lack of sufficient business.

New Hampshire.—The Wilton Savings Bank, which stopped receiving deposits in 1898, was placed in the hands of an assignee on July 13. Depositors have been paid about sixty per cent. since the receipt of deposits ceased.

New Jersey.—On July 13 the Dime Savings Institution, of Newark, was closed owing to a defalcation of the Treasurer, Charles R. Westervelt, amounting to perhaps $40,000. This amount is partly covered by an indemnity bond. The deposits exceed a million dollars, and it is believed that the assets are more than sufficient to pay them.

Bank of England Statement and London Markets.

	Apr. 14, 1900.	*May 16, 1900.*	*June 13, 1900.*	*July 11, 1900.*
Circulation (exc. b'k post bills)	£29,991,145	£29,849,870	£29,510,365	£30,610,180
Public deposits	6,508,798	8,615,778	7,787,494	8,839,805
Other deposits	43,064,927	40,904,914	39,833,500	42,038,396
Government securities	15,646,418	14,519,878	14,660,906	20,370,536
Other securities	31,927,106	31,234,057	29,870,396	29,906,364
Reserve of notes and coin	19,968,156	21,757,050	21,002,884	18,869,864
Coin and bullion	32,184,801	33,881,420	32,738,249	31,665,044
Reserve to liabilities	40⅛%	43¾%	44%	36⅞%
Bank rate of discount	4%	4%	3½%	3%
Price of Consols (2¾ per cents.)	101	101⅜	101 5/16	99⅝
Price of silver per ounce	27⅝d.	27 3/16d.	27 11/16	28 1/16d.
Average price of wheat	25s. 10d.	25s. 11d.	25s. 5d.	27s. 10d.

Foreign Exchange—Actual Rates on or about the First of Each Month.

	April 1.	*May. 1.*	*June 1.*	*July 1.*	*August 1.*
Sterling Bankers—60 days	4.82½— ¾	4.84½— ¾	4.84½— ¾	4.83¾— 4	4.83¾— 4
" " Sight	4.88 — ¼	4.88¼— ½	4.87 — ¼	4.86¼— ½	4.87½— ¾
" " Cables	4.86¾— 7	4.89 — ¼	4.87¾— 8	4.86¾— 7	4.88 — ¼
" Commercial long	4.82 — ¼	4.84 — ¼	4.84 — ¼	4.83¼— ½	4.83¼— ⅜
" Docu'tary for paym't.	4.81½— 2¾	4.83½— 5	4.83¼— 4¼	4.82¾— 3¾	4.83¾— 4¼
Paris—Cable transfers	5.16⅞—	5.14⅜—	5.15⅝—15	5.15⅝—	5.15 —
" Bankers' 60 days	5.20⅝—	5.18¾— ⅛	5.18¾— ⅛	5.18¾—	5.18⅛—
" Bankers' sight	5.17½—	5.15⅝— 1/16	5.16¼—15⅝	5.16¼—15⅝	5.15⅝—
Swiss—Bankers' sight	5.21¼—20⅝	5.18¾—	5.18¾— ⅛	5.18¾—	5.19⅜—18⅛
Berlin—Bankers' 60 days	94¼— 5/16	94⅝— 11/16	94⅝— 11/16	94⅛— 3/16	94½— 9/16
" Bankers' sight	95 — 1/16	95 3/16— ¼	95¼— 5/16	95 3/16— ¼	95½— 9/16
Belgium—Bankers' sight	5.18¾— ⅛	5.16¼—	5.16⅞— ¼	5.16⅞—	5.16⅞— ¾
Amsterdam—Bankers' sight	40 1/16— ⅛	40 5/16— ⅜	40¼— 5/16	40 3/16— ¼	40¼— 5/16
Kronors—Bankers' sight	26 11/16— ¾	26⅞— 15/16	26 13/16— 15/16	26⅞— 15/16	26 13/16— ⅞
Italian lire—sight	5.52½—48¾	5.48¾—46¼	5.47½—45⅝	5.45 —42½	5.47½—45

NEW BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICES, ETC.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of new National banks organized since our last report. Names of officers and other particulars regarding these new National banks will be found under the different State headings.

5478—First National Bank, Tahlequah, Indian Territory. Capital, $40,000.
5479—First National Bank, Aryshire, Iowa. Capital, $25,000.
5480—First National Bank, Kemmerer, Wyoming. Capital, $25,000.
5481—Farmers' National Bank, Emlenton, Pennsylvania. Capital, $50,000.
5482—First National Bank, Yale, Michigan. Capital, $35,000.
5483—First National Bank, Wylie, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
5484—Citizens' National Bank, Cameron, Texas. Capital, $50,000.
5485—First National Bank, Port Arthur, Texas. Capital, $50,000.
5486—Trigg National Bank, Glasgow, Kentucky. Capital, $50,000.
5487—First National Bank, Carlsbad, New Mexico. Capital, $25,000.
5488—First National Bank, Harvey, North Dakota. Capital, $25,000.
5489—Exchange National Bank, Leon, Iowa. Capital, $35,000.
5490—Capital City National Bank, Atlanta, Georgia. Capital, $250,000.
5491—Lockhart National Bank, Lockhart, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
5492—Arkansas Valley National Bank, Pawnee, Oklahoma. Capital, $50,000.
5493—Home National Bank, Baird, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
5494—Shepherd National Bank, Lovington, Illinois. Capital, $25,000.
5495—First National Bank, Roscoe, Pennsylvania. Capital, $50,000.
5496—First National Bank, Milford, Pennsylvania. Capital, $25,000.
5497—First National Bank, Brockwayville, Pennsylvania. Capital, $35,000.
5498—Citizens' National Bank, Emporia, Kansas. Capital, $100,000.
5499—Valley National Bank, Seymour, Connecticut. Capital, $50,000.
5500—First National Bank, Minnewaukon, North Dakota. Capital, $25,000.
5501—People's National Bank, Grove City, Pennsylvania. Capital, $25,000.
5502—First National Bank, Leechburg, Pennsylvania. Capital, $25,000.
5503—Fort Collins National Bank, Fort Collins, Colorado. Capital, $50,000.
5504—Citizens' National Bank, McGregor, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
5505—First National Bank, Oconomowoc, Wisconsin. Capital, $50,000.
5506—First National Bank, Havensville, Kansas. Capital, $40,000.
5507—Citizens' National Bank, Cedar Falls, Iowa. Capital, $50,000.
5508—First National Bank, Mangum, Oklahoma. Capital, $25,000.
5509—Bellevue National Bank, Bellevue, Pennsylvania. Capital, $50,000.
5510—Woodford County National Bank, El Paso, Illinois. Capital, $25,000.
5511—First National Bank, Mineral Wells, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
5512—Albany National Bank, Albany, Georgia. Capital, $50,000.
5513—First National Bank, Rosebud, Texas. Capital, $35,000.
5514—First National Bank, Coon Rapids, Iowa. Capital, $25,000.
5515—First National Bank, Sarcoxie, Missouri. Capital, $25,000.
5516—Home National Bank, Caney, Kansas. Capital, $25,000.
5517—First National Bank, Lenox, Iowa. Capital, $30,000.
5518—First National Bank, Forest City, Pennsylvania. Capital, $25,000.
5519—Commercial National Bank, Chatsworth, Illinois. Capital, $25,000.
5520—First National Bank, Crowley, Louisiana. Capital, $50,000.
5521—Citizens' National Bank, Oconto, Wisconsin. Capital, $50,000.

Applications to Organize National Banks Approved.

The following notices of intention to organize National banks have been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency since last advice:

Cedar Vale National Bank, Cedar Vale, Kans.; by James T. Bradley, *et al.*
Rye National Bank, Rye, N. Y.: by J. Mayhew, *et al.*
Commercial National Bank, Oshkosh, Wis.; by G. W. Roe, *et al.*
National Bank of Mount Hope, Mount Hope, Kans.; by G. C. Robbins, *et al.*

First National Bank, Pagosa Springs, Colo.; by B. N. Freeman, *et al.*
First National Bank, Caledonia, N. Y.; by John D. Coffey, *et al.*
Glassport National Bank, Glassport, Pa.; by James Evans, *et al.*
Anna National Bank, Anna, Ill.; by John B. Jackson, *et al.*
Federal National Bank, New York city; by Joseph T. Hall, *et al.*
First National Bank, Pleasantville, Iowa; by J. B. Elliott, *et al.*
Union National Bank; East St. Louis, Ill.; by Royal J. Whitney, *et al.*
First National Bank, Venus, Texas; by J. C. Smyth, *et al.*
First National Bank, Bemidji, Minn.; by A. P. White, *et al.*
State National Bank, South McAlester, Indian Territory; by J. J. McAlester, *et al.*
First National Bank, Victor, Colo.; by C. S. Cleaveland, *et al.*
First National Bank, Milo, Iowa; by John A. Notestine, *et al.*
First National Bank, Gibson City, Ill.; by R. A. McClure, *et al.*
First National Bank, Dillonvale, Ohio; by W. M. Cattell, *et al.*
First National Bank, West, Texas; by H. M. Lary, *et al.*
First National Bank, Woodward, Oklahoma; by L. L. Stine, *et al.*
First National Bank, Hindsboro, Ill.; by Frank T. Hanke, *et al.*
First National Bank, Blairstown, N. J.; by Jacob C. Van Horn, *et al.*
First National Bank, Graettinger, Iowa; by E. C. Kent, *et al.*
First National Bank, Oakland, Md.; by Fred A. Thayer, *et al.*
First National Bank, Armstrong, Ill.; by Fred Collison, *et al.*
National Bank of Port Deposit, Port Deposit, Md.; by C. C. Caldwell, *et al.*

Authority for Conversion to National Banks Approved.

State Bank, Medford, Wis.; to First National Bank.
Bank of Omro, Omro, Wis.; to First National Bank.
Bank of Hinton, Hinton, West Va.; to First National Bank.
Arkansas Valley Bank of Pawnee, Pawnee, Oklahoma; to Arkansas Valley National Bank.

NEW BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.

ARKANSAS.

Blytheville—Bank of Blytheville; capital, $20,000; Pres., L. W. Gosnell; Vice-Pres., W. L. Smith; Sec., A. M. Burt; Tr., J. G. Sudberry.

Gurdon—Bank of Gurdon; capital, $25,000; Pres., E. A. Whitmore; Cas., Ben. J. Cagle. ——Clark County Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Wm. Grayson; Vice-Pres., N. W. McLead; Cas., John N. Stuart.

Harrison—Bank of Commerce; Pres.. T. H. Dunn; Cas., J. L. Rogers.

Monette—Bank of Monette; capital, $10,000; Pres., N. H. Grady; Vice-Pres., F. M. Kuykendall; Cas., J. W. Whittinghill.

COLORADO.

Fort Collins—Fort Collins' National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., P. Anderson; Cas., G. A. Webb.

Lamar—State Bank; capital, $30,000; Pres., Morton Strain; Cas., L. F. Adams.

CONNECTICUT.

Seymour—Valley National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., W. L. Ward; Cas., C. S. Boies.

GEORGIA.

Albany—Albany National Bank (successor to Albany Trust and Savings Bank); capital, $50,000; Pres., S. B. Brown: Cas., A. P. Coles.

Atlanta—Capital City Trust Co.

Cairo—Cairo Banking Co.

ILLINOIS.

Bridgeport—Bank of Bridgeport.

Chatsworth—Commercial National Bank (successor to Commercial Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., Stephen Herr; Cas., Geo. W. McCabe; Asst. Cas., H. S. Cawling.

Chicago—Continental Trust Co.; capital, $1,000,000.

El Paso—Woodford County National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Spencer H. Ferrell, Cas., James A. Corbett.

Lexington—Home State Bank; capital; $30,000.

INDIANA.

Kempton—Bank of Kempton; Pres., James S. Van Voorst; Cas., Charles Van Voorst; Asst. Cas., David C. Jackson.

Lewisville—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., D. M. Brown; Vice-Pres., O. Greenstreet; Cas., L. T. Symons; Ast. Cas., C. C. Brown.

Lynn—Citizens' Banking Co.; capital, $10,000; Pres., W. H. Platt; Cas., Daniel Hecker.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Collinsville—Cherokee Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., M. Vandervoort; Cas., A. J. Bauer; Asst. Cas., John Devereux.

Grove—Bank of Grove; Cas., D. N. Fink.

Sulphur—Bank of Commerce; capital, $25,000: Pres., N. C. Helburn; Cas., C. J. Webster.

IOWA.

Altoona—Citizens' Bank; Cas., L. O. Schaffer.

Cedar Falls—Citizens' National Bank (successor to Citizens' Bank); capital, $50,000; Pres., L. H. Severn; Cas., W. N. Hostrop.

Coon Rapids—First National Bank (successor to State Savings Bank): capital, $25,000: Pres., A. Dixon; Cas., John A. Dixon.

CROMWELL - Cromwell State Savings Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., T. S. H. Daugherty; Cas., E. N. Daugherty.

FLOYD - Farmers and Merchants' Bank.

GLIDDEN—Farmers' Bank (J. Coder).

LENOX—First National Bank: capital, $30,000; Pres., Phil Ridgeway; Cas., W. S. Bennison.

LYTTON—Lytton Savings Bank; Pres., H. H. Fitch; Vice-Pres., N. J. Brockman; Cas., F. Schug.

RANDOLPH—Commercial Bank.

VINTON—People's Savings Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., A. S. Chadbourne; Vice-Pres., John Young; Cas., John Lorenz.

WESTCHESTER—Westchester Savings Bank; capital, $12,000; Pres., D. A. Bayer; Vice-Pres., E. H. Statler; Cas., R. S. Warfel.

KANSAS.

CANEY—Home National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Harvey A. Truskett; Cas., E. Gwynne Allen.

CIMARRON—Cimarron State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., C. T. Vinson; Cas., C. S. Warner.

HAVENSVILLE - First National Bank (successor to Citizens' State Bank); capital, $40,000; Obil Beach; Cas., T. J. Richardson.

LIBERAL—Liberal State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., C. L. Chandler; Cas., Paul S. Woods.

RANDOLPH—State Bank of Randolph; capital, $10,000; Pres., V. E. Johnson; Cas., L. V. Johnson.

SELDEN—State Bank of Selden; capital, $5,000; Pres., R. L. Wolfe; Vice-Pres., D. Sanley; Cas., John A. Sprague.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE—Kentucky Title Savings Bank; capital, $100,000; Pres., Embry Swearingen.

MILLERSBURG - Farmers' Bank of Millersburg; capital, $15,000.

LOUISIANA.

CROWLEY—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Thomas J. Toler; Cas., Percy L. Lawrence.

MARYLAND.

HAMPSTEAD—Hampstead Bank of Carroll County; capital, $10,000.

HURLOCK—Farmers' Bank; Cas., C. P. Northrup.

MICHIGAN.

CLIFFORD — Clifford Commercial Bank; Purdy & Turner.

MINNESOTA.

HENDRICKS—State Bank of Hendricks.

IVANHOE—State Bank of Ivanhoe; capital, $15,000; Pres., John Swenson; Cas., George Graff.

PELICAN RAPIDS—Riverside Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., R. L. Frazee; Cas., E. L. Cole.

MISSISSIPPI.

BRANDON — Bank of Brandon; capital, $25,000.

MISSOURI.

ELVINS—Bank of Elvins; paid capital, $7,850; Pres., G. B. Gale; Cas., Lee Graham.

SARCOXIE—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., John Harlan; Cas., H. B. Boyd.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK CITY—Washington Bank; capital, $100,000: Pres., Frederick L. Eldridge; Cas., Charles F. Minor.

NORTH DAKOTA.

MINNEWAUKON—First National Bank; capital, $25,000: Pres., Charles H. Davidson, Jr.: Cas., O. I. Hegge.

OHIO.

ASHTABULA—Ashtabula Savings Bank Co.; capital, $50,000.

BOWLING GREEN—Wood County Savings Bank; capital, $80,000.

COLUMBUS—West Side Dime Savings Bank Co.; capital, $50,000.

TOLEDO—Dime Savings Bank and Trust Co.; capital, $50,000.

OKLAHOMA.

MANGUM—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., R. C. Neal; Cas., H. Mathewson.

RENFROW—Bank of Renfrow; capital, $5,000; Pres., Joe W. Harley; Cas., Geo. W. Graham.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BEAVER FALLS—Beaver County Title and Trust Co.; capital, $125,000; Pres., Fred G. Baker; Sec., Agnew Hice; Treas., Geo. Davidson.

BELLEVUE—Bellevue National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., William Jenkinson; Cas., Ira C. Harper.

FOREST CITY—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., V. L. Peterson; Cas., T. A. Surdam.

GREENVILLE — Farmers and Merchants' Bank.

GROVE CITY—People's National Bank: capital, $25,000; Pres., C. W. Forrest.

LEECHBURG—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Alfred Hicks; Cas., C. F. Armstrong.

PHILADELPHIA—Safety Banking and Trust Co.; Pres., H. S. Campbell; Vice-Pres., R. H. Burnham; Cas. J. A. England.

YORK—Logan A. Marshall & Co.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

DUE WEST—Bank of Due West; capital, $25,000.

GREENWOOD — Farmers and Merchants' Bank; capital, $75,000; Pres., W. G. Gambrell; Cas., J. B. Wharton.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

PLATTE—Farmers' State Bank; Pres., J. H. Wolf; Vice-Pres., A. G. Wolf; Cas., F. C. Smith.

TENNESSEE.

SMITHVILLE—Farmers and Traders' Bank.

TEXAS.

ABBOTT—Farmers and Merchants' Bank.

MCGREGOR—Citizens' National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., J. R. Smith; Cas., John P. Cooper.

MINERAL WELLS—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Cicero Smith; Cas., Harvey N. Frost.

ROSEBUD—First National Bank; capital, $35,000; Pres., Geo. W. Riddle; Cas., T. O. Martin.

VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON — Farmers and Merchants' Bank.

WASHINGTON.

WALLA WALLA—Walla Walla Safety Deposit and Trust Co., (safety deposit and trust business only); capital, $25,000.

WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTON—Citizens' Bank of Charleston; capital, $50,000.

SAINT ALBANS—Bank of St. Albans; capital, $25,000; Pres., C. D. Hereford; Vice-Pres., W. E. Mohler; Cas., C. E. Smith; Asst. Cas., R. R. McGregor.

WISCONSIN.

ELROY—State Bank of Elroy; capital, $25,-000; Pres., John E. Hart; Cas., Geo. J. Clark.

MARATHON—Marathon City Bank; capital, $10,000; Cas., G. E. Boughton.

OCONOMOWOC—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Gustav Meissner; Cas., Chas. D. Probert.

OCONTO—Citizens' National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., A. H. Luckenbach; Cas., Charles A. Best.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

OTTAWA—Imperial Bank of Canada; Mgr., M. A. Anderson.

QUEBEC.

BERTHIERHAUT—R. Gariepy.

MONTREAL — Provincial Bank of Canada; Pres., G. M. Ducharine; Vice-Pres., G. B. Burland; Mgr., Alex. La Coste.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS, CAPITAL, ETC.

ALABAMA.

BRUNDIDGE—Brundige Banking Co.; F. C. Bass, Vice-Pres.; J. F. Hightower, Cas.

CALIFORNIA.

SANTA PAULA—First Nationa Bank; A. L. Shively, Asst. Cas.

COLORADO.

DELTA—First National Bank; W. B. Stockham, Vice-Pres.; N. H. Castle, Asst. Cas.

CONNECTICUT.

ANSONIA—Savings Bank of Ansonia; Henry J. Smith, Pres.; in place of William B. Bristol, dec'd; Jonah C. Platt, Vice-Pres., in place of Henry J. Smith.

HARTFORD—Dime Savings Bank; P.H.Woodward, Pres.

JEWETT CITY—Jewett City Savings Bank; James O. Sweet, Pres. in place of H. L. Reade.

SEYMOUR--Valley Nat. Bank; Fred A. Rugg, Vice-Pres.

DELAWARE.

SMYRNA—Fruit Growers' Nat. Bank; Sam'l Catts, Pres., in place of John H. Hoffecker, dec'd.

FLORIDA.

PENSACOLA—First Nat. Bank; corporate existence extended until July 10, 1920.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA—Capital City Nat. Bank; Jacob Haas, Pres.; Geo. A. Speer, Vice-Pres.; A. R. Koontz, Cas.; Geo. R. Donovan, Asst. Cas.

COLUMBUS—Columbus Savings Bank; E. T. Comer, elected director.

SAVANNAH—Chatham Bank; John R. Dillon, Cas.

WAYCROSS—Citizens' Bank; J. W. Bellinger, Asst. Cas.

IDAHO.

BOISE CITY—First Nat. Bank; Chas. Himrod, Cas.; heretofore incorrectly given as Chas. Howard.

ILLINOIS.

BEARDSTOWN—First Nat. Bank; F. M. Condit, Asst. Cas.

BEMENT—First Nat. Bank; H. P. McNair, Vice-Pres.

CHICAGO—Northwestern Nat. Bank and America Nat. Bank; consolidated with Corn Exchange Bank.——Merchants' Loan and Trust Co.; moved to Adams and Clark streets.

LOVINGTON — Shepherd Nat. Bank; M. T. Shepherd, Pres.; J. M. Shepherd, Cas.

MOLINE—Moline Nat. Bank; Sol. Hirsch, Acting Cas. in place of C. F. Hemenway.

PAXTON—First Nat. Bank: George L. Shaw, Cas. in place of A. S. Bushnell; no Asst. Cas. in place of George L. Shaw.

SYCAMORE — Sycamore Nat. Bank; G. E. Dutton, Pres. in place of E. F. Dutton, deceased.

INDIANA.

AURORA—Aurora Nat. Bank; no Pres. in place of Will F. Stevens, deceased.

LOWELL—First Nat. Bank; Jesse L. Hill, Vice-Pres.; E. H. Newsom, Cas.; Albert Foster, Asst. Cas.

OWENSVILLE—First Nat. Bank; L. F. Weldon, Vice-Pres.; George M. Hudelson, Asst. Cas.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

CHICKASHA—First Nat. Bank; R. K. Wootten, Vice-Pres.; J. T. Aust and B. F. Johnson, Asst. Cashiers.

DUNCAN—First Nat. Bank; J. W. Weaver, Vice-Pres.

TAHLEQUAH — First Nat. Bank; James S. Stapler, Pres.; J. A. Lawrence, Vice-Pres.; Leon C. Ross, Cas.

IOWA.

ARMSTRONG—First Nat. Bank; John Dows, Vice-Pres.

AYRSHIRE—First Nat. Bank; M. L. Brown, Pres.; E. P. Barringer, Cas.

CASTANA—Castana Savings Bank; W. T. Day, Pres. in place of Lyman Whittier, resigned.

CHELSEA—First Nat. Bank; Jas. H. Mercer, Vice-Pres.

DIKE—First Nat. Bank; post office address, Grundy Center, Iowa; M. A. Buchan, Cas.

GLADBROOK—First Nat. Bank; Theo. P. Rehder, Asst. Cas.

GARDEN GROVE—First Nat. Bank; Frank E. Stearns, Vice-Pres.

HEDRICK—Hedrick Savings Bank; capital decreased from $30,000 to $10,000.

LEON—Exchange Nat. Bank; E. D. Dorn, Pres.; W. A. Boone, Cas.; W. J. Edwards, Asst. Cas.

MANCHESTER—First Nat. Bank; H. C. Haeberle, 2d Vice-Pres.

SIOUX CENTER—Citizens' State Bank; O. P. Miller, Pres. in place of F. B. Schoeneman; Charles Creglow, Vice-Pres. in place of N. Balkima; T. Prins, Cas.

SIOUX CITY—First Nat. Bank; I. C. Brubacher, Asst. Cas.

STORM LAKE—Commercial State Bank; Fred W. Kammann, Asst. Cas. in place of J. Fred Toy.

KANSAS.

CHEROKEE—First Nat. Bank; Joseph Lucas, Vice-Pres.; W. C. Payne, Asst. Cas.

EMPORIA—Citizens' Nat. Bank; F. C. Newman, Pres.; L. L. Hallock, Cas.

GOODLAND—Goodland City Bank; capital increased from $5,000 to $9,000.

MADISON—People's State Bank; capital increased from $20,000 to $25,000.

MINNEAPOLIS—Citizens' Nat. Bank; no Vice-Pres. in place of A. F. Shepard, deceased.

KENTUCKY.

GLASGOW—Trigg Nat. Bank; H. C. Trigg, Pres.; W. L. Porter, Vice-Pres.; T. P. Dickenson, Cas.; Alanson Trigg, Asst. Cas.

LOUISVILLE—Louisville Trust Co.; Ed. S. Monahan elected director in place of A. S. Coldewey, deceased.

SOMERSET—Somerset Nat. Banking Co.; Will C. Curd, Vice-Pres.

WILLIAMSTOWN—Grant Co. Deposit Bank; J. H. Dickey, Cas. in place of J. R. Lemon, resigned.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—Merchants' Nat. Bank; William Ingle, Cas. in place of E. H. Thomson; no Asst. Cas. in place of Wm. Ingle.

HAVRE DE GRACE—Citizens' Nat. Bank; S. M. Hanway, Cas.

PORT DEPOSIT—Cecil Nat. Bank; Thomas C. Bond, Vice-Pres., deceased.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BROCKTON—Brockton Nat. Bank; David S. Packard, Pres., dec'd.

CHICOPEE—First Nat. Bank; J. A. Carter, Pres., in place of James L. Pease.——Chicopee Savings Bank; Russell L. Scott, Tr., in place of Henry H. Harris.

MONSON—Monson Nat. Bank; G. E. Fuller, Pres., in place of S. F. Cushman, dec'd; L. C. Flynt, Vice-Pres., in place of Theodore Reynolds, dec'd.

PLYMOUTH—Old Colony National Bank; C. G. Hathaway, Pres., in place of Wm. S. Morissey, dec'd.

WEBSTER—First Nat. Bank; Edward L. Spalding, Cas., dec'd.

WINCHESTER—Middlesex County Nat. Bank; Frank A. Cutting, Pres., in place of Lewis Parkhurst; Samuel J. Elder, Vice-Pres.

MICHIGAN.

YALE—First Nat. Bank; B. R. Noble, Pres.; James McColl, Vice-Pres.; E. F. Fead, Cas.; G. E. Beard, Asst. Cas.

MINNESOTA.

ADA—First Nat. Bank; C. M. Sprague, Vice-Pres.; G. H. Hosmer, Asst. Cas.

ALBERT LEA—First Nat. Bank; Vegger Gulbrandson, Vice-Pres., in place of G. Gulbrandson.

MISSOURI.

NEWARK—G. G. Morris; capital increased from $10,000 to $20,000.

WASHINGTON—First Nat. Bank; T. W. Chambers, Vice-Pres.; A. P. Stuart, Asst. Cas.

MISSISSIPPI.

YAZOO CITY—First Nat. Bank; C. G. Dunn, Cas., in place of R. L. Bennett.

NEBRASKA.

SYRACUSE—First Nat. Bank; James Fairhead, Asst. Cas.

PLATTSMOUTH—Parmele Savings Bank; absorbed by Bank of Cass Co.

WYMORE—First Nat. Bank; no Vice-Pres. in place of L. Bridenthal; L. J. Dunn, Cas., in place of L. Bridenthal; no Asst. Cas., in place of J. E. Cameron.

NEW JERSEY.

JERSEY CITY—New Jersey Title, Guarantee and Trust Co.; George F. Perkins, Pres., in place of Abram O. Garretson, resigned.——Third Nat. Bank; Abram Q. Garretson, director, resigned.

MONTCLAIR—Bank of Montclair; Jasper R. Rand, Pres., dec'd.

PENN'S GROVE—Penn's Grove Nat. Bank; John Hare, Jr., Cas., in place of David D. Leap.

VINELAND—Vineland Nat. Bank; D. Harry Chandler, Vice-Pres., in place of James Loughran, dec'd.

NEW MEXICO.

CARLSBAD—First Nat. Bank; H. J. Hammond, Pres.; A. J. Crawford, Cas.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY—Albany Savings Bank; J. Howard King, Pres., deceased; also Pres. New York State National Bank.

AMITYVILLE—Bank of Amityville; Thomas A. Powell, Asst. Cas.

BROOKLYN—Schemerhorn Bank of Brooklyn; title changed to Schemerhorn Bank.

MALONE—People's National Bank; Hiram T. French, Cas., deceased.

NEW YORK—Lincoln National Bank; J. D. Layng, 2d Vice-Pres.; Charles E. Warren, 2d Asst. Cas.; Alfred Van Santvoord, elected director.——Astor National Bank; Barkley Wyckoff, 2d Asst. Cas.——National Park Bank; Edward Erie Poor, director, deceased.——Chase National Bank; E. J. Stalker; Cas. in place of John T. Mills, Jr., resigned; W. O. Jones, Asst. Cas.——Garfield National Bank; Robt. Dunlap, director, deceased.——Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne; Percival Knauth, deceased.

PAWLING—National Bank of Pawling; J. F. Haight, Asst. Cas.

SYRACUSE—Syracuse National Bank; L. C. Smith, Vice-Pres.; F. L. Barnes, Asst. Cas.

UTICA—Utica City National Bank; capital increased from $400,000 to $500,000.

NORTH CAROLINA.

WILMINGTON—National Bank of Wilmington; J. W. Yates, Cas. in place of F. R. Hawes.

NORTH DAKOTA.

COOPERSTOWN—First National Bank; G. H. Condy, Vice-Pres.; Herbert Weeks and W. A. Langlie, Asst. Cas.

FESSENDEN—First National Bank; G. H. Birch, Vice-Pres.

HARVEY—First National Bank; Robert W. Akin, Pres.; August Peterson, Cas.

VALLEY CITY—American National Bank; A. H. Gray, Vice-Pres.

OHIO.

AKRON—City National Bank; Harry Williams, Asst. Cas. in place of J. W. Lyder, Jr.

MARYSVILLE—People's Bank: A. J. Whitney, Pres., deceased.

UPPER SANDUSKY—Commercial Nat. Bank; W. M. Carlisle, Vice-Pres.; Chas. H. Layton, Asst. Cas.

URBANA—Citizens' National Bank; J. M. Mosgrove, Pres.; Simeon Taylor, Vice-Pres. in place of J. M. Mosgrove.

OKLAHOMA.

BLACKWELL—First National Bank; Leslie Coombs, Vice-Pres.

OREGON.

PORTLAND—First National Bank; A. L. Mills, Vice-Pres.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BROCKWAYVILLE—First National Bank; R. L. Buzard, Pres.; S. C. Bond, Vice-Pres.; C. H. Marshall, Cas.; Gertrude Buzard, Asst. Cas.

BUTLER—Farmers' National Bank; John Humphrey, Vice-Pres.; E. W. Bingham, Asst. Cas.

EMLENTON—Farmers' National Bank: James Bennett, Pres.; W. C. McKee, Cas.

FOREST CITY—First National Bank; V. L. Petersen, Pres.; T. A. Surdam, Cas.

FREEDOM—Freedom National Bank; A. J. Minke, Vice-Pres.

MESHOPPEN—First National Bank; William Mitchell, Pres.; Geo. L. Kennard, Vice-Pres.; Robert W. Reid, Cas.

MILFORD—First Nat. Bank; A. D. Brown, Vice-Pres.

PHILADELPHIA—Centennial National Bank; H. M. Lutz, Pres. *pro tem.*——Corn Exchange National Bank; Benjamin Githens, Pres. in place of J. Wesley Supplee, deceased; William L. Supplee, director in place of J. Wesley Supplee.

ROSCOE—First National Bank; John W. Ailes, Pres.; Oliver J. Miller, Cas.

TURTLE CREEK—Citizens' Bank; U. G. Williams, Pres. in place of Eli W. Boyd; Paul R. Holland, Cas. in place of U. G. Williams.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE—National Bank of Commerce; Edward A. Greene, director, deceased.

TEXAS.

AMARILLO—Amarillo National Bank; B. T. Ware, Pres., in place of A. G. Boyce; W. S. Maddrey, Cas., in place of A. H. Wood.

BAIRD—Home Nat. Bank; T. E. Powell, Pres.; Harry Meyer, Vice-Pres.; Fred. Lane, Cas.

BARTLETT—First Nat. Bank; W. W. Walton, Vice-Pres.

BROWNSVILLE — First Nat. Bank; S. L. Dworman, Vice-Pres., in place of M. B. Kingsbury.

BRYAN—Merchants and Planters' Nat. Bank; M. D. Cole, Vice-Pres.; A. D. McConnico, Cas.; no Asst. Cas.

CAMERON — Citizens' Nat. Bank; Hilliard Fort Smith, Pres.; J. T. Sneed, Vice-Pres.; W. L. Baird, Cas.; J. T. Sneed, Jr., Asst. Cas.

CORSICANA—City Nat. Bank; S. M. Kerr, Cas., in place of S. D. Curtis, dec'd.

LOCKHART—Lockhart Nat. Bank; V. Ellis, Pres.

MCGREGOR—Citizens' Nat. Bank; T.D. Johnson, Vice-Pres.; J. B. Naler, Asst. Cas.——First Nat. Bank; F. M. Mabry, Asst., Cas.

MOULTON—First Nat. Bank; E. A. Arnim, Pres.; J. W. Mateer, Vice-Pres.; W. Williford, Asst. Cas.

MT. VERNON—First Nat. Bank; J. L. Rutherford, Vice-Pres.; Sidney Turner, Asst. Cas.

PORT ARTHUR—First Nat. Bank; George M. Craig, Pres.; H. H. Beels, Vice-Pres.; Frank Cummins, Cas.; Sidney Turner, Asst. Cas.

PORT LAVACA—First Nat. Bank; John Clark, Pres., in place of Felix Jackson; C. T. Scott, Vice-Pres., in place of John Clark; W. C. Noble, Cas., in place of J. B. Walton, Jr.

ROSEBUD—Rosebud Bank; consolidated with First Nat. Bank; Geo. W. Riddle, Pres.; P. B. Watters, Vice-Pres.; T. O. Martin, Cas.

WYLIE—First Nat. Bank; T.H. Leeves, Pres.; A. G. McAdams, Vice-Pres.; B. C. Barrier, Cas.; Lee Barrier, Asst. Cas.

VIRGINIA.

CULPEPER—Second National Bank: C. Sisson, Vice-Pres.

WASHINGTON.

MONTESANO—Montesano National Bank: B. G. Cheney, Vice-Pres.

OLYMPIA—Olympia State Bank; capital, increased to $50,000.

WEST VIRGINIA.

NEW MARTINSVILLE—First National Bank; J. Lee Harne, Cas. instead of J. Lee Hame as heretofore given.

WISCONSIN.

LA CROSSE—State Bank o La Crosse; J. M. Holley, Asst. Cas.

MARSHFIELD—American National Bank; R. L. Kraus, Vice-Pres.

MILWAUKEE—Marine National Bank; John Johnston, Vice-Pres.; A. H. Lindsay, Cas.

WYOMING.

KEMMERER—First National Bank; Thomas Sueddon, Vice-Pres.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

HAMILTON—Canadian Bank of Commerce; D. B. Dewar, Mgr.

LONDON—Canadian Bank of Commerce; G. De C. O'Grady, Mgr.

WALKERTON—Canadian Bank of Commerce; D. Macgillivray, Mgr.

WOODSTOCK - Canadian Bank of Commerce; G. W. McKee, Mgr., in place of G. De O'Grady.

BANKS REPORTED CLOSED OR IN LIQUIDATION.

ALABAMA.

CULLMAN—Bank of Cullman: assigned to J. J. Curtis.

MASSACHUSETTS.

NEWBURYPORT—Mechanicks' National Bank; in voluntary liquidation July 17.

NEBRASKA.

VESTA—Exchange Bank; in voluntary liquidation.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

WILTON—Wilton Savings Bank; assigned to Geo. E. Bales.

NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK—Dime Savings Institution.

RHODE ISLAND.

WOONSOCKET—Woonsocket National Bank; in voluntary liquidation July 19.

UTAH.

PROVO CITY—First National Bank; in voluntary liquidation June 30.

Gold and Silver Coinage.—The United States Mint in July coined $6,540,000 gold all in double eagles, $1,827,827 silver of which $630,000 was standard dollars and $36,000 minor coins all one cent pieces, making the total for the month $8,404,427.

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1898.		*1899.*		*1900.*	
	Gold.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*
January	$3,420,000	$1,624,000	$18,032,000	$1,642,000	$11,515,000	$2,364,161
February	4,085,302	1,167,564	14,848,800	1,598,000	13,401,900	1,940,000
March	5,385,463	1,488,139	12,176,715	2,346,557	12,596,240	4,341,376
April	8,211,400	948,000	7,894,475	2,159,449	12,922,000	3,930,000
May	7,717,500	1,433,000	4,803,400	2,879,416	8,252,000	3,171,000
June	6,903,932	1,432,185	8,159,630	2,155,019	3,820,770	2,094,217
July	5,853,900	1,027,834	5,981,500	794,000	6,540,000	1,827,827
August	9,344,200	2,350,000	10,253,100	2,233,636	....	....
September	7,385,315	2,178,389	6,860,947	2,441,268	....	....
October	5,180,000	3,354,191	8,220,000	3,313,569	....	....
November	5,006,700	2,755,251	6,643,700	2,612,000	....	....
December	9,492,045	3,275,481	7,469,952	1,886,605	....	....
Year	$77,985,757	$23,034,034	$111,344,220	$26,061,519	$69,047,910	$19,668,581

Certificates of Deposit Taxable.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has held that certificates of deposit, drawn otherwise than at sight or on demand, are presumed to draw interest unless affirmative evidence to the contrary appears, and are taxable at the rate of two cents for each one hundred dollars or fraction thereof.

NATIONAL BANK RETURNS—RESERVE CITIES.

By the courtesy of the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, the BANKERS' MAGAZINE has been favored with the complete returns of the National banks in all the reserve cities, at the date of the call on June 29, 1900. These are published below in conjunction with the two preceding statements of February 13, 1900, and April 26, 1900. In this form the figures become much more valuable by reason of the comparison. In this complete shape the returns of National banks in the reserve cities are published in the BANKERS' MAGAZINE exclusively.

NEW YORK CITY.

RESOURCES.	*Feb. 13, 1900.*	*Apr. 26, 1900.*	*June 29, 1900.*
Loans and discounts	$499,681,166	$534,748,148	$548,724,656
Overdrafts	220,756	405,824	1,116,482
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	20,684,800	24,009,800	24,909,300
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	40,872,900	40,794,400	37,136,400
U. S. bonds on hand	2,523,830	2,784,360	4,093,670
Premiums on U. S. bonds	4,190,120	3,418,187	2,764,358
Stocks, securities, etc	70,547,708	73,735,168	79,326,073
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	14,832,650	14,908,375	15,396,026
Other real estate and mortgages owned	2,004,114	1,941,015	1,588,312
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	33,842,163	33,021,879	38,452,711
Due from State banks and bankers	3,761,526	4,292,574	5,910,212
Due from approved reserve agents	....	....	....
Checks and other cash items	4,489,233	2,611,734	4,033,226
Exchanges for clearing-house	123,629,996	96,888,068	100,474,482
Bills of other National banks	1,058,829	1,345,098	1,181,920
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	69,351	84,976	78,519
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:			
Gold coin	8,708,847	9,028,697	6,669,399
Gold Treasury certificates	54,161,920	56,663,100	56,909,530
Gold clearing-house certificates	76,695,000	74,980,000	71,450,000
Silver dollars	83,549	70,065	71,725
Silver Treasury certificates	8,246,199	9,742,699	11,621,132
Silver fractional coin	627,448	645,770	692,172
Legal-tender notes	40,491,098	42,752,644	45,226,587
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	4,480,000	2,840,000	1,760,000
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treasurer	885,253	1,077,398	1,221,212
Due from U. S. Treasurer	712,591	917,542	1,252,585
Total	$1,017,430,555	$1,033,702,048	$1,062,000,691

LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock paid in	$56,880,000	$60,770,000	$60,800,000
Surplus fund	43,828,500	44,630,000	44,630,000
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	24,448,438	27,981,671	28,622,553
National bank notes issued, less amount on hand	17,168,817	21,249,765	23,369,035
State bank notes outstanding	16,542	16,542	16,542
Due to other National banks	228,962,669	248,378,337	240,185,797
Due to State banks and bankers	108,462,938	140,039,671	188,763,720
Dividends unpaid	95,375	579,135	255,542
Individual deposits	475,040,766	434,190,064	421,387,658
U. S. deposits	39,990,848	39,634,828	34,698,807
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	399,953	393,627	382,471
Notes and bills rediscounted	....	....	....
Bills payable	....	85,000	....
Liabilities other than those above stated	22,135,705	15,758,405	18,888,562
Total	$2,017,430,445	$1,033,702,048	$1,062,000,691
Average reserve held	28.13 p. c.	26.79 p. c.	26.21 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$193,424,062	$193,882,975	$192,640,546

RESOURCES.	ALBANY, N. Y. Feb. 13, 1900.	ALBANY, N. Y. Apr. 26, 1900.	ALBANY, N. Y. June 29, 1900.	BALTIMORE, MD. Feb. 13, 1900.	BALTIMORE, MD. Apr. 26, 1900.	BALTIMORE, MD. June 29, 1900.	BOSTON, MASS. Feb. 13, 1900.	BOSTON, MASS. Apr. 26, 1900.	BOSTON, MASS. June 29, 1900.
Loans and discounts	$9,968,371	$11,258,789	$11,106,189	$38,644,368	$39,143,871	$40,289,631	$161,965,238	$162,661,819	$166,848,466
Overdrafts	4,415	8,888	3,756	26,945	30,206	29,922	73,782	96,529	95,746
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	350,000	350,000	576,000	3,887,140	3,902,140	4,050,000	6,800,500	5,336,500	5,611,500
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	261,100	261,100	235,100	2,884,360	2,869,360	2,585,500	4,736,000	4,736,000	4,475,000
U. S. bonds on hand	......	......	......	80	88,060	84,100	5,000	613,000	405,000
Premiums on U. S. bonds	37,250	......	......	417,489	188,638	120,218	568,685	370,618	341,897
Stocks, securities, etc	953,973	1,096,495	1,155,540	3,787,197	3,952,862	4,089,998	6,234,795	5,795,415	8,468,544
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	259,707	259,707	259,707	2,419,692	2,390,060	2,376,168	2,395,735	2,087,822	2,090,672
Other real estate and mortgages owned	123,018	122,889	94,958	192,725	247,522	246,606	218,260	204,591	198,907
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	2,234,978	2,704,794	3,155,998	3,500,170	3,486,223	3,928,582	15,121,781	12,878,006	12,350,848
Due from State banks and bankers	392,806	1,584,291	2,008,933	585,034	665,049	856,974	1,484,838	1,269,879	2,132,249
Due from approved reserve agents	2,185,814	5,156,847	4,587,572	3,932,494	4,590,880	6,554,198	30,327,331	35,694,262	32,240,997
Checks and other cash items	103,105	69,184	39,476	112,469	176,948	600,770	579,392	479,919	904,170
Exchanges for clearing-house	172,815	113,896	110,442	2,011,807	2,497,805	2,478,428	18,491,688	11,835,769	11,369,257
Bills of other National banks	53,469	58,176	68,109	167,924	248,851	314,996	1,009,845	1,336,263	1,178,398
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	5,797	5,518	3,452	16,111	18,251	17,785	23,342	19,333	20,644
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	458,385	471,645	486,196	622,092	605,304	553,767	1,838,874	2,189,935	1,883,417
Gold Treasury certificates	338,500	368,000	443,000	853,830	768,750	690,550	5,645,840	6,461,320	6,207,960
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	865,000	1,510,000	1,880,000	5,068,000	4,077,000	3,715,000
Silver dollars	41,580	26,117	40,837	54,924	61,877	54,985	49,492	42,702	33,394
Silver Treasury certificates	37,160	42,455	46,955	1,378,494	1,756,222	1,672,017	2,418,208	3,305,446	3,253,141
Silver fractional coin	33,500	44,829	39,221	70,580	86,247	85,848	192,729	170,858	166,548
Legal-tender notes	516,958	663,108	817,956	826,700	1,468,730	1,822,960	5,470,442	6,609,445	7,834,839
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	1,440,000	440,000	30,000	580,000	410,000	370,000
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	15,750	16,750	25,850	152,421	184,294	200,107	288,522	234,102	264,997
Due from U. S. Treasurer	1,000	......	......	2,005	27,897	5	184,500	192,600	269,200
Total	$18,569,408	$24,682,966	$25,298,751	$66,311,057	$71,400,538	$75,118,133	$266,706,715	$269,058,669	$272,230,789
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$1,550,000	$1,550,000	$1,550,000	$11,608,260	$11,608,260	$11,108,260	$38,400,000	$37,400,000	$37,400,000
Surplus fund	1,875,000	1,855,000	1,855,000	4,678,000	4,678,000	4,439,000	14,172,800	14,212,000	14,212,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	198,734	245,250	229,779	1,510,211	1,826,985	1,891,039	5,778,476	5,350,186	5,906,698
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	307,070	328,620	514,920	3,006,337	3,644,300	3,995,950	5,579,432	4,588,972	5,167,685
State bank notes outstanding	......	......	......	1,718	1,718	1,718	......	......	......
Due to other National banks	6,367,923	7,164,948	8,345,812	8,589,142	9,566,367	10,558,969	40,392,965	41,561,880	45,488,928
Due to State banks and bankers	1,757,762	2,557,539	2,688,791	2,670,099	5,826,370	6,745,497	28,881,715	34,827,672	33,506,309
Dividends unpaid	2,108	47	2,439	88,164	58,827	100,813	19,214	38,965	17,991
Individual deposits	6,565,061	11,191,065	10,387,465	30,440,121	30,949,656	33,329,154	124,406,424	121,592,065	122,005,966
U. S. deposits	242,750	232,596	221,354	2,814,230	2,695,440	2,338,095	4,530,870	4,517,783	3,781,524
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	10,294	17,948	8,190	......	95,000	......	116,857	99,457	339,700
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	190,000	40,000	......	395,000	342,500	561,000	630,500	1,078,595	4,210,500
Liabilities other than those above stated	2,682	......	......	500,771	107,652	44,141	3,801,459	2,791,070	191,456
Total	$18,569,408	$24,682,966	$25,298,751	$66,311,057	$71,400,538	$75,118,133	$266,706,715	$269,058,669	$272,230,789
Average reserve held	30.00 p. c.	40.65 p. c.	39.77 p. c.	26.60 p. c.	26.09 p. c.	28.60 p. c.	31.32 p. c.	33.50 p. c.	30.94 p. c.
*Total lawful money reserve	$1,426,083	$1,615,654	$1,874,165	$6,111,620	$6,257,130	$6,260,142	$21,268,080	$22,806,236	$22,594,296

Resources.	Brooklyn, N. Y. Feb. 13, 1900.	Apr. 26, 1900.	June 29, 1900.	Chicago, Ill. Feb. 13, 1900.	Apr. 26, 1900.	June 29, 1900.	Cincinnati, Ohio. Feb. 13, 1900.	Apr. 26, 1900.	June 29, 1900.
Loans and discounts	$10,908,557	$11,927,320	$11,726,791	$126,175,215	$128,346,462	$138,759,575	$29,508,725	$30,261,883	$30,198,356
Overdrafts	4,258	8,643	8,903	65,737	93,526	66,557	7,518	11,728	26,682
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	642,000	642,000	642,000	2,120,000	5,140,000	5,890,000	4,762,500	4,005,000	4,005,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,760,000	1,960,000	1,910,000	4,388,000	4,383,000	4,365,000
U. S. bonds on hand	......	50,000	......	95,680	322,660	260,550	288,730	722,280	301,770
Premiums on U. S. bonds	24,000	9,000	9,000	224,415	143,031	125,546	865,224	718,742	538,221
Stocks, securities, etc	2,141,774	2,351,924	2,505,595	12,530,002	11,060,365	10,813,299	9,381,659	8,841,027	9,365,915
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	590,600	590,600	590,600	287,797	287,797	284,422	484,143	520,818	491,256
Other real estate and mortgages owned	73,129	73,577	53,507	769,968	762,806	770,067	174,093	168,184	157,660
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	65,058	60,057	55,423	31,872,314	32,163,814	37,742,415	3,648,250	3,836,443	4,067,745
Due from State banks and bankers	68,931	94,717	80,409	8,996,462	8,761,844	8,102,604	774,534	702,595	743,929
Due from approved reserve agents	2,501,334	2,587,609	2,715,456	......	......	......	6,572,817	5,712,545	6,434,214
Checks and other cash items	105,845	65,436	835,966	157,365	127,957	127,331	162,011	163,118	204,281
Exchanges for clearing-house	1,292,419	1,414,672	1,442,369	11,018,222	6,797,689	7,804,355	286,826	421,608	641,336
Bills of other National Banks	171,988	124,305	166,739	1,359,559	1,528,861	2,268,175	336,982	419,215	876,482
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	13,567	12,572	13,086	27,498	26,439	26,894	4,550	5,258	5,365
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	408,770	385,076	376,115	8,977,608	9,381,782	9,862,647	824,170	557,255	770,435
Gold Treasury certificates	405,910	482,400	285,000	11,812,860	12,840,050	11,488,620	945,250	1,245,000	1,395,000
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	200,000	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	18,160	14,497	22,550	376,792	445,591	530,794	52,717	70,551	81,090
Silver Treasury certificates	428,453	387,977	428,012	1,800,749	2,640,596	4,042,620	566,991	749,745	592,704
Silver fractional coin	118,517	94,518	79,717	319,185	277,087	241,794	23,348	27,855	29,120
Legal-tender notes	837,249	773,550	853,649	14,694,537	16,380,647	21,620,095	2,912,188	3,478,936	2,983,076
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	1,445,000	300,000	705,000	560,000	320,000	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	28,890	30,677	32,100	85,050	189,605	265,192	214,087	198,250	200,250
Due from U. S. Treasurer	......	5,000	......	73,500	57,947	138,502	1,399	681	843
Total	$21,049,416	$22,386,133	$22,828,194	$237,045,479	$240,056,513	$263,342,063	$67,676,220	$67,542,338	$67,975,636
Liabilities.									
Capital stock paid in	$1,352,000	$1,352,000	$1,352,000	$18,450,000	$18,450,000	$18,450,000	$7,700,000	$7,700,000	$7,700,000
Surplus fund	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	9,426,100	9,446,350	9,455,350	2,675,000	2,675,000	2,675,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	479,081	534,073	639,788	3,548,883	3,785,751	4,215,039	1,473,155	1,630,756	1,427,596
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	577,800	608,850	642,000	1,023,475	3,511,725	4,869,805	4,042,592	3,696,497	3,752,897
State bank notes outstanding	1,846	1,846	1,846	......	......	......	......	......	......
Due to other National banks	282,059	338,699	224,024	65,079,695	66,860,199	80,436,965	11,975,527	12,342,603	13,163,484
Due to State banks and bankers	197,945	3,830,437	5,088,372	39,084,250	38,567,659	42,438,197	6,699,650	6,556,082	6,071,256
Dividends unpaid	1,418	1,114	578	7,969	7,930	42,619	2,223	6,150	2,879
Individual deposits	15,977,055	18,466,955	12,738,524	98,720,825	97,790,681	101,704,684	26,826,314	26,676,810	27,842,278
U. S. deposits	234,442	235,284	170,448	1,527,642	1,581,465	1,472,904	4,304,427	4,290,969	3,889,458
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	15,525	15,708	19,642	176,687	54,749	116,447	......	......	......
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	140,101	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	30,248	101,164	50,969	......	......	......	1,977,329	1,958,499	1,950,782
Total	$21,049,416	$22,386,133	$22,828,194	$237,045,479	$240,056,513	$263,342,063	$67,676,220	$67,542,338	$67,975,636
Average reserve held	31.42 p. c.	29.37 p. c.	30.30 p. c.	26.11 p. c.	27.09 p. c.	28.31 p. c.	28.31 p. c.	27.06 p. c.	27.77 p. c.
*Total lawful money reserve	$2,217,059	$2,138,018	$2,250,244	$39,426,674	$41,965,754	$47,781,570	$5,884,665	$6,449,348	$5,851,425

	CLEVELAND, OHIO.			COLUMBUS, OHIO.		DENVER, COLORADO.	
RESOURCES.	*Feb. 13, 1900.*	*Apr. 26, 1900.*	*June 29, 1900.*	*Apr. 26, 1900.*	*June 29, 1900.*	*Apr. 26, 1900.*	*June 29, 1900.*
Loans and discounts	$39,877,475	$40,139,775	$40,179,207	$7,551,843	$7,569,227	$14,733,343	$14,490,486
Overdrafts	53,559	36,783	37,901	7,983	11,921	174,184	159,012
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	2,214,500	2,474,500	2,885,000	385,000	450,000	1,200,000	1,450,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	500,000	500,000	500,000	275,000	275,000	900,000	900,000
U. S. bonds on hand	800	110,800	40,300	28,070	37,710	......	......
Premiums on U. S. bonds	42,587	80,852	41,039	11,700	7,456	119,722	111,098
Stocks, securities, etc	1,870,614	1,816,230	1,861,684	1,626,132	1,864,965	4,101,796	4,069,206
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	448,149	448,149	458,025	54,654	54,366	71,550	71,100
Other real estate and mortgages owned	126,691	126,691	126,691	118,548	133,707	166,728	167,128
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	3,837,285	3,859,430	4,668,040	887,684	1,058,454	1,952,866	1,858,830
Due from State banks and bankers	1,212,834	1,486,432	2,006,943	116,916	189,198	605,370	464,074
Due from approved reserve agents	6,414,865	5,678,069	7,746,818	952,002	1,041,264	9,503,620	8,587,478
Checks and other cash items	193,980	183,699	198,505	195,571	121,229	45,364	75,842
Exchanges for clearing-house	382,032	398,061	316,786	193,019	175,374	505,614	493,501
Bills of other National banks	181,822	187,746	191,473	157,749	131,428	550,064	1,041,017
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	6,818	6,072	8,244	2,368	1,219	7,516	3,257
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:							
Gold coin	1,743,240	1,694,457	1,614,820	361,705	378,102	3,181,145	2,972,375
Gold Treasury certificates	579,000	543,000	620,510	111,150	117,500	175,000	435,000
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	102,311	112,773	101,108	30,026	50,639	58,571	184,182
Silver Treasury certificates	121,192	140,732	219,641	138,625	79,201	136,974	128,008
Silver fractional coin	40,570	52,430	45,835	12,825	23,893	19,968	38,699
Legal-tender notes	1,582,020	2,099,695	2,438,498	846,984	864,781	1,147,885	1,065,000
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	98,722	119,150	133,670	18,520	21,775	45,410	70,000
Due from U. S. Treasurer	39,510	15,300	80,350	8,500	1,000	649	59,064
Total	$60,622,581	$62,255,850	$66,516,087	$14,092,528	$14,609,416	$39,402,294	$38,864,377
LIABILITIES.							
Capital stock paid in	$9,900,000	$9,900,000	$10,158,750	$2,050,000	$2,050,000	$1,700,000	$1,700,000
Surplus fund	2,595,000	2,595,000	2,727,000	335,000	397,500	450,000	450,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	821,894	985,439	721,504	242,614	193,575	539,112	539,813
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	1,988,590	2,432,350	2,771,000	385,000	450,000	906,400	1,378,810
Due to other National banks	8,398,396	8,108,985	9,037,835	904,188	1,217,830	5,740,315	5,539,904
Due to State banks and bankers	4,090,551	6,227,436	7,967,899	1,117,176	1,490,072	3,207,763	3,061,479
Dividends unpaid	2,416	1,711	3,518	640	1,019	......	......
Individual deposits	30,870,884	29,962,826	31,242,475	8,475,560	8,318,916	26,017,251	25,297,068
U. S. deposits	465,128	470,299	433,488	259,902	245,291	269,149	238,648
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	28,467	30,063	29,594	10,945	4,808	572,302	643,657
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	262,501	196,401	......	......
Bills payable	575,000	150,000	25,000	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	1,391,802	1,391,768	1,396,587	49,000	49,000	......	......
Total	$60,622,581	$62,255,850	$66,516,087	$14,092,528	$14,609,416	$39,402,294	$38,864,377
Average reserve held	27.90 p. c.	26.85 p. c.	31.10 p. c.	26.26 p. c.	26.38 p. c.	44.82 p. c.	43.40 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$4,168,333	$4,643,067	$5,035,407	$1,501,315	$1,514,116	$4,719,543	$4,778,259

	DES MOINES, IOWA.			DETROIT, MICH.			HOUSTON, TEXAS.		
RESOURCES.	*Feb 13, 1900.*	*Apr. 26, 1900.*	*June 29, 1900.*	*Feb. 13, 1900.*	*Apr. 26, 1900.*	*June 29, 1900.*	*Feb. 13, 1900.*	*Apr. 26, 1900.*	*June 29, 1900.*
Loans and discounts	$4,045,553	$4,674,968	$4,982,888	$14,488,205	$14,380,189	$14,068,789	$2,904,198	$2,848,023	$3,159,864
Overdrafts	26,231	38,611	22,661	12,128	10,400	17,891	826,510	257,214	147,366
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	377,000	377,000	375,000	1,550,000	1,450,000	1,450,000	300,000	300,000	380,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	350,000	350,000	350,000	800,000	800,000	800,000	......	......	......
U. S. bonds on hand	......	......	61,000	7,000	7,000	7,500	......	100,000	......
Premiums on U. S. bonds	35,832	32,154	27,997	217,313	140,062	140,062	31,042	38,002	37,527
Stocks, securities, etc	189,231	204,514	195,527	1,542,380	1,445,908	1,573,251	23,185	23,050	23,846
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	141,041	141,041	141,041	26,788	26,788	26,788	186,250	186,308	187,942
Other real estate and mortgages owned	95,573	92,134	75,195	383,308	330,237	330,076	116,238	97,398	97,156
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	355,578	466,150	506,223	1,385,290	1,255,448	1,412,344	1,064,965	861,409	606,454
Due from State banks and bankers	37,461	39,067	48,187	477,005	383,439	458,886	51,799	59,715	47,459
Due from approved reserve agents	843,808	1,154,901	1,403,870	2,832,933	2,648,888	2,927,722	963,298	1,062,023	909,352
Checks and other cash items	11,267	22,658	43,337	20,375	21,690	27,319	74,683	53,683	26,582
Exchanges for clearing-house	41,388	56,782	37,078	256,927	358,426	296,912	18,572	28,060	11,487
Bills of other National banks	24,189	35,143	31,129	181,068	127,518	233,234	58,851	108,197	42,095
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,631	1,515	2,315	9,941	9,620	7,585	2,855	2,561	2,357
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	117,930	141,620	146,060	1,100,252	931,515	922,252	236,765	268,672	297,885
Gold Treasury certificates	7,900	33,340	10,360	156,990	141,990	161,990	580,210	568,960	627,070
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	80,000	130,000	105,000	......	......	......
Silver dollars	33,595	36,042	40,319	94,666	88,233	100,964	53,089	84,577	77,547
Silver Treasury certificates	31,960	38,238	23,963	191,669	78,840	117,324	173,505	156,762	70,601
Silver fractional coin	36,876	30,039	14,929	64,306	56,862	52,001	18,081	24,298	25,987
Legal-tender notes	208,409	312,119	264,005	640,820	493,010	648,812	547,474	598,562	295,724
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	16,965	18,725	18,625	69,750	72,000	69,514	13,500	14,872	18,875
Due from U. S. Treasurer	......	1,100	1,000	18,810	7,100	23,495	......	95	5,500
Total	$7,028,919	$8,297,866	$8,822,678	$26,557,930	$25,395,169	$25,979,718	$8,260,046	$7,737,445	$7,100,632
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$800,000	$800,000	$800,000	$3,300,000	$3,300,000	$3,300,000	$1,100,000	$1,100,000	$1,100,000
Surplus fund	215,500	215,500	230,500	608,000	608,000	608,000	610,000	610,000	610,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	28,322	84,372	80,720	265,277	310,006	368,274	126,729	180,731	217,342
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	338,192	360,542	368,742	1,326,730	1,435,350	1,388,720	238,960	244,980	232,380
Due to other National banks	1,028,731	1,443,623	1,639,050	2,837,561	2,458,468	2,572,312	1,438,708	847,794	605,960
Due to State banks and bankers	1,328,662	2,416,437	2,784,346	5,122,911	4,277,117	4,943,189	694,792	373,116	212,396
Dividends unpaid	5,678	5,801	14,533	790	1,134	120	4,834	3,678	3,393
Individual deposits	2,449,832	2,637,590	2,595,712	12,291,339	11,978,079	11,962,989	4,050,821	4,376,549	4,118,494
U. S. deposits	322,010	321,763	295,654	703,219	715,326	667,436	......	......	......
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	11,969	12,236	12,558	72,100	81,686	68,675	......	......	......
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	30,000	230,000	100,000	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	860	......	......	......	200	600	664
Total	$7,028,919	$8,297,866	$8,822,678	$26,557,930	$25,395,169	$25,979,718	$8,260,046	$7,737,445	$7,100,632
Average reserve held	25.00 p. c.	28.28 p. c.	28.61 p. c.	27.67 p. c.	26.69 p. c.	28.66 p. c.	52.12 p. c.	61.09 p. c.	54.[illegible]8 p. c.
*** Total lawful money reserve**	$436,671	$591,398	$499,656	$2,278,703	$1,920,450	$2,108,344	$1,609,124	$1,701,827	$1,394,814

Resources.	Indianapolis, Ind. Feb. 13, 1900.	Indianapolis, Ind. Apr. 26, 1900.	Indianapolis, Ind. June 29, 1900.	Kansas City, Mo. Feb. 13, 1900.	Kansas City, Mo. Apr. 26, 1900.	Kansas City, Mo. June 29, 1900.	Lincoln, Neb. Feb. 13, 1900.	Lincoln, Neb. Apr. 26, 1900.	Lincoln, Neb. June 29, 1900.
Loans and discounts	$8,567,000	$8,845,887	$8,697,107	$23,764,787	$25,740,691	$25,232,529	$1,606,913	$1,697,084	$1,814,590
Overdrafts	1,088	884	659	209,208	810,238	484,882	11,908	8,989	28,662
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	280,000	280,000	280,000	991,000	1,718,000	1,720,000	125,000	175,700	250,700
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	985,000	985,000	978,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
U. S. bonds on hand	611,380	412,120	875,760	56,080	102,750	96,000	26,000	1,040	1,040
Premiums on U. S. bonds	171,672	123,383	124,314	26,900	24,183	22,825	12,860	15,655	17,654
Stocks, securities, etc	1,199,545	1,238,845	1,498,022	1,640,775	2,444,846	2,902,261	194,866	189,834	149,890
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	261,000	261,000	261,000	374,449	382,843	382,848	72,221	73,978	76,585
Other real estate and mortgages owned	71,084	92,402	88,873	93,859	81,559	55,752	80,068	80,068	80,496
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	3,181.146	2,948,894	3,293,356	2,070,897	1,995,730	2,846,296	136,627	266,569	572,800
Due from State banks and bankers	1,105,253	916,969	1.104,005	2,171,038	2,449,117	2,638,608	87,328	74,145	106,224
Due from approved reserve agents	3,657,879	3,270,828	3,841,508	9,308,372	8,816,602	9,740,289	848,608	704,897	851,125
Checks and other cash items	29,236	38,817	32,605	33,350	44,524	58,843	19,149	24,484	19,095
Exchanges for clearing-house	319,137	248,457	245,138	665,478	992,104	1,265,907	37,919	15,883	15,560
Bills of other National banks	466,029	602,358	562.514	197,791	368,267	337,008	4,631	14,009	19,758
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	5,259	5,990	6,013	7,814	7,822	7,818	1,814	1,927	1,207
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	1,595,317	1,505,105	1,563.175	868,812	928,300	1,106,242	109,215	66,765	67,330
Gold Treasury certificates	660,000	695,000	700,000	236,300	597,920	887,920	16,500	25,000	26,000
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	61,515	65,065	59,223	54,244	148,705	147,385	18,875	18,487	14,236
Silver Treasury certificates	88,208	150,485	185,554	273,763	1,234,787	1,331,640	84	6,291	9,107
Silver fractional coin	20,936	34,070	33,692	25,558	58,958	53,603	6,743	5,826	5,997
Legal-tender notes	471,750	677,000	581,200	1,019,000	949,054	750,099	58,821	126,647	108,450
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	54,000	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	10,350	11,497	11,497	42,310	83,145	85,650	5,625	6,085	12,585
Due from U. S. Treasurer	......	......	......	20,500	16,030	20,000	......	......	......
Total	$24,684,742	$24,824,576	$24,945,219	$45,131,737	$50,475,626	$52,706,400	$2,984,975	$3,603,763	$4,258,043
Liabilities.									
Capital stock paid in	$2,100,000	$2,100,000	$2,100,000	$2,550,000	$2,550,000	$2,550,000	$400,000	$400,000	$400,000
Surplus fund	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000	690,000	710,000	710,000	30,000	34,000	34,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	213,043	326,677	400,382	541,478	541,737	682,708	23,241	25,480	33,106
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	207,000	224,950	224,950	846,200	1,662,900	1,720,000	112,500	120,100	250,050
Due to other National banks	3,917,750	3,934,092	4,400,902	12,411,734	14,056,399	14,943,040	267,144	441,047	602,159
Due to State banks and bankers	3,194,748	3,185,391	2,976,627	10,273,349	11,208,227	11,631,966	469,147	669,256	945,715
Dividends unpaid	445	......	......	29,788	1,586	757	......	50	34
Individual deposits	12,069,935	11,597,209	12,069,991	16,817,582	18,785,414	19,582,149	1,625,936	1,856,829	1,943,475
U. S. deposits	1,796,085	1,748,085	1,597,782	957,924	917,866	830,482	57,000	57,000	49,500
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	85,733	106,219	74,583	13,680	41,360	55,295	......	......	......
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	......	......	134	......	......	......	......
Total	$24,684,742	$24,824,576	$24,945,219	$45,131,737	$50,475,626	$52,706,400	$2,984,975	$3,603,763	$4,258,043
Average reserve held	40.93 p. c.	40.42 p. c.	40.69 p. c.	33.40 p. c.	32.69 p. c.	34.86 p. c.	25.96 p. c.	35.99 p. c.	38.71 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$2,897,726	$3,126,725	$3,122,844	$2,477,678	$3,917,724	$4,276,889	$204,738	$244,016	$231,120

RESOURCES.	LOS ANGELES, CAL. June 29, 1900.	LOUISVILLE, KY. Feb. 13, 1900.	LOUISVILLE, KY. Apr. 26, 1900.	LOUISVILLE, KY. June 29, 1900.	MILWAUKEE, WIS. Feb. 13, 1900.	MILWAUKEE, WIS. Apr. 26, 1900.	MILWAUKEE, WIS. June 29, 1900.
Loans and discounts	$4,254,696	$9,415,659	$10,040,559	$12,737,210	$21,861,667	$21,421,239	$21,084,795
Overdrafts	53,778	28,859	28,961	20,636	216,215	231,571	273,963
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,143,000	1,770,000	2,225,000	2,605,000	670,000	670,000	770,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	150,000	2,170,000	2,194,260	2,194,260	690,000	690,000	690,000
U. S. bonds on hand	72,920	53,000	4,100	230,800	12,950	19,450	18,450
Premiums on U. S. bonds	18,730	252,933	186,201	182,369	55,250	......	......
Stocks, securities, etc	321,218	2,197,286	2,145,189	2,530,810	2,012,576	1,688,757	1,360,856
Banking house, furniture and fixture	231,721	199,792	199,869	220,002	125,521	120,295	127,612
Other real estate and mortgages owned	156,585	57,262	54,225	92,635	114,601	114,148	123,006
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	516,374	1,422,603	1,228,745	1,593,330	964,403	1,047,075	1,180,278
Due from State banks and bankers	183,592	376,606	406,828	656,581	606,724	634,069	694,096
Due from approved reserve agents	482,848	3,493,622	2,809,971	3,446,184	4,299,390	4,898,184	3,737,754
Checks and other cash items	53,302	22,239	16,084	85,805	16,439	18,771	15,435
Exchanges for clearing-house	62,582	571,707	78,291	106,780	374,374	367,718	358,705
Bills of other National banks	22,737	79,159	106,797	155,428	47,655	91,460	46,070
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,890	3,506	3,584	5,575	6,518	5,122	1,693
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:							
Gold coin	630,070	932,130	684,362	821,743	1,755,250	1,520,285	1,557,985
Gold Treasury certificates	25,000	104,000	225,000	215,000	530,000	680,000	680,000
Gold clearing-house certificates	116,000	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	24,211	29,171	40,002	63,001	85,158	74,598	76,117
Silver Treasury certificates	12,729	34,645	23,240	59,639	124,344	104,591	98,178
Silver fractional coin	29,010	19,036	23,878	18,392	30,101	25,110	41,984
Legal-tender notes	23,020	754,579	1,042,877	1,192,750	808,545	1,270,390	754,130
U. S. certificate of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	53,250	79,650	110,367	117,750	30,150	33,500	38,500
Due from U. S. Treasurer	3,900	12,500	4,050	14,650	13,300	4,500	......
Total	$8,642,170	$24,079,950	$23,882,448	$29,365,831	$35,446,136	$35,730,856	$33,724,557
LIABILITIES.							
Capital stock paid in	$1,300,000	$3,000,000	$3,000,000	$4,645,000	$2,950,000	$2,950,000	$2,950,000
Surplus fund	192,000	647,500	647,500	1,647,500	635,000	635,000	685,000
Undiv. profits less expenses and taxes paid	359,069	188,668	311,499	451,198	322,551	507,307	482,777
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	920,760	1,593,000	2,207,350	2,354,500	608,000	630,000	759,000
Due to other National banks	88,993	4,653,226	4,686,640	5,108,662	3,857,106	3,429,529	2,977,169
Due to State banks and bankers	409,879	3,585,733	3,097,945	3,521,026	3,043,869	3,085,974	2,770,310
Dividends unpaid	406	1,682	917	2,809	417	267	30,267
Individual deposits	5,229,885	8,101,533	7,578,908	9,456,227	23,351,519	23,840,930	21,437,859
U. S. deposits	87,842	1,772,917	1,835,483	1,666,088	484,578	472,886	420,814
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	53,835	366,696	352,216	368,720	198,093	178,960	211,858
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	90,000	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	35,000	......	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	133,991	73,991	144,148	......	......	......
Total	$8,642,170	$24,079,950	$23,882,448	$29,365,831	$35,446,136	$35,730,856	$33,724,557
Average reserve held	26.40 p. c.	33.98 p. c.	31.58 p. c.	33.00 p. c.	26.46 p. c.	29.81 p. c.	26.27 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$860,040	$1,873,561	$2,039,359	$2,370,525	$3,328,398	$3,674,969	$3,203,339

Resources.	Minneapolis, Minn. Feb. 13, 1900.	Minneapolis, Minn. Apr. 26, 1900.	Minneapolis, Minn. June 29, 1900.	New Orleans, La. Feb. 13, 1900.	New Orleans, La. Apr. 26, 1900.	New Orleans, La. June 29, 1900.	Omaha, Neb. Feb. 13, 1900.	Omaha, Neb. Apr. 26, 1900.	Omaha, Neb. June 29, 1900.
Loans and discounts	$13,360,864	$13,939,416	$14,275,080	$13,793,243	$13,818,941	$13,654,576	$12,438,082	$13,106,874	$13,048,189
Overdrafts	8,659	12,724	19,995	2,047,159	887,963	537,108	112,882	157,480	167,183
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	725,000	772,000	772,000	801,000	1,160,000	1,160,000	1,125,000	1,615,000	1,675,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	850,000	850,000	850,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	900,000	900,000	900,000
U. S. bonds on hand	8,160	......	600	106,320	1,020	11,600	11,260	12,220	2,820
Premiums on U. S. bonds	56,750	......	......	88,685	15,161	15,000	79,298	122,698	99,502
Stocks, securities, etc	358,384	624,858	1,076,179	1,985,488	1,959,195	1,713,750	1,684,457	1,469,887	1,354,658
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	3,275	3,275	3,275	625,432	626,735	626,735	818,541	818,041	818,041
Other real estate and mortgages owned	179,628	179,028	216,528	157,459	156,471	111,167	438,864	408,908	379,073
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	1,076,376	1,009,222	1,597,460	694,852	985,667	951,851	922,994	1,048,304	1,960,139
Due from State banks and bankers	616,551	517,956	681,087	959,698	917,614	1,202,741	554,408	699,598	909,257
Due from approved reserve agents	1,949,024	1,825,959	2,465,878	3,364,113	3,466,840	3,221,770	2,651,985	2,321,459	3,600,701
Checks and other cash items	46,576	28,881	41,052	28,562	34,602	22,069	132,319	165,869	204,265
Exchanges for clearing-house	907,609	679,044	768,208	1,207,412	998,080	1,028,066	559,823	619,881	599,385
Bills of other National banks	77,650	95,639	121,566	87,230	121,749	95,094	99,715	202,862	257,018
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	4,799	4,767	6,617	19,505	14,698	22,854	7,995	7,816	8,602
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	727,047	641,450	778,665	124,869	150,254	142,805	750,430	630,822	867,495
Gold Treasury certificates	80,000	60,000	60,000	564,840	838,620	490,010	815,000	60,500	141,120
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	230,000	470,000	410,000	......	......	......
Silver dollars	54,540	56,780	47,020	81,736	99,852	65,382	105,640	101,720	69,463
Silver Treasury certificates	82,000	85,200	42,500	595,846	601,590	383,599	204,069	266,052	223,610
Silver fractional coin	46,880	37,122	29,534	120,612	57,824	80,081	41,544	44,054	36,367
Legal-tender notes	596,088	598,742	715,680	1,274,680	882,442	1,149,198	748,138	1,297,662	1,363,708
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	32,625	36,497	38,850	35,745	42,736	57,993	50,625	59,185	83,250
Due from U. S. Treasurer	1,002	8,804	12,806	5,000	15,002	5,000	16,912	8,075	11,396
Total	$21,299,442	$21,516,869	$24,120,065	$29,348,940	$28,217,561	$27,608,475	$24,719,987	$26,143,964	$28,779,777
Liabilities.									
Capital stock paid in	$4,000,000	$4,000,000	$4,000,000	$2,800,000	$2,800,000	$2,800,000	$3,750,000	$3,750,000	$3,650,000
Surplus fund	647,000	647,000	647,000	2,590,000	2,640,000	2,640,000	369,000	409,000	411,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	208,864	206,396	297,289	453,979	569,687	580,235	249,173	350,511	214,215
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	562,300	628,080	663,897	650,745	734,065	1,023,265	887,500	1,190,200	1,665,000
Due to other National banks	2,771,476	2,844,069	3,410,486	2,450,709	2,069,289	1,910,274	4,404,887	4,750,824	5,822,628
Due to State banks and bankers	2,639,382	670,891	3,183,091	2,872,945	2,277,687	1,828,534	3,279,062	3,864,567	5,059,899
Dividends unpaid	1,670	1,836	798	15,220	7,872	5,250	640	......	......
Individual deposits	9,811,157	9,858,097	11,285,785	17,613,306	17,228,973	16,981,837	10,897,572	10,916,368	11,081,116
U. S. deposits	322,091	310,310	295,906	402,033	390,532	339,077	676,432	575,268	622,258
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	22,187	23,185	20,857	......	......	......	205,718	287,725	253,663
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	50,000	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	318,413	332,002	314,978	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	$21,299,442	$21,516,869	$24,120,065	$29,348,940	$28,217,561	$27,608,475	$24,719,987	$26,143,964	$28,779,777
Average reserve held		24.56 p. c.	27.80 p. c.	30.84 p. c.	32.15 p. c.	33.74 p. c.	28.09 p. c.	26.88 p. c.	33.41 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$1,586,505	$1,429,294	$1,673,399	$2,992,083	$2,600,082	$2,721,075	$2,164,821	$2,400,810	$2,701,758

RESOURCES.	PHILADELPHIA, PA. Feb. 13, 1900.	PHILADELPHIA, PA. Apr. 26, 1900.	PHILADELPHIA, PA. June 29, 1900.	PITTSBURG, PA. Feb. 13, 1900.	PITTSBURG, PA. Apr. 26, 1900.	PITTSBURG, PA. June 29, 1900.	PORTLAND, ORE. Feb. 13, 1900.	PORTLAND, ORE. Apr. 26, 1900.	PORTLAND, ORE. June 29, 1900.
Loans and discounts	$113,466,892	$118,687,587	$122,234,229	$67,302,571	$73,065,850	$76,942,480	$2,971,499	$3,196,168	$3,356,117
Overdrafts	7,445	7,451	81,037	48,774	36,925	66,908	108,127	104,874	73,064
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	6,607,500	8,047,500	8,267,500	5,628,250	6,328,250	6,578,250	625,000	625,000	625,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	5,528,000	5,308,000	5,088,000	1,453,000	1,453,000	1,453,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
U. S. bonds on hand	......	9,700	109,700	160,860	208,640	159,540	251,800	101,800	101,800
Premiums on U. S. bonds	1,134,696	496,651	510,330	755,557	319,446	310,839	7,000	......	906
Stocks, securities, etc	19,117,275	18,362,842	20,948,259	8,671,520	9,800,312	10,857,856	2,507,244	2,506,918	2,504,161
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	3,936,568	3,933,330	3,797,509	3,614,476	3,621,340	3,676,790	98,497	98,497	98,507
Other real estate and mortgages owned	653,417	686,080	693,573	583,201	544,828	541,728	204,477	202,645	202,689
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	12,556,281	12,257,864	12,809,708	4,169,354	5,151,582	5,578,705	305,227	446,009	499,617
Due from State banks and bankers	2,396,710	3,272,830	2,331,222	589,858	763,754	724,110	118,188	108,896	155,783
Due from approved reserve agents	21,826,843	25,414,520	28,785,519	10,471,628	12,506,474	10,994,771	511,159	783,914	1,006,838
Checks and other cash items	2,223,621	1,465,288	1,867,785	357,065	338,894	556,984	23,735	28,235	41,475
Exchanges for clearing-house	14,238,565	10,554,245	18,217,658	4,650,169	4,250,197	3,935,181	62,777	50,317	43,145
Bills of other National banks	271,223	462,270	510,510	425,712	619,715	680,599	8,800	17,255	18,155
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	49,015	53,152	49,476	21,192	23,764	20,555	2,459	2,768	2,104
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	1,595,347	1,817,397	1,626,519	4,011,710	3,822,043	4,102,670	1,456,345	1,115,205	908,815
Gold Treasury certificates	1,137,120	2,612,910	4,102,480	1,670,900	1,918,850	1,964,250	......	......	......
Gold clearing-house certificates	6,775,000	10,160,000	12,610,000	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	232,005	254,547	206,285	186,897	230,957	241,860	7,888	6,875	4,776
Silver Treasury certificates	3,586,627	4,881,369	3,403,781	1,279,983	2,398,213	2,461,952	4,751	22,790	26,879
Silver fractional coin	316,728	321,576	277,149	112,487	134,273	116,629	41,630	36,940	36,188
Legal-tender notes	2,505,207	3,571,916	2,944,991	3,342,868	4,380,168	4,535,848	17,789	81,098	42,225
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	4,570,000	1,645,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	296,937	366,664	407,792	240,841	289,701	327,305	28,125	31,245	31,250
Due from U. S. Treasurer	42,705	33,358	43,120	20,905	46,760	24,889	200	......	......
Total	$225,071,733	$234,684,053	$251,874,139	$119,768,781	$132,248,941	$136,853,700	$9,852,221	$10,012,391	$10,271,446
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$19,305,000	$19,305,000	$19,305,000	$13,250,000	$13,250,000	$13,250,000	$1,100,000	$1,100,000	$1,100,000
Surplus fund	16,030,000	16,080,000	16,710,000	10,127,000	10,127,000	10,142,000	175,000	175,000	175,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	2,923,797	3,777,733	2,881,898	3,268,511	3,799,282	3,957,829	606,046	630,286	674,068
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	5,833,652	7,108,902	7,922,892	4,948,397	5,727,767	6,443,842	529,600	614,900	625,000
Due to other National banks	42,704,849	46,840,618	52,534,434	14,928,008	16,978,482	17,262,614	794,562	972,209	886,746
Due to State banks and bankers	10,987,570	24,853,484	24,224,608	5,629,660	7,732,653	9,643,451	596,899	605,509	619,704
Dividends unpaid	35,034	44,806	108,066	59,592	53,927	47,259	216	12	......
Individual deposits	122,145,884	111,722,879	123,236,737	65,984,105	73,094,178	74,752,595	5,579,066	5,416,899	5,740,700
U. S. deposits	5,082,486	4,919,826	4,899,283	1,293,508	1,277,263	1,147,512	42,848	19,571	105,696
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	33,457	......	......	148,491	148,663	146,594	427,963	478,002	344,558
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	32,167	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	40,000	......	271,218	......	50,000	50,000	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	30,800	279,999	99,338	14,721	......	......	......	......
Total	$225,071,733	$234,684,053	$251,874,139	$119,768,781	$132,248,941	$136,853,700	$9,852,221	$10,012,391	$10,271,446
Average reserve held	28.28 p. c.	30.53 p. c.	31.86 p. c.	27.26 p. c.	29.02 p. c.	26.87 p. c.	29.74 p. c.	29.52 p. c.	29.42 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$20,718,034	$23,619,715	$25,171,207	$10,604,340	$12,884,504	$13,428,209	$1,528,403	$1,212,908	$1,018,828

RESOURCES.	ST. JOSEPH, MO. Feb. 13, 1900.	ST. JOSEPH, MO. Apr. 26, 1900.	ST. JOSEPH, MO. June 29, 1900.	ST. LOUIS, MO. Feb. 13, 1900.	ST. LOUIS, MO. Apr. 26, 1900.	ST. LOUIS, MO. June 29, 1900.	ST. PAUL, MINN. Feb. 13, 1900.	ST. PAUL, MINN. Apr. 26, 1900.	ST. PAUL, MINN. June 29, 1900.
Loans and discounts	$2,904,390	$3,189,411	$2,981,650	$50,826,961	$50,881,506	$48,833,735	$11,760,134	$11,840,676	$11,725,027
Overdrafts	23,978	4,885	10,141	95,109	37,581	138,924	1,047	4,384	7,198
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	214,000	214,500	214,500	4,095,000	7,200,000	7,200,000	252,000	627,000	643,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	100,000	100,000	100,000	3,322,000	3,322,000	3,322,000	828,000	828,000	812,000
U. S. bonds on hand	35,900	35,900	35,900	6,360	61,560	115,860	77,100	73,200	18,000
Premiums on U. S. bonds	......	......	......	218,796	250,280	250,155	40,730	32,055	......
Stocks, securities, etc	11,500	9,600	52,150	4,267,987	5,008,178	4,799,236	2,430,496	2,219,479	2,486,117
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	72,000	72,000	72,000	758,000	758,000	757,000	638,758	639,543	639,543
Other real estate and mortgages owned	......	......	......	106,655	106,228	190,474	238,616	227,405	206,454
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	373,263	278,985	350,118	11,244,989	10,565,592	11,762,402	676,270	681,424	726,535
Due from State banks and bankers	91,424	86,828	105,953	1,598,022	1,898,879	2,188,735	256,603	270,567	222,848
Due from approved reserve agents	720,525	1,157,254	1,843,403	......	......	......	2,874,687	3,098,052	3,140,814
Checks and other cash items	31,195	41,263	35,488	127,308	152,645	157,366	170,990	132,363	96,796
Exchanges for clearing-house	128,104	153,212	101,501	1,836,202	1,392,112	1,536,044	431,653	426,093	296,414
Bills of other National banks	20,135	15,065	16,535	109,160	107,767	67,268	79,700	128,889	86,882
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,573	881	1,898	3,804	4,335	6,785	3,870	6,542	6,064
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	100,597	111,885	128,717	2,312,543	2,372,253	2,317,819	2,043,151	1,967,482	2,159,101
Gold Treasury certificates	23,410	30,880	34,790	3,769,490	3,571,469	3,218,480	17,500	29,950	45,620
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	19,556	21,572	25,591	56,942	42,182	41,337	168,798	153,179	134,054
Silver Treasury certificates	136,854	165,166	206,639	996,953	1,672,806	1;368,158	88,329	120,019	88,722
Silver fractional coin	4,971	13,147	10,888	22,067	33,044	25,711	30,727	40,213	22,067
Legal-tender notes	144,688	*203,629	184,376	3,729,112	5,770,898	5,184,242	255,887	368,690	364,188
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	940,000	100,000	100,000	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	9,630	9,652	10,725	184,275	340,300	331,162	11,338	24,698	31,100
Due from U. S. Treasurer	1,550	1,000	1,200	500	......	1,300	22,450	32,230	22,540
Total	$5,164,247	$5,866,120	$6,473,668	$90,623,207	$95,644,601	$93,909,198	$23,393,841	$24,042,134	$23,981,024
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$350,000	$350,000	$350,000	$11,400,000	$11,400,000	$11,400,000	$3,800,000	$3,800,000	$3,800,000
Surplus fund	109,150	109,150	111,500	2,624,000	2,750,000	2,750,000	563,500	563,500	568,500
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	26,780	79,849	49,105	2,857,381	2,975,840	2,842,446	562,476	511,028	598,341
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	192,600	193,050	214,500	3,644,055	6,784,695	7,195,750	192,580	458,980	597,620
Due to other National banks	795,813	936,675	1,201,362	19,672,068	21,652,433	21,775,923	2,255,796	2,775,709	3,079,901
Due to State banks and bankers	1,296,338	1,468,627	1,699,711	11,308,439	16,296,276	14,552,390	2,759,143	2,619,149	2,855,062
Dividends unpaid	......	......	......	5,127	8,198	128,171	8,910	1,943	604
Individual deposits	2,296,681	2,631,775	2,758,323	35,510,112	30,276,377	30,234,736	12,429,177	12,539,499	11,730,782
U. S. deposits	96,768	96,613	88,857	3,282,043	3,175,800	2,891,800	585,707	518,614	415,753
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	614	877	307	......	......	......	241,551	253,710	344,459
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	......	319,980	324,980	337,980	......	......	......
Total	$5,164,247	$5,866,120	$6,473,668	$90,623,207	$95,644,601	$93,909,198	$23,393,841	$24,042,134	$23,981,024
Average reserve held	29.92 p. c,	37.23 p. c.	47.25 p. c.	21.84 p. c.	24.03 p. c.	23.20 p. c.	32.62 p. c.	37.06 p. c.	35.02 p. c.
*** Total lawful money reserve**	$430,076	$545,729	$591,001	$11,827,128	$13,462,638	$12,155,747	$2,604,392	$2,679,533	$2,813,672

	San Francisco, Cal.			Savannah, Ga.			Washington, D. C.		
Resources.	Feb. 13, 1900.	Apr. 26, 1900.	June 29, 1900.	Feb. 13, 1900.	Apr. 26, 1900.	June 29, 1900.	Feb. 13, 1900.	Apr. 26, 1900.	June 29, 1900.
Loans and discounts	$16,652,833	$17,048,368	$18,047,725	$1,663,380	$1,710,219	$1,548,509	$11,560,078	$11,359,576	$11,441,697
Overdrafts	93,607	127,825	97,078	135	272	402	9,679	10,127	11,716
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	800,000	700,000	1,650,000	102,000	200,000	200,000	985,400	1,171,000	1,170,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	850,000	474,000	574,000	125,000	125,000	127,000	511,000	511,000	473,000
U. S. bonds on hand	1,410,000	1,730,000	510,000	......	2,000	......	243,970	216,660	225,750
Premiums on U. S. bonds	270,962	136,638	92,097	12,298	12,918	5,677	72,645	54,608	55,261
Stocks, securities, etc	1,444,917	1,359,239	1,298,856	22,865	35,456	34,306	900,026	1,067,801	1,060,563
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	333,950	333,850	333,750	54,756	54,756	54,756	1,083,769	1,085,677	1,107,177
Other real estate and mortgages owned	87,044	86,855	86,696	......	......	......	56,792	56,662	91,817
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	1,273,083	889,326	469,407	53,621	28,461	23,055	1,714,615	1,779,898	1,753,418
Due from State banks and bankers	3,681,775	3,838,658	3,506,945	12,683	16,061	21,885	162,421	175,517	317,222
Due from approved reserve agents	887,931	1,317,258	1,054,666	184,134	111,785	144,465	2,751,696	3,426,741	3,268,965
Checks and other cash items	20,439	18,771	349,843	615	589	580	172,716	156,686	215,345
Exchanges for clearing-house	799,886	405,001	593,738	96,502	7,234	5,156	223,773	238,277	235,104
Bills of other National banks	14,545	13,645	40,685	10,000	12,000	6,000	3,000	12,355	12,485
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,288	1,369	1,021	635	1,418	1,135	7,997	7,391	8,835
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	4,160,415	3,543,991	2,991,807	17,000	12,000	19,000	63,864	65,664	58,765
Gold Treasury certificates	712,000	500,410	500,000	65,000	30,000	6,000	873,630	1,289,870	910,870
Gold clearing-house certificates	1,080,000	525,000	435,000	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	73,955	34,469	44,191	5,300	11,000	9,009	6,985	5,158	5,970
Silver Treasury certificates	33,449	28,125	14,910	82,300	47,300	27,300	1,259,027	955,263	712,714
Silver fractional coin	42,523	31,605	44,317	11,100	20,000	26,700	20,779	26,691	32,553
Legal-tender notes	18,239	15,117	13,646	49,822	70,776	41,154	717,984	1,052,761	931,024
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	180,000	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	38,695	31,967	63,027	4,590	4,840	7,840	39,842	45,412	53,500
Due from U. S. Treasurer	2,041	6,841	6,970	2	2	2	......	900	1,000
Total	$34,293,622	$33,393,329	$32,815,876	$2,520,738	$2,514,043	$2,309,426	$23,621,645	$24,771,149	$24,174,756
Liabilities.									
Capital stock paid in	$6,000,000	$6,000,000	$6,000,000	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000	$2,775,000	$2,775,000	$2,775,000
Surplus fund	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	1,821,000	1,321,000	1,321,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	611,401	791,788	925,327	69,971	87,870	102,018	528,857	638,677	718,892
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	404,100	471,780	1,231,240	83,885	94,185	140,995	779,315	877,015	1,051,095
State bank notes outstanding	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Due to other National banks	1,863,140	2,587,088	1,218,731	143,691	165,135	133,432	350,910	422,898	369,948
Due to State banks and bankers	6,427,401	6,087,085	5,287,887	157,658	152,267	166,698	262,782	983,527	549,104
Dividends unpaid	6,092	3,682	3,482	1,047	604	324	4,436	3,788	3,243
Individual deposits	16,228,094	14,646,788	14,922,848	866,647	814,729	615,557	17,068,784	17,258,622	16,989,007
U. S. deposits	852,123	440,086	457,328	87,949	98,401	87,691	428,366	424,962	382,676
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	......	......	......	34,888	30,850	37,707	62,192	65,662	69,788
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	100,000	100,000	50,000	30,000	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	1,267	15,184	368,541	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	$34,293,622	$33,393,329	$32,815,876	$2,520,738	$2,514,043	$2,309,426	$23,621,645	$24,771,149	$24,174,756
Average reserve held	36.62 p. c.	33.54 p. c.	29.87 p. c.	32.91 p. c.	25.79 p. c.	28.51 p. c.	31.08 p. c.	39.24 p. c.	34.85 p. c.
***Total lawful money reserve**	$6,070,630	$4,678,717	$4,043,871	$180,522	$191,076	$129,154	$3,122,220	$3,396,408	$2,651,896

MONEY, TRADE AND INVESTMENTS.

A REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

NEW YORK, August 8, 1900.

MIDSUMMER DULLNESS was the conspicuous feature in business and financial circles in July. It was exceptionally apparent in the New York Stock Exchange, where transactions have fallen to one-fourth of what they were at times last year, and to less than one-half of what were recorded last spring. Unless there be a renewal of activity in the remaining months of the year the Stock Exchange operations in 1900 will make a very poor showing compared with the record made in 1899. The sales of stocks in July were only about 6,000,000 shares, a decrease of 1,000,000 shares from June and of nearly 2.000,000 shares compared with July last year. The transactions in bonds were less than $24,000,000, a decrease of $5,000,000 from the previous month and of $26,000,000 from last year. The monthly sales this year compared with those of last year are shown below:

	STOCKS.		BONDS.	
	1899.	*1900.*	*1899.*	*1900.*
	Shares.	Shares.		
January	24,143,000	9,864,000	$144,785,000	$47,783,000
February	15,985,000	10,208,000	91,514,000	44,718,000
March	17,683,000	14,447,000	89,611,000	68,917,000
April	16,984,000	14,648,000	84,417,000	59,642,000
May	14,791,000	9,487,000	88,586,000	89,421,000
June	10,876,000	7,292,000	57,871,000	28,937,000
July	8,025,000	6,275,000	49,692,000	23,709,000
7 months	108,487,000	72,221,000	$601,476,000	$313,127,000

The dullness of the security market has left prices without serious change, nor is there any pessimistic feeling apparent regarding the future. Some explanation of the quiet condition, not only in the stock market, but in business generally, is that the good times have given many people the opportunity and the disposition to indulge in a vacation.

As yet there has been no great interest shown in the political situation. The nomination of Mr. Bryan for President, which occurred last month, and the declaration of the Democratic platform in favor of "16 to 1," were events not wholly unexpected. Opinions regarding the result of the election are rather one-sided, but in war and politics a battle is never won until it is lost.

One immediate result of the resurrection of the silver issue has been to call more general attention to the currency law enacted last March than it received when in process of enactment. Secretary Gage has presented some forceful views regarding the provision which the law makes for maintaining a gold standard, yet nevertheless it is not easy to avoid the conclusion that the value of the law will depend materially upon the quality of the Secretary behind the law, and we read that conclusion in Mr. Gage's opinion. The gold standard must depend upon a friendly Administration to maintain it, while there is $500,000,000 silver lying in the Treasury and only $200,000,000 gold, and $800,000,000 of notes in circulation that can be used in pumping out the gold reserves of the Government.

The month has been crowded with apprehension and rumor regarding the fate of

foreign sojourners in China and particularly of those isolated behind the walls of Peking. It is to the credit of American statesmanship that with inducement not lacking there has been absolute avoidance of hysteria. The fate of Minister Conger and other foreign representatives at Peking is still in doubt, but the most recent reports concerning them are of a favorable character.

While our trouble with China and in the Philippines have not had any effect upon financial affairs here, the situation of England has not been so agreeable. The enormous expense the British Government is under in South Africa, and the additional expense China is likely to cause have affected the money market in London and while the New York banks are increasing their reserves beyond all limits of supposed necessity, the Bank of England has suffered a depletion of its reserve, the ratio of which to liabilities has fallen during the month from 43.64 per cent. to 35.39 per cent. To protect its gold the Bank advanced its rate of discount on July 19 from three to four per cent. At the same time our banks in New York are loaning money on call at 1¼ @ 1½ per cent , and on Stock Exchange collateral for sixty to ninety days at 3 @ 3½ per cent.

There is no present indication of a hardening tendency in our money market. The local banks are well supplied with funds and their specie reserve is getting close to $200,000,000. The shipment of about $2,000,000 gold to London on July 19, the day the Bank of England advanced its rate of discount, caused no disturbance to the local money market.

Any one who has taken the trouble to examine the statements of the New York banks covering a number of years past, will find a noticeable change in the relation of loans to deposits since the early eighties. Some of our readers will remember the large surplus reserve piled up during the depression which followed the bank panic of 1884. Prior to that the surplus reserve was usually small, and not infrequently the reserve fell below the twenty-five per cent. limit.

In those days it was the rule rather than the exception that the loans should exceed the deposits, but since 1884 the rule has been reversed and except in 1893 when clearing-house certificates were used for a time, the deposits almost invariably have exceeded the loans. We show the relation of loans to deposits and also the surplus reserve on June 30 annually since 1877 :

JUNE 30.	*Loans.*	*Deposits.*	*Excess of loans and deposits.*		*Surplus reserve.*
1877	$251,655,600	$226,488,200	Loans,	$25,167,400	$21,190,450
1878	232,720,200	205,965,600	"	26,754,600	18,816,800
1879	253,575,500	226,113,600	"	27,461,900	10,039,100
1880	291,784,800	283,078,800	"	8,706,000	16,083,625
1881	350,491,100	346,466,400	"	4,024,700	6,911,300
1882	322,884,300	305,369,100	"	17,515,200	5,431,025
1883	328,083,200	324,289 900	"	3,793,300	9,239,925
1884	293,450,500	286,158,800	"	7,292,200	13,121,625
1885	303,735,500	376,763,500	Deposits,	73,028,000	63,394,425
1886	355,743,700	377,411,400	"	21,667,700	11,021,450
1887	363,5 3,200	367,081,300	"	3,528,100	8,651,075
1888	377,085,800	408,330 700	"	31,244,900	26,817,225
1889	417,458,300	440,006,700	"	22,548,400	7,592,225
1890	397,071,600	405,527,800	"	8,456,200	6,643,550
1891	393,860,800	404,658,900	"	10,798,100	15,465,075
1892	494,464,100	534,608,400	"	40,144,300	18,[illegible]6,600
1893	413,650,400	397,979,100	Loans,	15,671,300	1,251,725
1894	470,044,100	573,337,800	Deposits,	103,293,700	74,803,360
1895	513,422,300	570,436,300	"	57,014,000	34,225,925
1896	474,999,300	496,974,700	"	21,975,400	21,917,325
1897	532,707,900	604,983,700	"	72,275,800	41,384,875
1898	620,983,800	750,074,600	"	129,090,800	62,013,550
1899	786,884,000	905,127,800	"	118,243,800	14,274,500
1900	808,468,500	888,249,300	"	79,780,800	16,859,375

There has been little of interest in the way of happenings during the month, but some very agreeable reminders of past events have come in the shape of reports as

to the last fiscal year or the first half of the present calendar year. Revised estimates of railroad construction during the six months make the total 2,100 miles and a probable total for the year 1900 of 6,000 miles. Not so favorable is the record of railway receiverships, nine roads, with 978 miles of track, $25,261,000 capital and $30,765,000 bonded debt, having been put into the hands receivers in the first half of 1900, an increase in all these particulars over either 1899 or 1898. Seventeen roads operating 2,400 miles and with a capital of $124,621,000 and bonded debt of $69,984,000, were sold under foreclosure.

Somewhat belated but highly interesting is the annual report of the statistician of the Inter-State Commerce Commission for the year ended June 30, 1899. From it we take the following items:

	1897.	*1898.*	*1899.*
Miles of railroad completed	184,428	186,296	189,295
Increase in year	1,652	1,968	2,899
Number of corporations	1,987	2,047	2,049
Number in hands of Receivers	128	94	71
Mileage in hands of Receivers	17,862	12,745	9,853
Capital stock, common	$4,367,100,000	$4,269,300,000	$4,323,300,000
Capital stock, preferred	997,600,000	1,119,000,000	1,191,700,000
Capital stock, total	5,364,700,000	5,388,300,000	5,515,000,000
Funded debt	5,270,400,000	5,480,300,000	5,518,900,000
Current liabilities	578,500,000	540,000,000	554,300,000
Stock and funded debt per mile	59,620	60,343	60,556
Dividends paid	87,100,000	96,200,009	111,000,000
Gross earnings	1,122,100,000	1,247,300,000	1,313,600,000
Operating expenses	752,500,000	818,000,000	857,000,000
Net earnings	369,600,000	429,400,000	456,600,000
Total net income	494,700,000	567,600,000	605,300,000
Fixed charges, etc	413,400,000	427,200,000	441,200,000
Net available for dividends	81,300,000	140,300,000	164,100,000
Passengers carried one mile	12,256,900,000	13,379,900,000	14,591,300,000
Freight carried ton miles	95,139,000,000	114,077,600,000	123,667,300,000

For the first time since 1893 the gross earnings per mile exceeded $7,000; they were $7,005, as compared with $6,755 in 1898. The average rate obtained for freight per ton mile was 7.2 mills, as compared with 7.5 mills in 1898, and eight mills in 1897. The passenger rate per mile was 1.92 cents, as against 1.97 cents in 1898, and 2.02 cents in 1897. In both cases there has been a reduction of considerable importance to the railroads.

The statistics of iron production in the United States during the first six months of 1900 are very encouraging, the output having been 7,642,569 tons, the largest ever known in any six months. This compares with 7,331,536 tons in the last half of 1898 and with 6,289,167 tons in the first half. In each of those half years the best previous records were broken. Estimates of the world's production of steel have been sent to the State Department at Washington. They show the production in 1899 to have been 26,841,755 tons, the United States leading all other countries with 10,702,209 tons. Germany was second with 4,933,010 tons and Great Britain third. The United States is far ahead of all rivals in this particular.

The Secretary of the Treasury announces that up to the close of the month $320,000,000 of old bonds have been surrendered for the new two per cent. bonds. About $520,000,000 have not yet been surrendered.

Under the law of March 14 the number of National banks continues to increase. The Comptroller of the Currency has approved applications of 426 banks since that date, of which 257 have since been organized. Of these 180 have a capital of less than $50,000 each, making an aggregate of $4,755,000, and seventy-seven have $50,000 or over, making an aggregate of $8,895,000, or $13,650,000 for both classes of banks.

The completed returns of our foreign commerce for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, are now published and they show several significant facts. The first to attract attention will be the large volume of exports. In twelve months we exported nearly $1,394,500,000 of merchandise. Except once, in 1881, when the total was $902,000,000, our exports never went much above $800,000,000 until 1886, and as late as 1888 they were less than $696,000,000. Five years ago, in 1895, they were $807,-000,000, which latter figure has been exceeded in the last year by $587,000,000.

It will probably cause more supprise to note the fact that our imports have come very close to the record-breaking point. That portion of our foreign trade for a long time moved at a limping pace. Imports made their record in 1893 when the total was $866,000,000, but in 1898 they were only about $616,000,000. In the following year they got up to $697,000,000 and in the year just closed they reached $849,714,-329, exceeding those of every other year excepting only 1893.

The increase in imports has kept down the balance of net exports, but that in the the past year approximated $545,000,000 which is nearly $15,000,000 larger than in the previous year, and only about $70,000,000 less than the great record year of 1898.

There has been more or less discussion about our balance of trade and its effect upon the gold movement and the prosperity of the country. It will be interesting to note the extent of the balances in recent years and we give the net movement of merchandise, gold and silver separately and collectively yearly in the last decade :

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	*Merchandise exports.*	*Gold exports.*	*Silver exports.*	*Merchandise and specie exports.*
1891	$39,564,614	$67,950,085	*$4,285,395	$103,229,324
1892	202,875,686	298,898	3,531,048	206,705,682
1893	*18,735,728	86,853,595	6,587,658	74,705,525
1894	237,145,950	4,152,346	30,554,567	271,852,863
1895	75,568,200	30,083,721	27,084,107	132,736,028
1896	102,882,264	78,884,882	31,764,484	213,531,630
1897	286,263,144	*44,653,200	31,413,411	273,023,355
1898	615,432,676	*104,985,283	24,177,458	534,624,851
1899	529,874,813	*51,432,517	25,643,999	504,086,295
1900	544,764,885	5,436,772	21,475,578	571,677,235

* Net imports.

The table shows that in each of the last three years we have exported net more than $500,000,000 specie and merchandise and in the three years a total of $1,610,-000,000. In the four years prior to 1898 the net exports averaged about $223,000,000 per annum, and in the three years prior to 1894 they averaged $128,000,000 per annum. Without going further back the comparison is conclusive enough that the balances in the last three years if not longer have either been reducing the debt of the American people abroad or have been creating a credit in the irfavor. To what extent it is impossible even to guess, but no available data justifies the theory that we owe a yearly balance of $500,000,000 to $600,000,000 to foreign countries.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Money continues easy and rates are a fraction lower than they were a month ago. The market is dull with no inquiry for time money except for the longer periods. There is a fair supply of commercial paper but the banks are not buying to any extent. At the close of the month call money ruled at 1¼ @ 1½ per cent., averaging about 1⅜ per cent. Banks and trust companies quoted 1½ per cent. as the minimum rate. Time money on Stock Exchange collateral is quoted at 3 per cent. for 60 days, 3½ per cent. for 90 days, 4 per cent. for 4 months. and 4 @ 4½ per cent. for 5 to 6 months on good mixed collateral. For commercial paper the rates are 4 @ 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days endorsed bills receivable, 4¼ @ 4¾ per cent. for first-class four to six months single names, and 5 @ 5½ per cent. for good paper having the same length of time to run.

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY.

	March 1.	*April 1.*	*May. 1.*	*June 1.*	*July 1.*	*Aug. 1.*
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Call loans, bankers' balances........	2 –2½	2 –4	2 –3½	1½–2	1 –3	1¼–1½
Call loans, banks and trust companies..............................	2½–	3 –3½	2 –	2 –	1½–	1½–
Brokers' loans on collateral, 30 to 60 days..............................	4½–	4 –	3 –3½	3 –	3 –	3 –
Brokers' loans on collateral, 90 days to 4 months.......................	4½–	4 –4½	3½–4	3 –3½	3 –3½	3½–4
Brokers' loans on collateral, 5 to 7 months..............................	5 –	4 –4½	3½–4	3½–4	4 –4½	4 –4½
Commercial paper, endorsed bills receivable, 60 to 90 days...........	4½–5	4½–5	4 –	3½–4	3¾–4	4 –4½
Commercial paper prime single names, 4 to 6 months..............	5 –5½	4¾–5½	4 –4½	3¾–4¼	4 –4½	4¼–4¾
Commercial paper, good single names, 4 to 6 months..............	6 –7	5½–6½	5 –6	4½–5½	5 –5½	5 –5½

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—There has been a considerable accumulation of money in the banks during the past month, specie having increased $7,700,000 and legal tenders $2,800,000. Deposits were reduced over $6,000,000 in the first week of the month but have since increased to within $400,000 of what they were a month ago. Loans have been reduced $7,000,000, and the surplus reserve after falling below $15,600,000 on July 7 has increased to $27,500,000. Circulation is increasing very rapidly, in one month having risen $2,000,000.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS—CONDITION AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

	Loans.	*Specie.*	*Legal tenders.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
June 30...	$808,468,500	$166,679,600	$72,242,100	$888,249,800	$16,859,375	$23,124,700	$890,910,600
July 7...	802,869,900	165,318,900	70,737,500	881,848,800	15,589,200	23,191,800	933,138,400
" 14...	801,225,000	169,700,600	71,181,800	883,489,100	19,960,125	23,478,600	865,980,900
" 21...	797,853,900	171,381,700	73,248,700	882,174,000	24,081,900	24,225,700	785,578,100
" 28...	801,101,700	174,397,500	75,096,900	887,841,700	27,535,975	25,258,000	753,779,500

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The changes in the condition of the clearing-house banks of Boston and Philadelphia are shown in the following tables:

BOSTON BANKS.

Dates.	*Loans.*	*Deposits.*	*Specie.*	*Legal Tenders.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
June 30........	$184,765,000	$202,811,000	$14,559,000	$8,646,000	$5,005,000	$106,460,800
July 7........	185,338,000	208,911,000	$14,007,000	8,491,000	5,096,000	121,674,900
" 14........	185,069,000	205,638,000	14,665,000	9,001,000	5,202,000	122,626,500
" 21........	184,406,000	204,900,000	15,152,000	9,421,000	5,214,000	108,725,100
" 28........	184,325,000	203,349,000	15,104,000	9,592,000	5,306,000	99,482,800

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Dates.	*Loans.*	*Deposits.*	*Lawful Money Reserve.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
June 30	$150,330,000	$182,671,000	$54,091,000	$7,415,000	$94,361,300
July 7...................	151,876,000	187,222,000	57,917,000	7,487,000	113,914,900
" 14...................	152,020,000	189,100,000	59,718,000	7,569,000	85,193,000
" 21...................	153,164,000	188,100,000	58,948,000	7,608,000	86,242,900
" 28...................	153,690,000	186,983,000	57,599,000	7,651,000	80,397,292

MONEY RATES ABROAD.—The Bank of England on July 19 advanced its rate of discount from three to four per cent., surprising even those who had looked for an advance to 3½ per cent. The Chinese trouble and the expenditures for war in South Africa have influenced a rise in the London money market. The Bank of Germany reduced its rate from 5½ to 5 per cent. on July 12. Earlier in the month

the Bank of Bengal at Calcutta reduced from 4 to 3 per cent. Discounts of sixty to ninety day bills in London at the close of the month were 4⅛ per cent. as against 2⅝ @ 2 11-16 per cent. a month ago. The open rate at Paris was 2⅞ per cent., the same as a month ago, and at Berlin and Frankfort 4⅛ @ 4¼ against 4⅜ per cent. a month ago.

MONEY RATES IN FOREIGN MARKETS.

	Feb. 7.	Mar. 2.	Mar. 30.	May 18.	June 2.	July 20.
London—Bank rate of discount.....	4	4	4	4	3½	4
Market rates of discount:						
60 days bankers' drafts......	3⅜ — ½	3⅝	3¾ — ⅞	3⅛	2⅝ — ¾	4⅛
6 months bankers' drafts....	3⅝	3½ — ⅝	3⅝ — ¾	3¼	3	...
Loans—Day to day...........	2	2½	2½	2½	2⅛	...
Paris, open market rates............	3¾	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	2¾	2⅞
Berlin, "	3¾	4⅞	5¼	4½	4⅝	4
Hamburg, "	3¾	4⅞	5¼	4½	4⅝	4
Frankfort, "	3¾	5	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	4
Amsterdam, "	3¼	2⅞	3⅛	3¼	3¼	3⅜
Vienna, "	4	3⅞	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4
St. Petersburg, "	6	6	6½	6½	6½	6½
Madrid, "	4	4	4	4	3½	3½
Copenhagen, "	5	5	5½	6	6	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The market for sterling was very dull and the fluctuations were unimportant until the Bank of England advanced its rate of discount, when sight exchange and cable transfers sharply advanced. About $2,000,000 gold was shipped on July 19, but until a further advance in short sterling occurs, or the Bank of England makes advances on gold in transit, it is not likely that much gold will be sent abroad.

RATES FOR STERLING AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

Week ended	Bankers' Sterling. 60 days.	Bankers' Sterling. Sight.	Cable transfers.	Prime commercial, Long.	Documentary Sterling 60 days.
June 30...........	4.83¾ @ 4.84	4.86¼ @ 4.86½	4.86¾ @ 4.87	4.83¼ @ 4.83½	4.82¾ @ [illegible]
July 7...........	4.83¾ @ 4.84	4.86¼ @ 4.86½	4.86¾ @ 4.87	4.83¼ @ 4.83½	4.83 @ 4.84
" 14...........	4.84 @ 4.84¼	4.86¾ @ 4.87	4.87¼ @ 4.87½	4.83½ @ 4.83¾	4.83¼ @ [illegible]
" 21...........	4.83¾ @ 4.84	4.87½ @ 4.87¾	4.88 @ 4.88¼	4.83¼ @ 4.83½	4.82¾ @ [illegible]
" 28...........	4.83¾ @ 4.84	4.87¾ @ 4.88	4.88¼ @ 4.88½	4.83¼ @ 4.83½	4.83 @ [illegible]

EUROPEAN BANKS.—The Bank of England lost $10,000,000 of gold last month while the Bank of France gained $14,000,000. Other banks have maintained their reserves without important change. Compared with a year ago the Bank of France has increased its gold holdings nearly $55,000,000 while the Bank of Russia lost $70,000,000.

GOLD AND SILVER IN THE EUROPEAN BANKS.

	June 1, 1900. Gold.	June 1, 1900. Silver.	July 1, 1900. Gold.	July 1, 1900. Silver.	August 1, 1900. Gold.	August 1, 1900. Silver.
England............	£33,153,955	....	£33,642,121	....	£31,639,576	....
France............	81,531,403	£45,731,937	84,506,022	£45,949,058	87,309,044	£45,612,852
Germany............	28,779,000	14,826,000	29,278,000	15,083,000	29,317,000	15,102,000
Austro-Hungary...	37,670,000	9,381,000	37,584,000	9,690,000	37,740,000	9,814,000
Spain............	13,689,000	15,836,000	13,689,000	16,910,000	13,689,000	16,854,000
Netherlands........	4,874,000	5,985,000	4,873,000	6,046,000	4,871,000	5,963,000
Nat. Belgium.......	2,850,000	1,425,000	2,902,000	1,451,000	2,808,000	1,404,000
Totals...........	£202,556,358	£93,184,937	£206,474,143	£95,129,058	£207,373,620	£94,749,852

SILVER.—After advancing from 28¼ to 28 9-16d early in the month silver became weak in the London market and declined until the price touched 27¾d on July 25. The price at the close month was 28 3-16 or 1-16 higher than a month ago.

MONTHLY RANGE OF SILVER IN LONDON—1898, 1899, 1900.

MONTH.	1898.		1899.		1900.		MONTH.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.		High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.
January..	26 7/8	26 1/8	27 5/8	27 1/4	27 3/4	27	July......	27 7/8	27	27 3/4	27 5/8	28 9/16	27 3/4
February	26 1/4	25 5/8	27 1/2	27 3/8	27 3/4	27 5/16	August ..	27 13/16	27 1/8	27 3/4	27 1/8	......	......
March....	26 1/16	25	27 9/16	27 3/8	27 11/16	27 7/16	Septemb'r	28 5/16	27 11/16	27 3/8	26 15/16	......	......
April.....	26 5/16	25 11/16	28 7/8	27 3/8	27 1/2	27 5/16	October..	28 1/4	27 9/16	26 15/16	26 5/8	......	......
May......	26 7/8	25 7/8	28 3/4	28	27 5/8	27 1/2	Novemb'r	28 5/16	27 1/2	27 5/16	26 11/16	......	......
June.....	27 1/2	26 11/16	28	27 11/16	28 9/16	27 9/16	Decemb'r	27 5/8	27 1/4	27 5/16	26 15/16	......	......

GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS.—The receipts of the Government in July were nearly $50.000,000, which is close to the largest ever recorded in any month in a number of years, the record month being June this year. The expenditures were nearly $54,000,000, leaving a deficit of $4,000,000 the first since July a year ago. The disbursements in July, 1899, were nearly $56,600,000 and in the same month in 1898 $74,000,000.

UNITED STATES TREASURY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.

Source.	*July, 1900.*	*Since July 1, 1900.*
Customs.............	$19,802,272	$19,802,272
Internal revenue...	27,560,689	27,560,689
Miscellaneous.......	2,592,199	2,592,199
Total.....	$49,955,160	$49,955,160
Excess of receipts...	*4,024,498	*4,024,498

EXPENDITURES.

Source.	*July, 1900.*	*Since July 1, 1900.*
Civil and mis........	$12,208,509	$12,208,509
War..................	18,845,125	18,845,125
Navy	5,318,675	5,318,675
Indians..............	956,445	956,445
Pensions............	11,916,344	11,916,344
Interest.............	4,739,556	4,739,556
Total............	$53,979,653	$53,979,653

* Deficit.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.—The increase in National bank circulation in July was $10,455,000, making an expansion in this class of currency since March 1 of $70,000,000. Except in the first year of the establishment of the National bank system was there ever such a rapid increase as in the last five months. More than $10,000,000 of bonds were deposited to secure circulation, and the circulation based on bonds now equals ninety-seven per cent. of the face of the bonds.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

	Apr. 30, 1900.	*May 31, 1900.*	*June 30, 1900.*	*July 31, 1900.*
Total amount outstanding...............	$285,278,326	$300,488,889	$309,559,719	$320,015,356
Circulation based on U. S. bonds	246,067,162	263,089,117	274,115,552	286,447,434
Circulation secured by lawful money....	39,211,164	37,399,772	35,444,167	33,567,922
U. S. bonds to secure circulation:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent........	16,862,900	15,401,250	11,009,400	8,227,550
" " 1907, 4 per cent........	23,347,400	19,504,100	16,350,700	15,426,950
Five per cents. of 1894..	2,371,000	1,659,500	1,320,500	1,496,500
Four per cents. of 1895................	9,617,850	9,097,350	7,762,850	8,715,350
Three per cents. of 1898................	13,422,440	12,034,440	10,099,640	9,159,780
Two per cents. of 1900..................	202,783,650	219,133,350	237,843,950	251,922,800
Total	$268,405,240	$276,829,990	$284,387,040	$294,948,930

The National banks have also on deposit the following bonds to secure public deposits: 2 per cents of 1891, $2,695,000; 4 per cents of 1907, $16,432,700; 5 per cents. of 1894, $4,889,000; 4 per cents. of 1895, $9,116,900; 3 per cents. of 1898, $12,170,280; 2 per cents. of 1900, $44,423,200; District of Columbia 3.65's, 1924, $75,000; a total of $89,802,080.

The circulation of National gold banks, not included in the above statement, is $80,535.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.—More than $13,500,000 of the new two per cent. bonds were issued in July, making the total now outstanding about $320,700,000. Of the old extended two per cent. bonds $2,300,000 were retired. The National bank-note redemption account was reduced nearly $2,000,000 and a further reduction of $2,500,000 in Treasury notes of 1890 is shown in the public debt statement. The cash balance in the Treasury is about $6,000,000 less than a month ago, but the debt less cash in the Treasury was increased $1,600,000.

United States Public Debt.

	Jan. 1, 1899.	Jan. 1, 1900.	July 1, 1900.	Aug. 1, 1900.
Interest bearing debt:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent	$25,364,500	$25,364,500	$21,979,850	$19,625,900
Loan of March 14, 1900, 2 per cent	....	....	307,125,350	320,687,550
Funded loan of 1907, 4 "	559,650,200	545,866,550	355,528,350	348,859,800
Refunding certificates, 4 per cent	39,100	37,170	35,470	35,170
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	100,000,000	95,009,700	47,651,200	44,070,600
" 1925, 4 "	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400
Ten-Twenties of 1898, 3 per cent	192,846,780	198,679,000	128,843,240	126,530,740
Total interest-bearing debt	$1,040,215,980	$1,026,772,320	$1,023,478,860	$1,021,125,160
Debt on which interest has ceased	1,237,200	1,208,500	1,176,320	1,176,310
Debt bearing no interest:				
Legal tender and old demand notes	346,735,018	346,734,868	346,734,868	346,734,868
National bank note redemption acct.	28,868,814	36,299,218	35,147,878	33,290,751
Fractional currency	6,888,974	6,880,558	6,878,990	6,878,990
Total non-interest bearing debt	$382,487,801	$389,914,640	$388,761,732	$386,904,604
Total interest and non-interest debt.	1,423,940,982	1,417,895,460	1,413,416,912	1,409,206,075
Certificates and notes offset by cash in the Treasury:				
Gold certificates	36,808,999	184,844,619	227,797,179	229,000,179
Silver "	399,430,504	401,464,504	416,015,000	419,153,000
Certificates of deposit	20,685,000	12,850,000	3,705,000	2,680,000
Treasury notes of 1890	96,523,280	88,320,280	76,027,000	73,538,000
Total certificates and notes	$553,447,783	$686,979,403	$723,544,179	$724,371,179
Aggregate debt	1,977,388,765	2,104,874,863	2,136,961,091	2,133,577,254
Cash in the Treasury:				
Total cash assets	980,431,351	1,048,006,042	1,105,496,490	1,105,014,184
Demand liabilities	685,666,656	764,410,589	799,790,836	805,154,819
Balance	$294,764,695	$283,595,458	$305,705,654	$299,859,365
Gold reserve	100,000,000	100,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
Net cash balance	194,764,695	183,595,458	155,705,654	149,859,365
Total	$294,764,695	$283,595,453	$305,705,654	$299,859,365
Total debt, less cash in the Treasury.	1,129,176,286	1,134,300,007	1,107,711,258	1,109,846,710

Foreign Trade.—The foreign trade figures for the final month of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, have been published and they show that the exports in that month were $108,000,000, or $12,000,000 more than in June, 1899, and far in excess of any other corresponding month. The imports fell off to less than $61,000,000 and were nearly $1,000,000 less than in 1899. The exports exceeded the imports by $47,475,000 and as we exported net $6,108,000 gold and $308,000 silver, the aggregate net balance for the month was nearly $54,000,000. The month completes the largest export year in the country's history. The exports amounted to $1,394,000,000, imports to $849,000,000 and the net exports to $544,000,000. Exports of gold exceeded imports by $5,000,000 and the net exports of silver were $21,000,000, making the total net exports of merchandise and specie $571,000,000, the largest ever recorded.

Exports and Imports of the United States.

Month of June.	Merchandise.			Gold Balance.	Silver Balance.
	Exports.	Imports.	Balance.		
1895	$54,967,830	$61,662,044	Imp., $6,694,214	Imp., $2,168,731	Exp., $2,087,522
1896	66,705,871	56,163,740	Exp., 10,542,131	Exp., 5,968,530	" 1,856,949
1897	73,193,034	85,183,021	Imp., 11,989,987	" 6,533,620	" 2,087,966
1898	94,978,723	51,265,231	Exp., 43,713,492	Imp., 2,955,083	" 2,127,847
1899	96,394,227	61,757,309	" 34,636,918	Exp., 17,812,641	" 1,947,906
1900	108,283,897	60,808,884	" 47,475,013	" 6,107,889	" 307,960
Twelve Months.					
1895	807,538,165	731,969,965	Exp., 75,568,200	Exp., 30,083,721	Exp., 27,084,107
1896	882,606,938	779,724,674	" 102,882,264	" 78,884,882	" 31,764,484
1897	1,050,993,556	764,730,412	" 286,263,144	Imp., 44,653,200	" 31,413,411
1898	1,231,482,330	616,049,654	" 615,432,676	" 104,985,283	" 24,177,458
1899	1,227,023,302	697,148,489	" 529,874,813	" 51,432,517	" 25,643,999
1900	1,394,479,214	849,714,329	" 544,764,885	Exp., 5,436,772	" 21,475,578

Money in Circulation in the United States.—Again the amount of money estimated to be in circulation is the largest ever known, over $2,087,000,000, the increase in July being nearly $25,000,000. There was an increase in gold coin of $7,000,000, in gold certificates of $7,000,000 and in National bank notes of $11,000,000. Changes in other forms of money were insignificant.

Money in Circulation in the United States.

	May 1, 1900.	*June 1, 1900.*	*July 1, 1900.*	*Aug. 1, 1900.*
Gold coin	$616,585,746	$618,624,580	$614,918,991	$622,848,108
Silver dollars	68,838,884	67,645,528	66,429,476	65,759,841
Subsidiary silver	75,000,817	75,658,587	76,294,050	76,541,200
Gold certificates	197,527,409	204,049,299	200,555,469	207,608,409
Silver certificates	407,198,810	408,477,649	408,499,847	410,557,294
Treasury notes, Act July 14, 1890	81,791,059	78,686,759	75,247,497	72,855,940
United States notes	326,882,448	322,752,949	316,614,114	317,910,951
Currency certificates, Act June 8, 1872	7,280,000	4,785,000	3,705,000	2,680,000
National bank notes	280,050,340	294,057,570	300,161,552	311,097,165
Total	$2,060,525,463	$2,074,687,871	$2,062,425,496	$2,087,853,408
Population of United States	77,585,000	77,676,000	77,816,000	77,956,000
Circulation per capita	$26.56	$26.71	$26.50	$26.78

Money in the United States Treasury.—The United States Treasury increased its cash holdings nearly $10,000,000 in July, and the net cash balance about $4,000,000. The net gold balance was increased $3,000,000.

Money in the United States Treasury.

	May 1, 1900.	*June 1, 1900.*	*July 1, 1900.*	*Aug. 1, 1900.*
Gold coin and bullion	$426,969,871	$422,906,844	$421,112,654	$431,170,785
Silver Dollars	425,921,246	426,165,552	430,841,789	431,641,874
Silver bullion	72,709,403	71,126,896	69,878,887	69,266,656
Subsidiary silver	5,512,174	6,018,488	6,606,978	7,235,871
United States notes	19,848,568	23,928,067	30,066,932	28,770,065
National bank notes	5,309,026	6,512,189	9,478,892	8,998,726
Total	$956,289,788	$958,653,086	$967,480,997	$977,084,007
Certificates and Treasury notes, 1890, outstanding	693,772,278	695,948,707	688,007,313	693,696,643
Net cash in Treasury	$262,517,510	$262,704,829	$279,473,684	$283,387,364

Supply of Money in the United States.—The Treasury statement shows that there was $17,000,000 more gold in the country on August 1 than on July 1, for some of which shipments received from Australia will account. There was also an increase of $10,000,000 in National bank notes. The total supply of money is nearly $2,371,000,000, an increase of $29,000,000 for the month.

Supply of Money in the United States.

	May 1, 1900.	*June 1, 1900.*	*July 1, 1900.*	*Aug. 1, 1900.*
Gold coin and bullion	$1,043,525,117	$1,041,531,374	$1,036,031,545	$1,053,518,893
Silver dollars	494,255,080	495,811,080	496,771,215	497,401,215
Silver bullion	72,709,403	71,126,896	69,878,887	69,266,686
Subsidiary silver	80,512,991	81,672,075	82,901,028	83,777,071
United States notes	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016
National bank notes	285,359,366	300,569,759	309,640,444	320,095,891
Total	$2,323,042,978	$2,337,392,200	$2,341,899,180	$2,370,740,772

Certificates and Treasury notes represented by coin, bullion, or currency in Treasury are not included in the above statement.

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.

The following table shows the highest, lowest and closing prices of the most active stocks at the New York Stock Exchange in the month of July, and the highest and lowest during the year 1900, by dates, and also, for comparison, the range of prices in 1899:

	Year 1899.		Highest and Lowest in 1900.		July, 1900.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	24⅞	17	29¾—Apr. 2	18⅝—Jan. 8	27⅛	24⅞	26
preferred............	68⅛	50⅝	74⅜—Apr. 2	58¼—Jan. 11	72¼	68½	69
Baltimore & Ohio.............	61½	43⅞	89⅝—Apr. 19	55¼—Jan. 8	78	71	74⅝
Baltimore & Ohio, pref........	85½	67½	90—Apr. 16	72¾—Jan. 9	82⅝	79¾	80
Brooklyn Rapid Transit......	137	61	80½—Apr. 10	49—June 25	60½	50¼	56⅝
Canadian Pacific.............	99½	84⅝	99¾—Feb. 13	85½—June 25	89¾	87½	87½
Canada Southern..............	70	46¼	58½—Apr. 7	47⅝—Feb. 27	50½	48½	49
Central of New Jersey........	126⅝	97	133½—July 5	115—Jan. 6	133½	124¾	128
Ches. & Ohio vtg. ctfs.........	31⅞	23¾	33⅞—Apr. 9	24—June 25	28½	24¾	26⅝
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy......	149¼	144¼	133⅛—Apr. 2	119⅛—Jan. 10	128⅛	123⅛	125⅝
Chicago & E. Illinois..........	100¼	59¾	109—Mar. 27	88—Jan. 31	95	95	95
" preferred............	132⅝	112¾	124—Jan. 5	120—Jan. 17	124	124	124
Chicago, Great Western......	20⅝	10⅜	15¼—Apr. 2	10—June 18	11¼	10½	11
Chic., Indianapolis & Lou'ville	19	7¾	29—Apr. 16	14—Jan. 15	24½	20¾	23½
" preferred............	52½	31	63⅞—Apr. 4	45¼—Jan. 24	55	50½	53
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul..	136⅛	112¼	126¾—Apr. 4	108½—June 25	112⅞	109¾	110⅝
" preferred............	179	165	174½—Mar. 21	169½—Jan. 18	171½	170	171¼
Chicago & Northwestern......	173	141¼	167½—May 22	150¼—June 25	161	156½	157¾
" preferred............	210½	188	200—Mar. 28	195⅛—May 9	197¼	197	197½
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific....	122⅛	100	114¾—Mar. 28	102—June 25	106⅜	104⅜	105¾
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Om...	126½	91	123½—Jan. 31	112—May 12	112	112	112
" preferred............	185	170	175—Mar. 3	172—Feb. 8	....	....	....
Chicago Terminal Transfer...	25¼	7½	18⅝—Apr. 27	9—Jan. 10	10⅞	9	10
" preferred............	56½	31¼	39¾—Apr. 27	30⅛—June 25	34½	31½	32¾
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis..	64⅜	42½	66⅝—Mar. 30	55—June 19	60¼	57¼	58½
" preferred............	108	94	111½—Mar. 29	103½—June 11	105	105	105
Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling.	16¾	9	28—Apr. 27	14½—Jan. 10	27½	25	27½
Col. Fuel & Iron Co...........	64	30½	51½—Apr. 2	29½—June 18	36	31¾	33½
Consolidated Gas Co..........	223¼	163	199—Jan. 3	171½—June 26	181¾	174	179½
Delaware & Hud. Canal Co...	125¾	106½	119½—Mar. 28	110—June 26	113¼	110½	112
Delaware, Lack. & Western..	194½	157	186—Feb. 20	173½—Jan. 30	179½	175⅛	177½
Denver & Rio Grande.........	25⅜	15⅞	24¼—Mar. 26	16½—June 22	18¼	17	17¾
" preferred............	80	63	76¼—Mar. 26	64½—June 18	67¼	64¾	66¾
Erie..........................	16¼	10	14⅜—Mar. 27	10⅝—June 21	11	10¾	10¾
" 1st pref....................	42	27⅞	43½—Apr. 4	31¼—Jan. 9	34	32	32½
" 2d pref.....................	22½	15½	23½—Apr. 4	15⅝—Jan. 10	16¾	16¾	16¾
Evansville & Terre Haute....	46½	36	54⅝—Mar. 15	40⅛—Jan. 5	43⅝	41⅞	43
Express Adams................	119	108¾	130—Apr. 30	111—Jan. 8	125	117	125
" American............	160	133	159—May 2	142—Mar. 6	157	151	157
" United States........	60	45	49¾—Mar. 31	45—Mar. 12	46½	45½	46½
" Wells, Fargo..........	135½	124	129½ Feb. 2	120—June 1	127	124½	124½
Great Northern, preferred....	195	142¼	174½—Jan. 3	144¾—June 22	154¾	150	153
Hocking Valley...............	37⅝	21	41½—Apr. 21	30½—Jan. 10	35⅞	34	34
" preferred............	66¼	53½	67⅞—Apr. 5	58—Jan. 8	64	61	61
Illinois Central...............	122	105½	120¼—July 23	110—June 25	120¼	111½	119⅛
Iowa Central..................	15¾	10¼	20½—July 20	11⅞—Jan. 12	20½	17¾	20
" preferred............	62¼	40	58—Mar. 30	43—June 22	49¾	45	48
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf....	18	7	21½—Mar. 27	7⅞—Jan. 31	17	14	16½
Laclede Gas...................	85	51	80—Jan. 5	65—May 10	79	70	74
Lake Erie & Western..........	24	14¾	34½—Apr. 9	20½—Mar. 16	28½	26	26
" preferred............	85	60	100—Apr. 2	83¼—Feb. 2	93¼	93	93¼
Long Island...................	85	45	89—May 5	47½—Jan. 4	....	....	....
Louisville & Nashville........	88⅝	63	87⅜—Apr. 2	70⅝—July 26	75½	70⅝	71
Manhattan consol.............	133⅝	85¼	101—Feb. 14	84—June 25	92⅜	86⅜	90¼
Metropolitan Street...........	269	147	182—Feb. 13	144¼—May 14	158¼	146	153⅝
Mexican Central..............	17½	6	14¾—Apr. 18	10½—Jan. 8	13⅜	11¾	12½
Minneapolis & St. Louis.......	78	35¼	69¾—Mar. 28	45½—June 18	57	47¼	55½
" 2d pref....................	99½	73½	98⅝—May 5	87½—June 18	94	90½	93
Missouri, Kan. & Tex..........	15	9¼	12¾—Mar. 28	10—Jan. 5	10¾	10	10
" preferred............	45¼	28⅜	40¼—Apr. 17	28¼—June 25	32¾	30	30
Missouri Pacific..............	52½	33	61½—Apr. 16	38⅜—Jan. 11	53¼	47¾	49½
Mobile & Ohio................	52	32	48½—Apr. 2	35—June 25	38¾	35¼	37¾
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River..	144¾	120	139⅝—Apr. 4	125⅝—June 25	131	127½	128½

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.—*Continued.*

	Year 1899.		Highest and Lowest in 1900.		July, 1900.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis....	19¾	11⅛	14⅞—Mar. 29	11 —June 20	....	....	....
" 2d preferred.........	41	29	40¼ Mar. 29	29 —June 20	31¾	30¼	30¼
N. Y., New Haven & Hartf'd.	222	199	215¾—Jan. 3	210¼—June 20	210⅛	210¼	210¼
N. Y., Ontario & Western.....	28⅞	18⅝	26¼—Mar. 28	18¼—June 20	21	18¾	19⅞
Norfolk & Western............	28⅝	17⅞	40⅛—Apr. 18	22⅝—Jan. 10	35⅛	31⅛	33
" preferred............	74¼	61⅝	80 —Apr. 12	67 —Jan. 8	78½	77½	78
North American Co............	17⅝	6⅞	15⅞—Mar. 24	13⅝—Jan. 23	15¾	14½	15½
Northern Pacific tr. receipts.	57½	42⅞	62¾—Apr. 4	48 —June 22	52½	49⅝	50¾
" pref tr. receipts.....	81½	68	78¼—Mar. 28	69¾—June 25	72	70	71⅝
Pacific Mail....................	55	35	47¼—Jan. 2	25¾—June 11	33¾	26½	30
Pennsylvania R. R............	142	122⅛	142¾—Apr. 5	125 —June 27	129⅝	126	128⅝
People's Gas & Coke of Chic.	129½	90½	111½—Apr. 2	92 —Mar. 9	101¾	97	96
Pitts., Cin. Chic. & St. Louis...	88	43	80½—Jan. 2	52½—July 30	59½	52½	52⅝
" preferred............	99	80	94 —Jan. 8	78 —June 25	82¾	79	79
Pullman Palace Car Co.......	207¾	156	189⅞—Jan. 19	176 —June 25	188½	179	188½
Reading..........................	25	15⅛	21⅛—Apr. 4	16 —June 20	17⅝	16⅛	16¾
" 1st prefered..........	68⅛	42¼	66¾—Apr. 5	49 —Jan. 9	61¾	58⅛	59¼
" 2d preferred..........	38¼	22¼	35⅝—Apr. 5	26 —Jan. 9	29¾	28	29
St. Louis & San Francisco....	14⅞	8⅛	12 —Mar. 31	8⅝—June 25	9⅝	9	9⅛
" 1st preferred........	75½	64	72⅛—Mar. 30	66 —July 12	68⅛	66	67
" 2d preferred.........	44⅞	28⅛	39 —Mar. 30	31¼—June 23	33¾	31¾	32⅞
St. Louis & Southwestern....	18¼	6¾	13¾—Mar. 26	8¾—June 20	10½	9½	10
" preferred............	40⅝	17	34¾—Apr. 16	21⅞—June 23	27½	23½	25¾
Southern Pacific Co...........	44¼	27	43 —Mar. 27	30⅝—June 18	34⅞	31⅜	33⅛
Southern Railway.............	14¼	10¼	15¾—Mar. 27	10⅝—June 25	11⅝	10¾	11
" preferred............	58⅝	40⅞	61⅛—Mar. 27	49¼—June 25	53	50	51⅝
Tennessee Coal & Iron Co....	126	36	104 —Feb. 2	62 —June 26	75¼	65	67¾
Texas & Pacific................	25⅝	12¾	21 —Apr. 17	13⅛—June 25	15½	14⅝	14½
Union Pacific..................	51⅛	38⅛	60⅞—Apr. 4	44⅝—Jan. 10	58¾	49⅝	58⅝
" preferred............	84½	66¼	77¾—Mar. 28	70½—June 23	76⅝	71¾	75½
Wabash R. R..................	8⅞	6⅛	9⅝—Apr. 27	6⅛—Mar. 13	7⅛	6¾	6¾
" preferred............	25½	19	24¼—Apr. 27	17 —June 25	19⅛	17¾	18
Western Union................	98¼	82	88½—Jan. 5	77½—June 22	80¾	78¾	79¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie........	13	7⅞	11¾—Mar. 26	8 —June 18	9⅜	8½	8⅞
" second preferred....	32⅞	21¼	33⅛ Mar. 26	21⅝-June 18	24½	22⅝	23⅝
Wisconsin Central............	21	13⅛	20¾—Mar. 31	13 —June 27	14⅝	13¼	14
" preferred............	59	54	57 —Apr. 2	37 —July 3	39⅝	37	37⅛
"INDUSTRIAL"							
American Co. Oil Co..........	46	30	37 —Mar. 29	30 —June 25	35	32¼	34
Am. Smelting & Refining Co.	59	30	43⅞—Feb. 6	34½—June 18	38⅛	35¼	36⅞
" preferred............	94⅛	77½	98 —Mar. 24	85 —June 25	88⅞	86	87¾
American Steel Hoop Co.....	48⅝	24	50½—Feb. 6	17 —June 25	23¼	18⅞	19
" preferred............	86¾	70	86 —Feb. 6	66 —June 25	72	66⅞	66⅞
American Steel & Wire Co....	72	33	59⅞—Apr. 12	28½—June 25	36¼	31	32¼
" preferred............	128	84	95 —Feb. 1	69½—June 25	75¼	70¾	73
American Sugar Ref. Co......	182	114⅛	137½—Jan. 4	95¼—Mar. 3	129⅝	113¾	120¼
American Tin Plate Co.......	52¾	20	36⅝—Feb. 7	18 —June 23	24¼	19	21¾
American Tobacco Co........	229½	78⅛	111½—Feb. 14	84⅛—June 25	98⅞	89	91¼
Continental Tobacco Co......	65⅞	20	38 —Jan. 3	21½—May 21	27⅛	23⅞	24⅛
" preferred............	106⅞	71	89½—Jan. 3	70 —May 12	80	76¾	77⅞
Federal Steel Co..............	75	39¾	57¾—Feb. 6	28¾—June 25	36	31⅛	32
" preferred............	98⅛	67	77½—Feb. 6	60¾—June 26	68	63½	64¾
General Electric Co...........	132	95⅛	140¼—Apr. 19	120 —Jan. 10	131¾	127½	129
Glucose Sugar Refinding Co..	76¾	37	58½—Feb. 5	44 —May 15	55	48½	51⅛
International Paper Co......	68⅛	17	25½—Jan. 3	14½—Mar. 6	23⅝	21½	22¼
" preferred............	95	62¼	70½—Feb. 6	58 —Mar. 6	65⅞	64½	65½
National Lead Co.............	40⅛	22½	28¼—Feb. 5	18⅛—June 11	20¾	19	19½
National Steel Co.............	63	31¾	53½—Feb. 6	20 —June 23	27	23	23¼
" preferred............	99⅝	85	97 —Feb. 6	79¾—June 26	85¼	83⅛	83½
Pressed Steel Car Co..........	61	44⅝	58¾—Jan. 17	41 —July 30	45⅞	41	41
" preferred............	91	75	88½—Jan. 17	72 —June 2	76	73½	73½
Republic Iron & Steel Co.....	33⅞	16⅛	27½—Feb. 6	8¾—June 25	13	10⅛	10⅝
" preferred............	79	60⅛	70¾—Feb. 6	49⅞—June 25	58¼	53	53
Standard Rope & Twine Co..	15¼	6⅛	10¼—Jan. 4	4⅛—Mar. 6	5⅛	5	5
U. S. Leather Co..............	40⅞	5⅝	19 —Jan. 3	7¾—June 25	12¼	8⅛	10⅛
" preferred............	84½	64⅛	77 —Jan. 3	65 —June 25	69¼	66¼	68
U. S. Rubber Co..............	57	37⅞	44 —Jan. 2	21 —July 6	28¼	21	27⅛
" preferred............	121	99¾	104¾—Jan. 3	90 —Feb. 27	96	92	96

RAILWAY, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

LAST SALE, PRICE AND DATE AND HIGHEST AND LOWEST PRICES AND TOTAL SALES FOR THE MONTH.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE.		JULY SALES.		
				Price.	*Date.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Total.*
Ann Arbor 1st g 4's	1995	7,000,000	Q J	92¼	July 26,19'	92¾	91	30,000
Atch., Top. & S. F.								
Atch Top & Santa Fe gen g 4's	1995	133,080,000	A & O	101	July 31,19'	101⅛	100¾	1,071,500
″ registered		....	A & O	99¼	May 14,19'	....	....	....
″ adjustment, g. 4's	1995	50,550,500	NOV	83¾	July 31,19'	84	83¾	585,000
″ registered		....	NOV	79¾	Dec. 11,'99	....	....	....
″ stamped	1995	1,177,500	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
″ Equip. tr. ser. A. g. 5's	1902	500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
″ Chic. & St. L. 1st 6's	1915	1,500,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Atl. Knox. & Nor. Ry. 1st g. 5s	1946	1,000,000	J & D	106	Apr. 23,19'	....	....	....
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s	1925	69,798,000	J & J	94¾	July 31,19'	94¾	94	983,000
″ registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
″ g. 4s	1948	65,963,000	A & O	100	July 31,19'	100⅛	99⅞	1,204,000
″ g. 4s. registered			A & O	100⅛	June11,19'	....	....	....
″ Southw'n div. 1st g. 3½s	1925	40,990,000	J & J	87	July 30,19'	87⅛	86½	378,000
″ ″ registered			Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Pitt Jun. & M. div. 1st g. 3½s	1925	11,293,000	M & N	86½	July 27,19'	87¾	86½	55,500
″ registered			Q Feb	....	....	....	....	....
Monongahela River 1st g. g., 5's	1919	700,000	F & A	104½	July 1,'92	....	....	....
Cen. Ohio. Reorg. 1st c. g. 4½'s	1930	1,018,000	M & S	111	Feb. 28,'99	....	....	....
W. Virginia & Pitts. 1st g. 5's	1990	4,000,000	A & O	111	Dec. 12,'95	....	....	....
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. g. g. 5's	1937	4,407,000	M & S	113½	July 26,19'	113½	113½	7,000
″ deb. 6's	1947	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Alleghany & Wn. 1st g. gtd 4's	1998	2,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Clearfield & Mah. 1st g. g. 5's	1943	650,000	J & J	130	Mar. 1,19'	....	....	....
Rochester & Pittsburg. 1st 6's	1921	1,300,000	F & A	129	July 10,19'	129	129	1,000
″ cons. 1st 6's	1922	3,920,000	J & D	124	June29,19'	....	....	....
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5's	1913	1,056,500	A & O	100	Nov. 18,'99	....	....	....
″ registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Burlington, Cedar R. & N. 1st 5's	1906	6,500,000	J & D	106½	July 31,19'	107	106	20,000
″ con. 1st & col. tst 5's	1934	7,250,000	A & O	116½	July 21,19'	117	116	46,000
″ registered			A & O	115	May 26,'99	....	....	....
Ced. Rap Ia. Falls & Nor. 1st 5's	1921	1,905,000	A & O	105	Jan. 6,'99	....	....	....
Minneap's & St. Louis 1st 7's, g	1927	150,000	J & D	140	Aug. 24,'95	....	....	....
Canada Southern 1st int. gtd 5's	1908	13,920,000	J & J	106¼	July 31,19'	106¾	105	98,000
″ 2d mortg. 5's	1913	5,100,000	M & S	108⅛	July 30,19'	108⅛	106⅞	75,000
″ registered			M & S	104	Apr. 24,'09	....	....	....
Central Branch U. Pac. 1st g. 4's	1948	2,500,000	J & D	88	July 31,19'	88	88	1,000
Cent. R. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. c. g. 5's	1937	4,880,000	M & N	92⅝	July 9,19'	92⅝	92⅝	4,000
Central R'y of Georgia, 1st g. 5's	1945	7,000,000	F & A	119	June 7,19'	....	....	....
″ registered $1,000 & $5,000			F & A	....	....	....	....	....
″ con. g. 5's	1945	16,500,600	M & N	91¾	July 31,19'	92	90½	245,000
″ con. g. 5's, reg. $1,000 & $5,000			M & N	97¾	Oct. 23,'99	....	....	....
″ 1st. pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	45	July 31,19'	45	42	132,000
″ 2d pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	7,000,000	OCT 1	12½	July 27,19'	14	11	95,000
″ 3d pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	6¾	July 10,19'	6¾	6⅛	11,000
″ Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5's	1946	840,000	J & J	95	Dec. 27,'99	....	....	....
″ Mid. Ga. & Atl. div. g 5s	1947	413,000	J & J	102	June29,'99	....	....	....
″ Mobile div. 1st g. 5's	1946	1,000,000	J & J	105	May 24,'96	....	....	....
Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1st convertible 7's	1902	1,167,000	M & N	107½	May 3,19'	....	....	....
″ gen. g. 5's	1987	43,924,000	J & J	122½	July 25,19'	122¾	120	175,000
″ registered			Q J	120¾	July 24,19'	121	120	24,500
″ conv. deb. 6's	1908	400,800	M & N	130	July 25,'19	130	130	4,000

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest price and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name.	Principal Due	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	July Sales. High.	July Sales. Low.	July Sales. Total.
Am. Dock & Improvm't Co. 5's,	1921	4,987,000	J & J	112⅝	July 10,19'	112⅝	112⅝	3,000
Lehigh & H. R. gen. gtd g. 5's..	1920	1,062,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Lehigh & W.-B. Coal con. 5's...	1912	5,884,000	Q M	102¾	May 21,19'	....	....	....
" con. extended gtd. 4½'s.	1910	12,175,000	Q M	101⅛	July 27,19'	101⅛	101	44,000
Charleston & Sav. 1st g. 7's.......	1936	1,500,000	J & J	108¾	Dec. 13,'99	....	....	....
Ches. & Ohio 6's, g., Series A......	1908	2,000,000	A & O	116	June 11,19'	....	....	....
" Mortgage gold 6's......	1911	2,000,000	A & O	117½	July 5,19'	117½	117½	1,000
" 1st con. g. 5's............	1939	25,858,000	M & N	116¾	July 25,19'	117	116	100,000
" registered................			M & N	117	June 11,19'	....	....	....
" Gen. m. g. 4½'s.........	1992	27,309,000	M & S	99¾	July 31,19'	99¾	99	216,000
" registered................			M & S	98	May 10,19'	....	....	....
" Craig Val. 1st g. 5's.....	1940	650,000	J & J	100	July 5,19'	100	100	1,600
" (R. & A. d.) 1st c. g. 4's,	1989	6,000,000	J & J	105⅛	July 31,19'	106	105¼	17,000
" 2d con. g. 4's............	1989	1,000,000	J & J	98	July 28,19'	98	92	5,000
" Warm S. Val. 1st g. 5's,	1941	400,000	M & S	101¼	Apr. 29,'99	....	....	....
" Elz. Lex. & B. S. g. g. 5's,	1902	3,007,000	M & S	102¾	July 17,19'	102¾	102⅛	5,000
Chicago & Alton s'king fund 6's.	1903	1,671,000	J & J	105¾	July 10,'19	105¾	105¾	2,000
Louisiana & Mo. Riv. 1st 7's....	1900	1,785,000	F & A	102¾	June 7,19'	....	....	....
" 2d 7's...................	1900	300,000	M & N	106⅞	Feb. 24,'99	....	....	....
Miss. Riv. Bdge 1st s. f'd g. 6's..	1912	460,000	A & O	105⅛	Oct. 30,'95	....	....	....
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy con. 7's.	1903	24,356,000	J & J	110	July 17,19'	110	109¾	16,000
" 5's, sinking fund.........	1901	2,315,000	A & O	102⅛	June 12,19'	....	....	....
" Chic. & Iowa div. 5's....	1905	2,320,000	F & A	104¾	Apr. 11,19'	....	....	....
" Denver div. 4's...........	1922	5,776,500	F & A	102¼	June 29,19'	....	....	....
" Illinois div. 3½s.........	1949	16,166,000	J & J	102¾	July 30,19'	103	102⅛	84,000
" registered................			J & J	....		....	....	....
" (Iowa div.) sink. f'd 5's,	1919	2,709,000	A & O	115⅝	July 6,19'	115⅝	115⅝	1,000
" 4's........................	1919	3,704,000	A & O	105¾	July 10,19'	105¾	105¾	12,000
" Nebraska extensi'n 4's,	1927	26,077,000	M & N	111	July 31,19'	111⅝	110⅛	36,000
" registered................			M & N	111⅛	June 2,'99	....	....	....
" Southwestern div. 4's..	1921	3,150,000	M & S	102	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
" convertible 5's..........	1903	2,850,100	M & S	125⅛	July 12,19'	125⅛	125⅛	1,000
" 5's, debentures..........	1913	9,000,000	M & N	109¾	July 24,19'	109¾	109¼	17,000
Han. & St. Jos. con. 6's.......	1911	8,000,000	M & S	122	July 31,19'	122	120⅛	6,000
Chicago & E. Ill. 1st s. f'd c'y. 6's.	1907	2,969,000	J & D	114	July 9,19'	114	114	1,000
" small bonds..............			J & D	112	Apr. 2,'96	....	....	....
" 1st con. 6's, gold......	1934	2,653,000	A & O	134	June 15,19'	....	....	....
" gen. con. 1st 5's.......	1937	11,995,000	M & N	115	July 27,19'	116	115	40,000
" registered................			M & N	115	May 25,19'	....	....	....
Chicago & Ind. Coal 1st 5's	1936	4,626,000	J & J	106	July 24,19'	106	106	8,000
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.								
" refunding g. 6's...........	1947	4,700,000	J & J	112⅛	July 6,19'	112⅛	112⅛	5,000
" ref. g. 5's..................	1947	3,542,000	J & J	101	July 6,19'	101	100⅛	6,000
Louisv. N. Alb. & Chic. 1st 6's..	1910	3,000,000	J & J	118⅛	July 7,19'	118⅛	118⅛	1,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.								
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7's $ g, R.d..	1902	1,578,500	J&J	166⅛	July 13,19'	166⅛	166⅛	1,000
" 1st 7's £................	1902		J&J	172⅛	Apr. 10,19'	....	....	....
" 1st C. & M. 7's..........	1903	1,290,000	J & J	170⅛	June 11,19'	....	....	....
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul con. 7's,	1905	5,318,000	J & J	166⅛	July 21,19'	167	166	7,000
" terminal g. 5's.........	1914	4,748,000	J & J	112¾	July 13,19'	112¾	112¾	3,000
" gen. g. 4's, series A....	1989	23,676,000	J & J	110¼	July 31,19'	111	109⅛	51,000
" registered................		....	Q J	105⅛	Feb. 19,'98	....	....	....
" gen. g. 3½'s, series B.	1989	2,500,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
" " registered.....			J & J	....		....	....	....
" Chic. & Lake Sup. 5's,	1921	1,360,000	J & J	117⅝	Jan. 23,19'	....	....	....
" Chic. & M. R. div. 5's,	1926	3,083,000	J & J	120	July 25,19'	120	120	5,000
" Chic. & Pac. div. 6's,	1910	3,000,000	J & J	117	July 19,19'	117	117	1,000
" 1st Chic. & P. W. g. 5's.	1921	25,340,000	J & J	118⅛	July 31,19'	118⅝	118⅛	56,000
" Dakota & Gt. S. g. 5's.	1916	2,856,000	J & J	114⅛	Apr. 23,19'	....	....	....
" Far. & So. g. 6's assu...	1924	1,250,000	J & J	137⅛	July 18,'98	....	....	....
" 1st H'st & Dk. div. 7's,	1910	5,680,000	J & J	127¼	June 14,19'	....	....	....
" 1st 5's	1910	990,000	J & J	109	July 19,19'	109	109	1,000
" 1st 7's, Iowa & D, ex,	1908	2,287,000	J & J	166⅛	July 20,19'	166⅛	166⅛	1,000
" 1st 5's, La. C. & Dav...	1919	2,500,000	J & J	117	July 27,19'	117	117	11,000
" Mineral Point div. 5's,	1910	2,840,000	J & J	111⅛	Feb. 16,19'	....	....	....
" 1st So. Min. div. 6's....	1910	7,432,000	J & J	121⅛	June 18,19'	....	....	....
" 1st 6's, Southw'n div.,	1909	4,000,000	J & J	116¾	July 12,19'	116¾	116⅝	6,000
" Wis. & Min. div. g. 5's.	1921	4,755,000	J & J	120	May 18,19'	....	....	....
" Mil. & N. 1st M. L. 6's.	1910	2,155,000	J & D	120	May 2,19'	....	....	....
" 1st con. 6's.............	1913	5,092,000	J & D	122	Feb. 8,19'	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highes and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	July Sales. High.	July Sales. Low.	July Sales. Total.
Chic. & Northwestern con. 7's	1915	12,832,000	Q F	141½	July 25,19'	141½	140½	17,000
" gold 7's	1902	8,573,000	J & D	108¾	July 7,19'	108¾	108¾	6,000
" registered gold 7's	1902		J & D	108¾	July 2,19'	108¾	108¾	5,000
" extension 4's	1886-1926	18,632,000	F A 15	110	May 7,19'	....	....	....
" registered			F A 15	107	Mar. 7,19'	....	....	....
" gen. g. 3½'s	1987	9,973,000	M & N	109⅝	June 23,19'	....	....	....
" " registered			Q F	103	Nov. 19,'98	....	....	....
" sinking fund 6's	1879-1929	5,940,000	A & O	118	May 14,19'	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	115¼	May 11,19'	....	....	....
" sinking fund 5s'	1879-1929	7,055,000	A & O	109	June 2,19'	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	105¾	Mar. 28,'99	....	....	....
" deben. 5's	1909	5,900,000	M & N	107¾	July 12,19'	107¾	107¾	1,000
" registered			M & N	105	Dec. 26,'99	....	....	....
" deben. 5's	1921	10,000,000	A & O	117	July 16,19'	117	117	1,000
" registered			A & O	107	Nov. 20,'95	....	....	....
" sinking f'd deben. 5's	1933	9,800,000	M & N	119	July 6,19'	119	119	4,000
" registered			M & N	119¼	Dec. 27,'98	....	....	....
Des Moines & Minn. 1st 7's	1907	600,000	F & A	127	Apr. 8,'84	....	....	....
Escanaba & L. Superior 1st 6's	1901	351,000	J & J	103¼	Feb. 26,19'	....	....	....
Iowa Midland 1st mortg. 8's	1900	897,000	A & O	103	Nov. 10,'99	....	....	....
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6's	1905	1,600,000	M & S	112⅝	Apr. 24,19'	....	....	....
Northern Illinois 1st 5's	1910	1,500,000	M & S	112¼	Apr. 24,19'	....	....	....
Ottumwa C. F. & St. P. 1st 5's	1909	1,600,000	M & S	111¼	Apr. 24,'19	....	....	....
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7's	1907	1,592,000	M & N	122½	July 28,19'	122½	122½	5,000
Mil., L. Shore & We'n 1st g. 6's	1921	5,000,000	M & N	135½	May 28,19'	....	....	....
" ext. & impt. s.f'd g. 5's	1929	4,148,000	F & A	127½	July 30,19'	127½	125¼	13,000
" Ashland div. 1st g. 6's	1925	1,000,000	M & S	139½	Apr. 17,19'	....	....	....
" Michigan div. 1st g. 6's	1924	1,281,000	J & J	140	Dec. 13,'98	....	....	....
" con. deb. 5's	1907	436,000	F & A	105	July 9,'97	105	105	1,000
" incomes	1911	500,000	M & N	112	Nov. 13,'99	....	....	....
Chic., Rock Is. & Pac. 6's coup	1917	12,100,000	J & J	129¼	July 10,19'	129¼	129	16,000
" registered	1917		J & J	128½	July 16,19'	128½	128½	5,000
" gen. g. 4's	1988	53,581,000	J & J	106⅞	July 31,19'	107	106¾	453,000
" registered			J & J	107	Apr. 9,19'	....	....	....
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4's	1905	1,200,000	J & J	96	May 25,19'	....	....	....
" 1st 2½'s	1905	1,200,000	J & J	83	Dec. 7,'99	....	....	....
" extension 4's		672,000	J & J	98½	May 18,'99	....	....	....
Keokuk & Des M. 1st mor. 5's	1923	2,750,000	A & O	108	June 4,19'	....	....	....
" small bond	1923	....	A & O	100	Apr. 15,'97	....	....	....
Chic., St.P., Minn. & Oma. con. 6's	1930	14,262,000	J & D	133¼	July 27,19'	133¼	131	67,000
Chic., St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6's	1918	2,151,000	M & N	132	May 23,19'	....	....	....
North Wisconsin 1st mort. 6's	1930	800,000	J & J	140	May 31,19'	....	....	....
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6's	1919	6,070,000	A & O	130⅝	July 17,19'	130⅝	130½	10,000
Chic., Term. Trans. R. R. g. 4's	1947	13,000,000	J & J	92¾	July 26,19'	93½	92½	138,000
Chic. & Wn. Ind. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's	1919	582,000	M & N	106	Oct. 4,'99	....	....	....
" gen'l mortg. g. 6's	1932	9,868,000	Q M	120	July 23,19'	120	120	2,000
Chic. & West Michigan R'y 5's	1921	5,753,000	J & D	100	Oct. 28,'93	....	....	....
Choc., Oklahoma & Glf. gen. g. 5s	1919	4,800,000	J & J	103	Jan. 17,19'	....	....	....
Cin., Ham. & Day. con. s'k. f'd 7's	1905	996,000	A & O	120	Aug. 10,'99	....	....	....
" 2d g. 4½'s	1937	2,000,000	J & J	103½	Mar. 13,'97	....	....	....
Cin., Day. & Ir'n 1st gt. dg. 5's	1941	3,500,000	M & N	114	Apr. 24,19'	....	....	....
Clev., Ak'n & Col. eq. and 2d g. 6's	1930	730,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St.L. gen. g. 4's	1993	12,634,000	J & D	96½	July 28,19'	96½	94½	153,000
" do Cairo div. 1st g. 4's	1939	5,000,000	J & J	97	May 21,19'	....	....	....
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. 4's	1991	4,000,000	J & J	97½	July 25,19'	98	97½	15,000
St. Louis div. 1st col. trust g. 4's	1990	9,750,000	M & N	102	July 16,19'	102¼	102	7,000
" registered				99	May 4,'99	....	....	....
Sp'gfield & Col. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	1,035,000	M & S	87	Oct. 22,'95	....	....	....
White W. Val. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	650,000	J & J	83	Nov. 22,'99	....	....	....
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. 1st g. 4's	1936	7,685,000	Q F	105½	Apr. 5,19'	....	....	....
" registered				95	Nov. 15,'94	....	....	....
" con. 6's	1920	689,000	M & N	107½	June 30,'93	....	....	....
Cin., S'dusky & Clev. con. 1st g. 5's	1928	2,571,000	J & J	115½	June 20,19'	....	....	....
Clev., C., C. & Ind. con. 7's	1914	3,991,000	J & D	136	May 29,19'	....	....	....
" sink. fund 7's	1914		J & D	119⅝	Nov. 19,'89	....	....	....
" gen. consol 6's	1934	3,205,000	J & J	128½	July 24,19'	130	128½	2,000
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Cin., Sp. 1st m. C., C., C. & Ind. 7's	1901	1,000,000	A & O	108½	Feb. 10,'99	....	....	....
Ohio, Ind. & W., 1st pfd. 5's	1938	500,000	Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4's	1940	8,103,000	A & O	87½	July 25,19'	88	87	13,000
" income 4's	1990	4,000,000	A	28	July 26,19'	30	27	266,000

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NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	JULY SALES. *High.*	JULY SALES. *Low.*	JULY SALES. *Total.*
Clev., Lorain & Wheel'g con. 1st 5's	1933	5,000,000	A & O	109⅝	July 7, 19'	109¾	109⅛	10,000
Clev., & Mahoning Val. gold 5's	1938	2,936,000	J & J	130	May 8, 19'	....	....	....
" registered			Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Col. Midld Ry. 1st g. 2-3-4's	1947	7,500,000	J & J	75	July 25, 19'	75	74	38,000
" 1st g. 4's	1947	1,011,000	J & J	74¾	July 25, 19'	76	74	7,000
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4's	1929	17,500,000	F & A	85	July 31, 19'	85¼	84¼	143,500
Conn., Passumpsic Riv's 1st g. 4's	1943	1,900,000	A & O	102	Dec. 27, '98	....	....	....
Delaware, Lack. & W. mtge 7's	1907	3,067,000	M & S	123⅞	Apr. 30, 19'	....	....	....
Morris & Essex 1st m 7's	1914	5,000,000	M & N	140	June 20, 19'	....	....	....
" 7's	1871–1901	4,991,000	A & O	105⅛	July 13, 19'	106	105⅛	18,000
" 1st c. gtd 7's	1915	12,151,000	J & D	138	June 19, 19'	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	140	Oct. 26, '98	....	....	....
N. Y., Lack. & West'n. 1st 6's	1921	12,000,000	J & J	133	July 18, 19'	135	133	3,000
" const. 5's	1923	5,000,000	F & A	119	May 1, 19'	....	....	....
" terml. imp. 4's	1923	5,000,000	M & N	105	Mar. 8, 19'	....	....	....
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7's	1906	1,966,000	A & O	122	Feb. 8, 19'	....	....	....
Warren 2d 7's	1903	750,000	A & O	108	Aug. 1, '95	....	....	....
Delaware & Hudson Canal.								
" 1st Penn. Div. c. 7's	1917	5,000,000	M & S	146⅛	May 2, 19'	....	....	....
" reg	1917		M & S	143	May 4, '96	....	....	....
Albany & Susq. 1st c. g. 7's	1906	3,000,000	A & O	118	June 25, 19'	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	122	June 6, '99	....	....	....
" 6's	1906	7,090,000	A & O	113¾	June 30, 19'	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	118	June 27, 19'	....	....	....
Rens. & Saratoga 1st c. 7's	1921	2,000,000	M & N	148¼	July 24, 19'	148¾	148¼	2,000
" 1st r 7's	1921		M & N	148¾	July 16, 19'	148¾	148¾	1,000
Denver & Rio Grande 1st g. 7's	1900	1,605,500	M & N	104⅝	Apr. 25, 19'	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 4's	1936	28,650,000	J & J	97¾	July 30, 19'	97¾	97	180,000
" con. g. 4½'s	1936	4,777,000	J & J	107⅞	June 26, 19'	....	....	....
" impt. m. g. 5's	1928	8,103,500	J & D	101⅞	June 28, 19'	....	....	....
Des Moines Union Ry 1st g. 5's	1917	628,000	M & N	108¼	May 7, 19'	....	....	....
Detroit & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s	1995	900,000	J & D	67	Mar. 24, '95	....	....	....
" g. 4s	1995	1,250,000	J & D	82	June 5, 19'	....	....	....
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5's	1937	6,734,000	A & O	109	July 30, 19'	109	108	6,000
" registered			A & O	101½	July 23, '89	....	....	....
" 2d l m 6s	1916	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Duluth, Red Wing & S'n 1st g. 5's	1928	500,000	J & J	92¼	Feb. 11, '98	....	....	....
Duluth So. Shore & At. gold 5's	1937	4,000,000	J & J	114½	June 11, 19'	....	....	....
Elgin Joliet & Eastern 1st g 5's	1941	7,852,000	M & N	109½	July 11, 19'	109½	109	10,000
Erie 1st ext. g. 4's	1947	2,482,000	M & N	117⅞	July 23, 19'	117⅞	117⅞	8,000
" 2d extended g. 5's	1919	2,149,000	M & S	119½	Jan. 4, 19'	....	....	....
" 3d extended g. 4½'s	1923	4,618,000	M & S	116⅞	June 25, 19'	....	....	....
" 4th extended g. 5's	1920	2,926,000	A & O	123½	Mar. 30, 19'	....	....	....
" 5th extended g. 4's	1928	709,500	J & D	106½	Feb. 24, 19'	....	....	....
" 1st cons gold 7's	1920	16,890,000	M & S	138½	July 25, 19'	139	137¾	38,000
" 1st cons. fund g. 7's	1920	3,699,500	M & S	139	May 8, 19'	....	....	....
Erie R.R. 1st con. g–4s prior bds.	1996	31,452,000	J&J	88	July 31, 19'	88¼	87½	60,000
" registered			J&J	93¼	May 25, '99	....	....	....
" 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s.	1996	31,954,000	J&J	69½	July 30, 19'	69½	68¼	189,000
" registered			J&J	....	....	....	....	....
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7's	1916	2,380,000	J & D	140	Feb. 6, '99	....	....	....
Buffalo & Southwestern g. 6's	1908	1,500,000	J&J	....	....	....	....	....
" small			J&J	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago & Erie 1st gold 5's	1982	12,000,000	M & N	116	July 31, 19'	116	115	25,000
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd g. 5's	1909	2,800,000	A & O	106	Dec. 2, '99	....	....	....
Long Dock consol. g. 6's	1935	7,500,000	A & O	136¼	June 22, 19'	....	....	....
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. Co. 1st gtd. currency 6's	1922	1,100,000	M&N	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y., L. E. & W. Dock & Imp. Co. 1st currency 6's	1913	3,396,000	J&J	102	Aug. 31, '96	....	....	....
N. Y. & Greenw'd Lake gt g 5's	1946	1,452,000	M&N	109	Oct. 27, '98	....	....	....
" small								
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6's	1910	3,500,000	A & O	119	June 23, 19'	....	....	....
N.Y., Sus.&W. 1st refdg. g. 5's	1937	3,750,000	J & J	109½	July 17, 19'	109½	109½	1,000
" 2d g. 4½'s	1937	453,000	F & A	99½	June 12, 19'	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's	1940	2,546,000	F & A	95¾	July 30, 19'	95¾	94½	12,000
" term. 1st g. 5's	1943	2,000,000	M & N	113	Apr. 27, 19'	....	....	....
" registered......$5,000 each			M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Wilkesb. & East. 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	3,000,000	J & D	104	July 30, 19'	104½	104¼	11,000

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Eureka Springs R'y 1st 6's, g.	1933	500,000	F & A	65	Nov. 10,'97	....	....	....
Evans. & Terre Haute 1st con. 6's.	1921	3,000,000	J & J	125¼	June 23,19'	....	....	....
" 1st General g 5's.	1942	2,223,000	A & O	107¼	July 31,19'	108	105	34,000
" Mount Vernon 1st 6's.	1923	375,000	A & O	110	May 10,'98	....	....	....
" Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g 5's.	1930	450,000	A & O	95	Sept. 15,'91	....	....	....
Evans. & Ind'p. 1st con. g g 6's.	1926	1,591,000	J & J	105	July 5,19'	105	105	1,000
Flint & Pere Marquette m 6's.	1920	3,999,000	A & O	123¼	June 18,19'	....	....	....
" 1st con. gold 5's.	1939	2,600,000	M & N	105	July 26,19'	105	105	9,000
" Port Huron d 1st g 5's.	1939	3,325,000	A & O	107½	May 3,19'	....	....	....
Florida Cen. & Penins. 1st g 5's.	1918	3,000,000	J & J	101	Mar. 20,'99	....	....	....
" 1st land grant ex. g 5's.	1930	423,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st con. g 5's.	1943	4,370,000	J & J	80½	May 14,'98	....	....	....
Ft. Smith U'n Dep. Co. 1st g 4½'s.	1941	1,000,000	J & J	105	Mar. 11,'98	....	....	....
Ft. Worth & D. C. ctfs. dep. 1st 6's.	1921	8,176,000	......	71¼	July 30,19'	71½	70½	23,000
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande 1st g 5's.	1928	2,863,000	J & J	59	June 23,19'	....	....	....
Galveston H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s.	1913	2,000,000	A & O	103¾	July 31,19'	103¾	103¼	3,000
Geo. & Ala. Ry. 1st pref. g. 5's.	1945	2,280,000	A & O	106	Dec. 12,'88	....	....	....
" 1st con. g 5s.	1945	2,922,000	J & J	89	Feb. 5,19'	....	....	....
Ga. Car. & N. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 5's.	1927	5,360,000	J & J	99½	Jan. 22,19'	....	....	....
Hock. Val. Ry. 1st con. g. 4½'s.	1999	8,508,000	J & J	100⅝	July 30,19'	101¼	100	190,000
" registered.			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Col. Hock's Val. 1st ext. g. 4's.	1948	1,401,000	A & O	104	June 4,19'	....	....	....
Houston E. & W. Tex. 1st g 5's.	1933	2,700,000	M & N	104½	July 13,19'	104½	103½	17,000
Illinois Central, 1st g. 4's.	1894-1951	1,500,000	J&J	116	June 4,19'	....	....	....
" registered.			J&J	113½	Mar. 12,19'	....	....	....
" 1st gold 3½'s	1951	2,499,000	J&J	106	May 17,19'	....	....	....
" registered.			J&J	102½	Apr. 15,'98	....	....	....
" 1st g 3s sterl. £500,000.	1951	2,500,000	M & S	92½	July 13,'98	....	....	....
" registered.			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" total outstg....$18,950,000								
" collat. trust gold 4's.	1952	15,000,000	A & O	103	July 3,19'	103	103	2,500
" regist'd.			A & O	104¾	Jan. 30,'99	....	....	....
" col. t. g. 4s L. N. O. & Tex.	1953	24,679,000	M & N	101½	July 28,19'	101¾	101½	18,000
" registered			M & N	109½	Dec. 13,'99	....	....	....
" Cairo Bridge g 4's.	1950	3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" registered.			J & D	123	May 24,'99	....	....	....
" Louisville div. g. 3½'s.	1953	14,320,000	J & J	101¼	July 27,19'	101¼	101¼	5,000
" registered.			J & J	88½	Dec. 8,'99	....	....	....
" Middle div. reg. 5's.	1921	600,000	F & A	95	Dec. 21,'99	....	....	....
" St. Louis div. g. 3's.	1951	4,989,000	J & J	90⅝	July 27,19'	90⅝	90⅝	3,000
" registered.			J & J	101¼	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
" g. 3½'s	1951	6,821,000	J & J	101½	July 26,19'	101½	101½	3,000
" registered.			J & J	101½	Sept. 10,'95	....	....	....
" Sp'gfield div 1st g 3½'s,	1951	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" registered.			J & J	124	Dec. 11,'99	....	....	....
" West'n Line 1st g. 4's,	1951	5,425,000	F & A	113⅝	July 19,19'	113⅝	113⅝	2,000
" registered.			F & A	101½	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
Belleville & Carodt 1st 6's.	1923	470,000	J & D	119¼	June 1,'19	....	....	....
Carbond'e & Shawt'n 1st g. 4's,	1932	241,000	M & S	105	Jan. 22,19'	....	....	....
Chic., St. L. & N. O. gold 5's.	1951	16,555,000	J D 15	126¾	May 8,19'	....	....	....
" gold 5's, registered.			J D 15	101¾	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
" g. 3½'s.	1951	1,352,000	J D 15	108	Feb. 19,19'	....	....	....
" registered.			J D 15	106¼	Aug. 17,'99	....	....	....
" Memph. div. 1st g. 4's,	1951	3,500,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" registered.			J & D	121	Feb. 24,'99	....	....	....
St. Louis, South. 1st gtd. g. 4's,	1931	538,000	M & S	90	Nov. 22,'98	....	....	....
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st g. 5's.	1935	1,824,000	J & J	105	Apr. 23,19'	....	....	....
" 1st gtd. g. 5's.	1935	933,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Indiana, Ill. & Iowa 1st refdg. 5's.	1948	3,000,000	A & O	108	May 8,19'	....	....	....
Internat. & Gt. N'n 1st. 6's, gold.	1919	7,954,000	M & N	120½	July 20,19'	120½	119½	5,000
" 2d g. 5's.	1909	6,593,000	M & S	87½	July 18,19'	87½	87	20,000
" 3d g. 4's.	1921	2,725,000	M & S	55½	May 22,19'	....	....	....
Iowa Central 1st gold 5's.	1938	6,900,000	J & D	113	July 21,19'	113¼	112	20,000
Kansas C. & M. R. & B. Co. 1st gtd g. 5's.	1929	3,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
K. C. P. & G. T. Co. cfs. 1st & col. g. 5's.	1923	22,529,000	A & O	73	July 19,19'	73	70	128,000
Lake Erie & Western 1st g. 5's.	1937	7,250,000	J & J	120½	July 20,19'	120½	119½	7,000
" 2d mtge. g. 5's.	1941	3,625,000	J & J	115	July 28,19'	115½	115	17,000
Northern Ohio 1st gtd g 5's.	1945	2,500,000	A & O	112½	July 30,19'	112½	112½	1,000

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME. *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE.		JULY SALES.		
			Price.	*Date.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Total.*
Lehigh Val. (Pa.) coll. g. 5's.....1997	5,000,000	M & N	104	Aug. 8,'98	....	....	....
• registered....................		M & N	....		....	....	....
Lehigh Val. N. Y. 1st m. g. 4½'s.1940	15,000,000	J&J	108½	July 26,19'	108½	106⅞	11,000
• registered....................	....	J&J	108¾	Nov. 24,'99	....	....	....
Lehigh Val. Ter. R. 1st gtd g. 5's.1941	10,000,000	A & O	112	July 9,'19	112	112	1,000
• registered....................		A & O	109½	Oct. 18,'99	....	....	....
Lehigh V. Coal Co. 1st gtd g. 5's.1933	10,280,000	J & J	103¾	Nov. 21,'99	....	....	....
• registered...............1933		J & J	....		....	....	....
Lehigh & N. Y., 1st gtd g. 4's.....1945	2,000,000	M&S	93½	July 17,19'	93½	93½	5,000
• registered....................		M&S	....		....	....	....
Elm., Cort. & N. 1st g. 1st pfd 6's 1914	750,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
" " g. gtd 5's.......1914	1,250,000	A & O	101⅛	Sept. 1,'99	....	....	....
Long Island 1st cons. 5's..........1931	3,610,000	Q J	121½	July 13,19'	121½	121½	1,000
• 1st con. g. 4's............1931	1,121,000	Q J	101	Nov. 22,'99	....	....	....
Long Island gen. m. 4's.........1938	3,000,000	J & D	100	July 25,19'	100	100	11,000
• Ferry 1st g. 4½'s.......1922	1,500,000	M & S	105	June 5,19'	....	....	....
• g. 4's....................1932	325,000	J & D	102½	May 5,'97	....	....	....
• unified g. 4's............1949	5,685,000	M & S	94½	July 27,19'	95	94	76,000
• deb. g. 5's.........1934	1,135,000	J & D	100	May 25,'97	....	....	....
Brooklyn & Montauk 1st 6's....1911	250,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
• 1st 5's....................1911	750,000	M & S	107½	July 16,'96	....	....	....
N. Y. B'kln & M. B. 1st c. g. 5's, ..1935	1,601,000	A & O	107	Jan. 31,'99	....	....	....
N. Y. & Rock'y Beach 1st g. 5's, 1927	883,000	M & S	105	May 4,19'	....	....	....
Long Isl. R. R. Nor. Shore Branch 1st Con. gold garn't'd 5's, 1932	1,425,000	QJAN	106	May 5,19'	....	....	....
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6's.......1930	9,515,000	J & D	118	July 23,19'	118	117	13,000
• gold 5's..................1937	1,764,000	M & N	111	July 31,19'	111	111	9,000
• Unified gold 4's........1940	14,994,000	J & J	98½	July 30,19'	98½	98	189,000
• registered 1940		J & J	83	Feb. 27,'93	....	....	....
• collateral trust g. 5's, 1931	5,129,000	M & N	109⅝	July 20,19'	109⅝	109¼	6,000
• coll. tr 5-20 g 4's..1903–1918	12,500,000	A & O	99	July 30,19'	99	98	62,000
• Cecilian branch. 7's....1907	380,000	M & S	106	Nov. 11,'97	....	....	....
• E., Hend. & N. 1st 6's..1919	1,950,000	J & D	114½	May 2,19'	....	....	....
• L. Cin. & Lex. g. 4½'s, ..1931	3,258,000	M & N	103	Jan. 18,'98	....	....	....
• N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6's..1930	5,000,000	J & J	127	July 19,19'	127	127	5,000
• 2d g. 6's.................1930	1,000,000	J & J	117	Feb. 6,19'	....	....	....
• Pensacola div. g. 6's...1920	580,000	M & S	109½	Nov. 1,'99	....	....	....
• Pen. & At. 1st g. g, 6's, 1921	2,708,000	F & A	110¾	July 17,19'	110¾	110¾	1,000
• St. Louis div. 1st g. 6's. 1921	3,500,000	M & S	125	Apr. 20,19'	....	....	....
• 2d g. 3's.................1980	3,000,000	M & S	66	Dec. 1,'99	....	....	....
• S. & N. A. con. gtd. g. 5's. 1936	3,673,000	F & A	110	July 31,19'	110	110	27,000
• So. & N. Ala. si'fd. g. 6s, 1910	1,942,000	A & O	92½	Sept. 30,'96	....	....	....
• Ken. Cent. g. 4's......1987	6,742,000	J & J	96¾	July 25,19'	96¾	96⅜	4,000
• L. & N. & Mob. & Montg 1st. g. 4½s..........1945	4,000,000	M & S	107½	Jan. 9,19'	....	....	....
• N. Fla. & S. 1st g. g. 5's, 1937	2,096,000	F & A	109¼	July 17,19'	109½	109¼	4,000
Lo. & Jefferson Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 4's. 1945	3,000,000	M & S	96¾	Nov. 17,'99	....	....	....
Manhattan Railway Con. 4's.....1990	28,065,000	A & O	101	July 30,19'	101	100	210,000
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6's....1908	10,818,000	J & J	114⅜	July 28,19'	115	114¼	16,000
Manitoba Swn. Coloniza'n g. 5's, 1934	2,544,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Mexican Central.							
• con. mtge. 4's..........1911	62,643,000	J & J	78	July 5,19'	78	78	1,000
• 1st con. inc. 3's..........1939	17,072,000	JULY	25¾	July 30,19'	27½	25½	311,000
• 2d 3's.....................1939	11,310,000	JULY	13¼	July 23,19'	13⅜	12¾	45,000
• equip. & collat. g. 5's....1917	850.000	A & O	....		....	....	....
• 2d series g. 5's...........1919	1,000,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
Mexican Internat'l 1st con g. 4's, 1942	4,635,000	M & S	86	July 31,19'	86	85¼	138,000
Mexican Nat. 1st gold 6's........1927	10,955,000	J & D	103⅛	Apr. 19,19'	....	....	....
• 2d inc. 6's "A" 1917 coup. due Sept. 1, 1889, stamped 1½% paid	12,265,000	M & S	81	Apr. 10,19'	....	....	....
			....		....	....	....
• 2d inc. 6's "B"..........1917	12,265,000	A	17	Apr. 25,19'	....	....	....
• Northern 1st g. 6's.....1910	1,209,000	J & D	105	May 2,19'	....	....	....
• registered....................		J & D	....		....	....	....

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NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	July Sales. High.	July Sales. Low.	July Sales. Total.
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7's	1927	950,600	J & D	149	May 9,19'	....	....	....
" Iowa ext. 1st g. 7's	1909	1,015,000	J & D	122¼	May 25,19'	....	....	....
" Pacific ext. 1st g. 6's	1921	1,382,000	J & A	128	May 7,19'	....	....	....
" Southw. ext. 1st g. 7's	1910	636,000	J & D	127	Jan. 27,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 5's	1934	5,000,000	M & N	114⅛	July 19,19'	114⅛	111¾	35,000
" 1st & refunding g. 4's	1949	7,600,000	M & S	95½	July 26,19'	97	95¼	50,000
Minneapolis & Pacific 1st m. 5's	1936	3,208,000	J & J	102	Mar. 26,'87	....	....	....
" stamped 4's pay. of int. gtd.				....		....	....	....
Minn., S. S. M. & Atlan. 1st g. 4's	1926	3,280,000	J & J	94	Apl. 2,'95	....	....	....
" stamped pay. of int. gtd.				89¾	June 18,'91	....	....	....
Minn., S. P. & S. S. M., 1st c. g. 4's	1938	6,710,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
" stamped pay. of int. gtd.				....		....	....	....
Missouri, K. & T. 1st mtge g. 4's	1990	39,718,000	J & D	90⅛	July 31,19'	91⅞	89	248,500
" 2d mtge. g. 4's	1990	20,000,000	F & A	69	July 27,19'	70	67¼	298,500
" 1st ext gold 5's	1944	1,498,000	M & N	90½	July 27,19'	90½	89¾	52,000
Booneville Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 7's	1906	510,000	M & N	100⅝	Nov. 22,'99	....	....	....
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5's	1940	1,340,000	M & N	94	Dec. 8,'99	....	....	....
Mo. K. & T. of Tex 1st gtd. g. 5's	1942	2,685,000	M & S	91⅜	July 31,19'	92	90	78,000
Sher. Shrevept & Solst gtd. g. 5's	1943	1,689,000	J & D	97¼	July 28,19'	97¼	97	25,000
Kan. City & Pacific 1st g. 4's	1990	2,500,000	F & A	83	July 18,19'	83	82	6,000
Tebo. & Neosho 1st 7's	1903	187,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Mo Kan. & East'n 1st gtd. g. 5's	1942	4,000,000	A & O	108⅛	July 31,19'	105	108⅛	21,000
Missouri, Pacific 1st con. g. 6's	1920	14,904,000	M & N	116⅛	July 31,19'	116	115	45,000
" 3d mortgage 7's	1906	3,828,000	M & N	113	July 11,19'	113	113	3,000
" trusts gold 5's stamp'd	1917	14,376,000	M & S	97	July 25,19'	96	94¾	44,000
" registered			M & S	....		....	....	....
" 1st collateral gold 5's	1920	7,000,000	F & A	94	July 25,19'	94	91	65,000
" registered			F & A	....		....	....	....
Leroy & Caney Val. A. L. 1st 5's	1926	520,000	J & J	94	June 7,19'	....	....	....
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st m. ex. 4's	1938	7,000,000	M & S	107½	July 27,19'	107½	107½	2,000
" 2d extended g. 5's	1938	2,573,000	F & A	112½	Apr. 30,19'	....	....	....
St. L. & I. g. con. R.R. & l. gr. 5's	1931	35,716,000	A & O	110	July 30,19'	110⅛	109¾	224,000
" stamped gtd gold 5's	1931	6,945,000	A & O	110	June 15,19'	....	....	....
" unify'g & rfd'g g. 4's	1929	19,114,000	J & J	79⅜	July 28,19'	79¾	78	207,000
" registered			J & J	....		....	....	....
Verdigris V'y Ind. & W. 1st 5's	1926	750,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
Mob. & Birm., prior lien, g. 5's	1945	374,000	J & J	110¼	July 27,19'	110¼	110¼	1,000
" small		226,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
" inc. g. 4's	1945	700,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
" small		500,000	......	....		....	....	....
Mob. Jackson & Kan. City 1st g. 5's	1946	1,000,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Mobile & Ohio new mort. g. 6's	1927	7,000,000	J & J	125	July 31,19'	125	122¼	30,000
" 1st extension 6's	1927	974,000	J & D	120½	July 31,19'	120½	120½	2,000
" gen. g. 4's	1938	9,472,000	Q J	85	July 20,19'	85	84	50,000
" Montg'ry div. 1st g. 5's	1947	4,000,000	F & A	109½	June 21,19'	....	....	....
St. Louis & Cairo gtd g. 4's	1931	4,000,000	M & S	86	Dec. 17,'95	....	....	....
Nashville, Chat. & St. L. 1st 7's	1913	6,300,000	J & J	128¼	June 1,19'	....	....	....
" 2d 6's	1901	1,000,000	J & J	100½	July 11,19'	100½	100½	2,000
" 1st cons. g. 5's	1928	6,253,000	A & O	105¼	June 25,19'	....	....	....
" 1st g. 6's Jasper Branch	1923	371,000	J & J	118	Dec. 1,'99	....	....	....
" 1st 6's McM. M. W. & Al.	1917	750,000	J & J	108	Mar. 24,'96	....	....	....
" 1st 6's T. & Pb.	1917	300,000	J & J	110	Dec. 20,'99	....	....	....
N. O. & N. East. prior lien g. 6's	1915	1,320,000	A & O	106½	Aug. 18,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R. 1st c. 7's	1903	18,490,000	J & J	111	May 9,19'	....	....	....
" 1st registered	1903		J & J	108⅛	July 25,19'	108¼	108⅛	18,000
" g. mortgage 3½'s	1997	36,809,000	J & J	109½	July 18,19'	109½	108¼	12,000
" " registered			J & J	112½	Apr. 14,'99	....	....	....
" debenture 5's	1884-1904	4,333,000	M & S	107	July 3,19'	107	107	1,000
" debenture 5's reg.			M & S	106½	June 1,19'	....	....	....
" reg. deben. 5's	1889-1904	659,000	M & S	108½	Feb. 21,'98	....	....	....
" debenture g. 4's	1890-1905	5,704,000	J & D	101⅞	June 6,19'	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	104¾	Feb. 5,'98	....	....	....
" deb. cert. ext. g. 4's	1905	3,797,000	M & N	102¼	July 13,19'	102¼	102¼	1,000
" registered			M & N	106⅝	Sept. 26,'99	....	....	....
Lake Shore col. g. 3½'s	1998	90,538,000	F & A	98⅜	July 31,19'	98¾	97⅛	225,000
" registered			F & A	97	June 6,19'	....	....	....
Michigan Central col. g. 3½'s	1998	18,511,000	F & A	98	July 30,19'	98	97	59,000
" registered			F & A	95	July 18,19'	95	95	9,000
Beech Creek 1st. gtd. 4's	1936	5,000,000	J & J	110	June 26,19'	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	106	June 17,'98	....	....	....
" 2d gtd. g. 5's	1936	500,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
" registered		....	J & J	....		....	....	....

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Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	July Sales. High.	July Sales. Low.	July Sales. Total.
Carthage & Adiron. 1st gtd g. 4's	1981	1,100,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Clearfield Bit. Coal Corporation, 1st s. f. int. gtd. g. 4's ser. A.	1940	770,000	J & J	95	July 28,'98	....	....	....
" small bonds series B......		33,100	J & J	....		....	....	....
Gouv. & Oswega. 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	300,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd g. 4's	1991	2,500,000	M & S	107⅛	July 6,19'	107⅛	107⅛	10,000
N. Jersey Junc. R. R. g. 1st 4's	1986	1,650,000	F & A	102	Feb. 8,'97	....	....	....
" reg. certificates...........			F & A	....		....	....	....
N. Y. & Putnam 1st con. gtd g. 4's	1993	4,000,000	A & O	108	May 22,'96	....	....	....
Nor. & Montreal 1st g. gtd 5's..	1916	130,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
West Shore 1st guaranteed 4's	2361	50,000,000	J & J	112	July 27,19'	112⅛	111⅛	56,000
" registered................			J & J	111⅝	July 31,19'	112	110⅞	51,500
Lake Shore con. 2d 7's..........	1903	8,428,000	J&D	112	July 23,19'	112	112	2,000
" con. 2d registered....	1903		J&D	111¾	July 14,19'	111¾	111¾	1,000
" g 3½s....................	1997	30,542,000	J & D	109¾	July 12,19'	109¾	109⅛	86,000
" " registered............			J & D	110½	Mar. 17,19'	....	....	....
Cin. Sp. 1st gtd L. S. & M. S. 7's	1901	1,000,000	A & O	108¼	Dec. 1,'97	....	....	....
Detroit, Mon. & Toledo 1st 7's	1906	924,000	F & A	119⅛	June 25,19'	....	....	....
Kal., A. & G. R. 1st gtd c. 5's..	1938	840,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5's....	1934	1,500,000	J & J	129¾	Apr. 21,19'	....	....	....
Pitt McK'port & Y. 1st gtd 6's..	1932	2,250,000	J & J	117	May 31,'89	....	....	....
" 2d gtd 6's............	1934	900,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
McKspt & Bell. V. 1st g. 6's...	1918	600,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 7's.....	1902	8,000,000	M & N	105⅛	July 5,19'	107¼	105⅛	11,000
" 1st con. 5's............	1902	2,000,000	M & N	103	July 5,19'	103	103	1,000
" 6's....................	1909	1,500,000	M & S	120⅛	July 5,19'	120⅛	120⅛	4,000
" coup. 5's...............	1931	3,576,000	M & S	128	May 14,19'	....	....	....
" reg. 5's................	1931		Q M	127	Dec. 2,'99	....	....	....
" mort. 4's...............	1940	2,600,000	J & J	105	Jan. 4,19'	....	....	....
" mtge. 4's reg..............			J & J	108	Jan. 7,'98	....	....	....
Battle C. Sturgis 1st g. g. 3's...	1989	476,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
N. Y. & Harlem 1st mort. 7's c..	1900	11,444,000	M & N	102¾	Mar. 13,19'	....	....	....
" 7's registered.........	1900		M & N	102¾	Apr. 6,19'	....	....	....
N. Y. & Northern 1st g. 5's.....	1927	1,200,000	A & O	123	July 14,'99	....	....	....
R. W. & Og. con. 1st ext. 5's...	1922	9,081,000	A & O	126	July 6,19'	126	126	3,000
coup. g. bond currency..........			A & O	....		....	....	....
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd gold 5's	1915	400,000	F & A	113	Apr. 13,'94	....	....	....
R. W. & O. Ter. R. 1st g. gtd 5's	1918	375,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
Utica & Black River gtd g. 4's..	1922	1,800,000	J & J	107	Aug. 13,'98	....	....	....
N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st g. 4's...	1937	19,425,000	A & O	106¾	July 25,19'	106¾	106	20,000
" registered....................			A & O	105	May 31,19'	....	....	....
N. Y., N. Haven & H. 1st reg. 4's	1903	2,000,000	J & D	187	Nov. 17,'99	....	....	....
" con. deb. receipts.....$1,000		15,007,500	A & O	190	July 26,19'	190	190	50,000
" small certifs............$100		1,430,000	......	189¼	June 11,19'	....	....	....
Housatonic R. con. g. 5's.........	1937	2,838,000	M & N	133	Apr. 11,19'	....	....	....
New Haven and Derby con. 5's..	1918	575 000	M & N	115⅛	Oct. 15,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. & New England 1st 7's......	1905	6,000,000	J & J	114	Jan. 5,19'	....	....	....
" 1st 6's....................	1905	4,000,000	J & J	113	July 29,'99	....	....	....
N. Y., Ont. & W'n. ref'ding 1st g. 4's	1992	14,597,000	M & S	106	July 31,19'	106¼	105	51,000
" registered.......$5,000 only.		....	M & S	101⅛	Nov. 30,'98	....	....	....
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5's....	1941	1,350,000	M & N	114¼	June 9,19'	....	....	....
Norfolk & Western gen. mtg. 6's	1931	7,283,000	M & N	130⅛	July 31,19'	130⅛	130	8,000
" imp'ment and ext. 6's...	1934	5,000,000	F & A	119	Mar. 15,'99	....	....	....
" New River 1st 6's........	1932	2,000,000	A & O	133	June 8,19'	....	....	....
Norfolk & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s	1996	28,704,600	A & O	97¾	July 31,19'	98	98	478,500
" registered........			A & O	97⅜	July 18,'99	97⅜	97⅜	8,000
" small bonds.................			A & O	....		....	....	....
" C. C. & T. 1st g. t. g g 5's	1922	600,000	J & J	101	Feb. 23,'97	....	....	....
" Sci'o Val & N. E. 1st g. 4's	1989	5,000,000	J & N	101	July 23,19'	101	100⅝	14,000
N. P. Ry prior ln ry. & ld. gt. g. 4's..	1997	89,889,000	Q J	104	July 31,19'	104¾	103⅝	711,000
" registered.................			Q J	104	July 10,19'	104	104	15,500
" gen. lien g. 3's..........	2047	56,000,000	Q F	66⅛	July 31,19'	66⅝	65⅛	521,500
" registered.................			Q F	66⅛	May 21,19'	....	....	....
St. Paul & N. Pacific gen g. 6's	1923	7,985,000	F & A	131⅛	May 21,19'	....	....	....
" registered certificates....			Q F	132	July 28,'98	....	....	....
Washington Cen. Ry 1st g. 4's..	1948	1,538,000	QMCH	88¾	May 31,19'	....	....	....
Nor. Pacific Term. Co. 1st g. 6's..	1933	3,809,000	J & J	117	July 31,19'	117	117	8,000

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

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NAME. *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	JULY SALES. *High*	JULY SALES. *Low.*	JULY SALES. *Total.*
Ohio River Railroad 1st 5's.......1936	2,000,000	J & D	110	July 24,19'	110	110	2,000
〃 gen. mortg. g 6's........1937	2,428,000	A & O	95	Feb. 24,19'	....	....	....
Omaha & St. Lo. 1st g 4's..........1901	2,376,000	J & J	75	Apr. 4,19'	....	....	....
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5's........1946	4,446,600	J & D	109	July 30,19'	109¼	106¾	53,000
Panama 1st sink fund g. 4½'s....1917	1,763,000	A & O	103½	May 11,19'	....	....	....
〃 s. f. subsidy g 6's........1910	1,482,000	M & N	103¼	Oct. 17,'99	....	....	....
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.							
Penn. Co.'s gtd. 4½'s, 1st.......1921	19,467,000	J & J	116½	July 20,19'	116½	116½	6,000
〃 reg....................1921		J & J	111½	Jan. 19,19'	....	....	....
〃 gtd. 3½ col. tr. reg. cts..1937	5,000,000	M & S	114½	Feb. 15,'99	....	....	....
Chic., St. Louis, & P. 1st c. 5's..1932	1,506,000	A & O	121	July 10,19'	121	121	3,000
〃 registered................	....	A & O	110	May 3,'92	....	....	....
Cleve. & Pitts. con. s. fund 7's..1900	1,310,000	M & N	103½	Mar. 6,19'	....	....	....
〃 gen. gtd. g. 4½'s Ser. A.1942	3,000,000	J & J	116½	July 23,19'	116½	116½	3,000
〃 Series B..............1942	2,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
〃 Series C 3½s..........1948	3,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
E.&Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 3½s Ser. B..1940	2,250,000	J & J	101½	May 5,19'	....	....	....
〃 〃 〃 C..1940	1,508,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Newp. & Cin. Bge Co. gtd g. 4's..1945	1,400,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Pitts., C. & St. Louis 1st c. 7's..1900	3,719,000	F & A	101	Apr. 6,'19	....	....	....
〃 1st reg. 7's...........1900		F & A	109¼	Apr. 23,'97	....	....	....
Pitts., C. C. & St. L. con. g 4½'s..							
〃 Series A..............1940	10,000,000	A & O	116¾	July 23,19'	116¾	116¾	2,000
〃 Series B gtd..........1942	8,786,000	A & O	116⅝	June 12,19'	....	....	....
〃 Series C gtd..........1942	1,379,000	M & N	113	Nov. 23,'98	....	....	....
〃 Series D gtd. 4's......1945	3,983,000	M & N	109	Apr. 12,19'	....	....	....
〃 Series E gtd. g. 3½s...1949	5,859,000	F & A	101⅞	July 14,19'	101⅞	100	11,000
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. 1st 7's..1912	2,917,000	J & J	136	July 12,19'	136	136	500
〃 2d 7's.................1912	2,546,000	J & J	136	Mar. 1,19'	....	....	....
〃 3d 7's.................1912	2,000,000	A & O	131	July 9,19'	131	131	1,000
Penn. RR. Co. 1st Rl Est. g 4's...1923	1,675,000	M & N	108	May 12,'97	....	....	....
con. sterling gold 6 per cent...1905	22,762,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
con. currency, 6's registered...1905	4,718,000	Q M 15	....	....	....	....	....
con. gold 5 per cent...........1919	4,998,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
〃 registered................		Q M	....	....	....	....	....
con. gold 4 per cent...........1943	3,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Allegh. Valley gen. gtd. g. 4's..1942	5,389,000	M & S	102	Nov. 10,'97	....	....	....
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd g. 4½'s.....1935	1,250,000	M & N	112¾	Mar. 7,19'	....	....	....
Del.R. RR.& BgeCo 1st gtd g. 4's,1936	1,300,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
G.R. & Ind. Ex. 1st gtd. g 4½'s 1941	4,455,000	J & J	111	July 5,19'	111	111	2,000
Sunbury & Lewistown 1st g. 4's.1936	500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
U'd N. J. RR. & Can Co. g 4's...1944	5,646,000	M & S	117	May 1,19'	....	....	....
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 2d g. 5's.........1926	1,851,000	M & N	22	Jan. 18,19'	....	....	....
〃 Tr. Co. ctf. 1st instal. paid..	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6's....1921	1,495,000	Q F	130¾	Mar. 10,19'	....	....	....
〃 2d m 4½'s...............1921	1,499,000	M & N	98	June 6,19'	....	....	....
Pine Creek Railway 6's.........1932	3,500,000	J & D	137	Nov. 17,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Clev. & Toledo 1st 6's.1922	2,400,000	A & O	107½	Oct. 26,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Junction 1st 6's.......1922	481,000	J & J	121	Nov. 26,'96	....	....	....
Pittsburg & L. E. 2d g. 5's ser. A, 1928	2,000,000	A & O	112	Mar. 25,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Pains. & Fpt. 1st g. 5's, 1916	1,000,000	J & J	90	June 24,'99	....	....	....
Pitts., Shena'go & L. E. 1st g. 5's, 1940	3,000,000	A & O	116½	July 28,19'	116½	116½	1,000
〃 1st cons. 5's............1943	408,000	J & J	87¾	Jan. 12,19'	....	....	....
Pittsburg & West'n 1st gold 4's, 1917	1,589,000	J & J	100	July 24,19'	100	100	1,000
〃 J. P. M. & Co., ctfs., ...	8,111,000	......	101½	June 12,19'	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Y & Ash. 1st cons. 5's, 1927	1,562,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....

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Reading Co. gen. g. 4's............1997	63,454,000	J & J	87⅞	July 31,19'	88⅛	86¼	1,425,000
" registered...............		J & J	84⅝	Dec. 6,'99	....	....	....
Rio Grande West'n 1st g. 4's.....1939	15,200,000	J & J	96½	July 30,19'	96½	97	78,000
" Utah Cen. 1st gtd. g. 4's.1917	550,000	A & O	86½	Mar. 22,19'	....	....	....
Rio Grande Junc'n 1st gtd. g. 5's, 1939	1,850,000	J & D	105	Nov. 10,'99	....	....	....
Rio Grande Southern 1st g. 4's..1940	2,233,000	J & J	77	July 17,19'	78	77	6,000
" guaranteed..............	2,277,000	......	93	July 31,19'	93	92⅝	10,000
Salt Lake City 1st g. sink fu'd 6's, 1913	297,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2.342.......1947	3,500,000	J & J	82⅛	July 30,19'	82⅛	81	5,000
St. Louis & San F. 2d 6's, Class A, 1906	500,000	M & N	110	Nov. 15,'99	....	....	....
" 2d g. 6's, Class B......1906	2,683,000	M & N	112	July 26,19'	112	112	5,000
" 2d g. 6's, Class C......1906	2,400,000	M & N	111⅛	July 23,19'	111⅛	111⅛	6,000
" gen. g. 6's..............1931	7,807,000	J & J	122	July 27,19'	122	122	20,000
" gen. g. 5's.............1931	12,292,000	J & J	108¾	July 30,19'	108¾	107⅛	101,000
" 1st Trust g. 5's........1987	1,099,000	A & O	104	Apr. 24,19'	....	....	....
" 1st g. 6's P. C. & O.....1919	1,020,000	F & A	118	May 23,'92	....	....	....
St. Louis & San F. R. R. g. 4's..1996	6,388,000	J & D	81⅛	July 30,19'	81¾	80	10,000
" South'n div. 1st g. 5's.1947	1,500,000	A & O	100	June 18,19'	....	....	....
" Central div. 1st g 4's..1929	1,962,000	A & O	93	July 3,19'	93	93	5,000
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6's, 1910	275,000	A & O	105	Oct. 4,'96	....	....	....
Kansas, Midland 1st g. 4's......1937	1,608,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
St. Louis S. W. 1st g. 4's Bd. ctfs., 1989	20,000,000	M & N	89¼	July 31,19'	89⅛	86⅛	235,000
" 2d g. 4's inc. Bd. ctfs....1989	9,000,000	J & J	58¼	July 31,19'	59	57¾	821,500
Gray's Point, Term. 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1947	339,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5's.........1913	1,000,000	F & A	120	Feb. 8,'99	....	....	....
" 2d 5's.....................1917	2,000 000	A & O	110	Apr. 24,19'	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 4's...........1968	1,000,000	J & D	100⅛	July 23,19'	100⅛	100⅛	4,000
St. Paul, Minn. & Manito'a 2d 6's..1909	8,000,000	A & O	117½	July 17,19'	117½	117½	2,000
" 1st con. 6's............1933	13,344,000	J & J	137½	July 3,19'	137½	137½	5,000
" 1st con. 6's, registered....		J & J	137¾	Feb. 23,'99	....	....	....
" 1st c. 6's, red'd to g. 4½'s...	21,150,000	J & J	114	July 26,19'	114½	114	36,000
" 1st cons. 6's register'd....		J & J	105	Nov. 4,'95	....	....	....
" Dakota ext'n g. 6's...1910	5,676,000	M & N	118½	May 19,19'	....	....	....
" Mont. ext'n 1st g. 4's..1937	7,805,000	J & D	103	July 30,19'	103	103	13,000
" registered................		J & D	104	Jan. 27,'99	....	....	....
Eastern R'y Minn. 1st d. 1st g. 5's..1908	4,700,000	A & O	108⅝	Apr. 19,19'	....	....	....
" registered................		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" Minn. N. div. 1st g. 4's..1940	5,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" registered................		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6's....1922	2,150,000	J & J	128	Apr. 4,19'	....	....	....
Montana Cent. 1st 6's int. gtd..1937	6,000,000	J & J	131	July 31,19'	131	130	52,000
" 1st 6's, registered.........		J & J	115	Apr. 24,'97	....	....	....
" 1st g. g. 5's............ 1937	2,700,000	J & J	118¾	June 6,19'	....	....	....
" registered................		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5's, 1938	3,625,000	J & D	120	Apr. 11,'99	....	....	....
" registered................		J & D	....	....	....	....	....
San Fe Pres. & Phoe. Ry. 1st g. 5's, 1942	4,940,000	M & S	106¾	Nov. 20,'99	....	....	....
San Fran. & N. Pac. 1st s. f. g. 5's, 1919	3,872,000	J & J	112	June 9,19'	....	....	....
Sav. Florida & Wn. 1st c. g. 6's...1934	4,056,000	A & O	126½	Jan. 18,19'	....	....	....
" 1st g. 5's................1934	2,444,000	A & O	112	Mar. 17,'99	....	....	....
" St. John's div. 1st g. 4's.1934	1,350,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g. 5s.1928	2,800,000	M & N	108	June 15,19'	....	....	....
Brunsw. & West. 1st gtd. g. 4's..1938	3,000,000	J & J	85	May 2,19'	....	....	....
Sil. S. Oc. & G. R. R. & lg. gtd. g. 4's. 1918	1,107,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5's......1926	2,500,000	J & J	104¾	Feb. 5,'98	....	....	....
Carolina Central 1st con. g. 4's. 1949	2,847,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Sodus Bay & Sout'n 1st 5's, gold, 1924	500,000	J & J	105	Sept. 4,'86	....	....	....
Southern Pacific Co.							
" g. 4's Central Pac. coll..1949	28,818,500	J & D	79	July 31,19'	79⅞	78	744,500
" " registered......		J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Cent. Pac. 1st refud. gtd. g. 4's..1949	54,743,000	F & A	100⅜	July 31,19'	100⅛	99⅞	330,000
" registered...............		F & A	99⅞	June 1,19'	....	....	....
" mtge. gtd. g. 3½'s...1929	20,486,000	J & D	82	July 25,19'	82	81¼	132,000
" " registered........		J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Gal. Harrisb'gh & S. A. 1st g 6's..1910	4,756,000	F & A	110	May 28,19'	....	....	....
" 2d g 7's................1905	1,000,000	J & D	106½	Feb. 28,19'	....	....	....
" Mex. & P. div 1st g 5's. 1931	13,418,000	M & N	99⅝	July 31,19'	100	99	152,000
Houst. & T. C. 1st g 5's int. gtd..1937	6,777,000	J & J	110	July 24,19'	110	109	23,000
" con. g 6 s int. gtd......1912	3,355,000	A & O	112	July 31,19'	112	111¾	10,000
" gen. g 4's int. gtd......1921	4,287,000	A & O	84½	July 24,19'	84½	83½	18,000

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Morgan's La & Tex. 1st g 6's....1920	1,494,000	J & J	120½	Feb. 28,19'	....	....	....
" 1st 7's....1918	5,000,000	A & O	134	Nov. 22,'99	....	....	....
N. Y. Tex. & Mex. gtd. 1st g 4's..1912	1,465,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Nth'n Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6's.1907	3,964,000	J & J	94	Nov. 30,'97	....	....	....
" gtd. g. 5's....	4,751,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Oreg. & Cal. 1st gtd. g 5's....1927	19,521,000	J & J	99	July 17,19'	99	99	1,000
San Ant. & Aran Pass 1st gtd g 4's.1943	18,900,000	J & J	76	July 26,19'	76	73	46,000
Tex. & New Orleans 1st 7's....1905	1,347,000	F & A	116	Dec. 14,'98	....	....	....
" Sabine div. 1st g 6's...1912	2,575,000	M & S	106¼	Nov. 17,'97	....	....	....
" con. g 5's....1943	1,620,000	J & J	102	July 30,19'	102¼	101½	159,000
South'n Pac. of Ariz. 1st 6's 1909-1910	10,000,000	J & J	112¾	July 21,19'	112¾	111¼	10,000
" of Cal. 1st g 6's ser. A.1905	30,217,500	APR.	109¼	July 27,19'	109¼	109	5,000
" " " ser. B.1905		OCT.			....	....	....
" " " C. & D.1906		A & O	111¼	July 27,19'	111¼	111¼	1,000
" " " E. & F.1902		A & O	114½	Nov. 3,'99	....	....	....
" " " 1912	....	A & O	119	July 27,19'	119	119	1,000
" 1st con. gtd. g 5's...1937	6,576,000	M & N	105½	Jan. 19,19'	....	....	....
" stamped....1905-1937	19,168,000	......	106¾	July 21,19'	107½	106	38,000
Austin & Northw'n 1st g 5's...1941	1,920,000	J & J	97½	July 30,19'	97⅝	96¾	124,000
So. Pacific Coast 1st gtd. g. 4's.1937	5,500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" of N. Mex. c. 1st 6's.1911	4,180,000	J & J	116½	May 19,19'	....	....	....
Gila Val. G. & N'n 1st gtd g 5's.1924	1,514,000	M & N	105¼	July 24,19'	105¼	105	15,000
Southern Railway 1st con. g 5's.1994	33,028,000	J & J	108¾	July 31,19'	108¾	107⅝	490,000
" registered....		J & J	108¾	July 30,'99	108¾	107¾	11,00
" Memph.div.1st g.4-4½-5's.1996	5,083,000	J & J	109½	Apr. 23,19'	....	....	....
" registered....		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Alabama Central, 1st 6's....1918	1,000,000	J & J	112¼	Aug.17,'97	....	....	....
Atlantic & Yadkin, 1st gtd g 4s.1949	1,500,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Col. & Greenville, 1st 5-6's....1916	2,000,000	J & J	115	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. div.g.5's.1930	3,106,000	J & J	117	May 10,19'	....	....	....
" con. 1st g 5's....1956	12,770,000	M & N	116	July 24,19'	116½	115	22,000
" reorg. lien g 4's....1938	4,500,000	M & S	111½	July 3,19'	111½	111½	5,000
" registered....		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Ga. Pacific Ry. 1st g 5-6's....1922	5,660,000	J & J	124½	May 8,19'	....	....	....
Knoxville & Ohio, 1st g 6's....1925	2,000,000	J & J	124	May 16,19'	....	....	....
Rich. & Danville, con. g 6's....1915	5,597,000	J & J	120¼	July 19,19'	120¼	120¼	2,000
" equip. sink. f'd g 5's, 1909	818,000	M & S	101¼	July 20,19'	101¼	101¼	1,000
" deb. 5's stamped....1927	3,368,000	A & O	105	Dec. 12,'99	....	....	....
South Caro'a & Ga. 1st g. 5's....1919	5,250,000	M & N	105	June29,19'	....	....	....
Vir. Midland serial ser. A 6's..1906	600,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" small....		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. B 6's....1911	1,900,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" small....		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. C 6's....1916	1,100,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" small....		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. D 4-5's....1921	950,000	M & S	102	Oct. 13,'99	....	....	....
" small....		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. E 5's....1926	1,775,000	M & S	109	Jan. 12,'99	....	....	....
" small....		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. F 5's....1931	1,310,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Virginia Midland gen. 5's....1936	2,392,000	M & N	110	July 27,19'	110	110	2,000
" gen.5's. gtd. stamped.1926	2,466,000	M & N	111	July 27,19'	111	111	10,000
W. O. & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4's....1924	1,025,000	F & A	87	July 9,'99	87	87	1,000
W. Nor. C. 1st con. g 6's....1914	2,531,000	J & J	117¼	July 13,19'	117¼	117¼	1,000
Spokane Falls & North. 1st g.6's..1939	2,812,000	J & J	117	July 25,19'	117	117	1,000
Staten Isl.Ry.N.Y.1st gtd.g.4½'s.1943	500,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Ter. R. R. Assn. St. Louis 1g 4½'s.1939	7,000,000	A & O	112¾	June15,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 5's....1894-1944	4,500,000	F & A	114½	July 2,19'	114½	114½	5,000
St. L. Mers. bdg. Ter. gtd g. 5's.1930	3,500,000	A & O	111	Jan. 19,19'	....	....	....
Tex. & Pacific, East div. 1st 6's, fm. Texarkana to Ft. W'th 1905	3,241,000	M & S	107	Nov. 2,'99	....	....	....
" 1st gold 5's....2000	21,745,000	J & D	111½	July 30,19'	112	111	62,000
" 2d gold income, 5's....2000	1,004,000	MAR.	68	May 15,19'	....	....	....
Toledo & Ohio Cent. 1st g 5's....1935	3,000,000	J & J	110	July 13,19'	111	110	2,000
" 1st M. g 5's West. div...1935	2,500,000	A & O	112	July 20,19'	112	112	1,000
" gen. g. 5's....1935	2,000,000	J & D	100	July 20,19'	100	99	20,000
" Kanaw & M. 1st g. g. 4's.1990	2,469,000	A & O	90	June29,19'	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME. *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	*Date.*	JULY SALES. *High.*	*Low.*	*Total.*
Toledo, Peoria & W. 1st g 4's....1917	4,800,000	J & D	81	July 25,19'	81	81	8,000
Tol., St.L.&K.C. Tr. Rec. 1st g 6's.1916	8,814,000	M & N	130¼	June25,19'	....	....	....
Toronto, Hamilton & Buff 1st g 4s.1946	3,280,000	J & D	99	Aug.14,'99	....	....	....
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g 5's....1928	1,852,000	J & D	106	July 12,19'	106	106	6,000
Union Pacific R. R. & ld gt g 4s...1947	96,458,000	J & J	105⅛	July 31,19'	105¾	104⅞	1,344,000
• registered..................		J & J	105½	June20,19'	....	....	....
Oreg. Ry. & Nav. 1st s. f. g. 6's..1909	691,000	J & J	110	Apr. 9,19'	....	....	....
Oreg. R. R. & Nav.Co.con. g 4's.1946	19,634,000	J & D	102¾	July 31,19'	103	101¾	130,000
Oreg. Short Line Ry. 1st g. 6's.1922	13,651,000	F & A	128½	July 30,19'	128¾	128½	4,000
Oreg. Short Line 1st con. g. 5's.1946	10,337,000	J & J	112	July 30,19'	112	111	100,000
• non-cum. inc. A 5's.....1946	727,000	SEPT.	106	June18,19'	....	....	....
Utah & Northern 1st 7's........1908	4,993,000	J & J	121	June 18,'98	....	....	....
• g. 5's..................1926	1,877,000	J & J	102	May 24,'94	....	....	....
Wabash R.R. Co., 1st gold 5's....1939	31,664,000	M & N	116¾	July 30,19'	116¾	115½	81,000
• 2d mortgage gold 5's...1939	14,000,000	F & A	103¾	July 28,19'	104	101	206,000
• deben. mtg series A...1939	3,500,000	J & J	92¼	June19,19'	....	....	....
• series B.................1939	25,740,000	J & J	32	July 31,19'	33⅛	31½	560,000
• 1st g.5's Det.& Chi.ex..1940	3,439,000	J & J	110	July 24,19'	110	110	1,000
• Des Moines div.1st g.4s.1939	1,600,000	J & J	91	Apr. 28,19'	....	....	....
St. L., Kan. C. & N. St. Chas. B. • 1st 6's..................1908	1,000,000	A & O	111	May 29,19'	....	....	....
Western N.Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5's..1937	10,000,000	J & J	118⅛	July 26,19'	118¼	116½	143,000
• gen g. 3-4's..............1943	9,789,000	A & O	94⅛	July 31,19'	95⅛	91½	461,000
• inc. 5's...................1943	10,000,000	Nov.	32½	July 31,19'	32½	32½	31,000
West Va. Cent'l & Pac. 1st g. 6's.1911	2,000,000	J & J	113	Jan. 6,'99	....	....	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st g. 5's.1926	928,000	A & O	108½	July 3,19'	108½	108½	1,000
• Wheeling div. 1st g. 5's.1928	352,000	J & J	102	July 25,19'	103	102	30,000
• exten. and imp. g. 5's...1930	1,043,000	F & A	98½	July 12,19'	99	98½	8,000
Wheel. & L. E. RR. 1st con. g. 4's..1949	8,656,000	M & S	88	July 30,19'	88¾	88	81,000
Wisconsin Cen. R'y 1st gen. g. 4s.1949	23,727,000	J & J	88	July 31,19'	88¼	87	215,000
STREET RAILWAY BONDS.							
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5's...1945	6,625,000	A & O	103	July 30,19'	104½	101¾	47,000
• Atl. av.Bkn .imp. g.5's,1934	1,500,000	J & J	110	Jan. 20,'99	....	....	....
• City R. R. 1st c. 5's 1916.1941	4,373,000	M & N	116	Nov. 27.'99	....	....	....
• Qu. Co. & Sur. con. gtd. g. 5's..................1941	2,255,000	F & A	99½	July 27,19'	99½	98¾	7,000
• Union Elev. 1st. g. 4-5s.1950	12,890,000	J & J	95	July 27,19'	95	92¾	113,000
City & Sub. R'y, Balt. 1st g. 5's...1922	2,430,000	J & D	105⅜	Apr. 17,'95	....	....	....
Denver Con. T'way Co. 1st g. 5's.1933	730,000	A & O	97½	June13,19'	....	....	....
Denver T'way Co. con. g. 6's....1910	1,219,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Metropol'n Ry Co. 1st g. g. 6's.1911	913,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Louisville Railw'y Co. 1st c. g. 5's, 1930	4,600,000	J & J	109	Mar. 19,'98	....	....	....
Market St. Cable Railway 1st 6's, 1913	3,000,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Metro. St. Ry N.Y. g. col. tr. g. 5's.1997	12,500,000	F & A	120	July 31,19'	120	118½	67,000
B'way & 7th ave. 1st con. g. 5's, 1943	7,650,000	J & D	122	July 3,19'	122	122	1,000
• registered..................		J & D	112½	May 29,'98	....	....	....
Columb. & 9th ave. 1st gtd g 5's, 1993	3,000,000	M & S	125	July 25,19'	125	124½	24,000
• registered..................		M & S	....		....	....	....
Lex ave & Pav Fer 1st gtd g 5's, 1993	5,000,000	M & S	125	July 30,19'	125	124¾	26,000
• registered..................		M & S	....		....	....	....
Met. West Side Elev. Chic. 1st g. 4's.1938	10,000,000	F & A	98¾	July 9,19'	98¾	98¾	3,000
• registered..................		F & A	....		....	....	....
Mil. Elec. R. & Light con. 30yr. g. 5's.1926	6,103,000	F & A	106	Oct. 27,'99	....	....	....
Minn. St. R'y (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5's........................1919	4,050,000	J & J	109	Oct. 30,'99	....	....	....
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g. 5's.1937	2,480,000	J&J15	115	July 10,19'	115	115	1,000
• gtd. gold 5's............1937	1,138,000	J & J	112	Nov. 28,'99	....	....	....
Third Avenue R'y N.Y. 1st g 5's.1937	5,000,000	J & J	124	June26,19'	....	....	....
Union Elevated (Chic.) 1st g. 5's.1945	4,387,000	A & O	109½	Dec. 14,'99	....	....	....
West Chic. St. 40 yr. 1st cur. 5's. 1928	3,969,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
• 40 years con. g. 5's......1936	6,031,000	M & N	99	Dec. 28,'97	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

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MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

NAME. *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	JULY SALES. *High.*	JULY SALES. *Low.*	JULY SALES. *Total.*
Adams Express Co. col. tr. g. 4's.1948	12,000,000	M & S	104	July 31,19'	104	103⅛	47,000
B'klyn Ferry Co. of N. Y. 1st c. g. 5's.1948	6,500,000	F & A	86½	June 22,19'	....	....	....
B'klyn W. & W. Co. 1st g. tr. cts. 5's.1945	17,295,000	F & A	75	July 25,19'	75	75	7,000
Chic. Junc. & St'k Y'ds col. g. 5's.1915	10,000,000	J & J	111	Apr. 25,19'	....	....	....
" non-cum. inc. 5's..........1907	2,539,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Det. Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½ S A..1911	3,021,000	A & O	31	July 30,19'	31⅞	29	154,000
Hackensack Wtr Reorg. 1st g. 5's.1926	1,090,000	J & J	107½	June 3,'92	....	....	....
Hend'n Bdg Co. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's.1931	1,681,000	M & S	113	Nov. 14, 99	....	....	....
Hoboken Land & Imp. g. 5's.....1910	1,440,000	M & N	102	Jan. 19,'94	....	....	....
Iron Steamboat Co. 6's...........1901	500,000	J & J	75½	Dec. 4,'95	....	....	....
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5's....1919	1,250,000	M & N	102	July 3,'97	....	....	....
Manh. Bch H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4's.1940	1,300,000	M & N	55	Aug. 27,'95	....	....	....
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock 5's............1890–1990	2,000,000	J & J	94	May 21,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g 6's...1910	443,000	F & A	90	Oct. 3,'99	....	....	....
St. Louis Terml. Station Cupples. & Property Co. 1st g 4½'s 5-20..1917	3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
So. Y. Water Co. N. Y. con. g 6's..1923	478,000	J & J	101	Feb. 19,'97	....	....	....
Spring Valley W. Wks. 1st 6's....1906	4,975,000	M & S	113½	July 3,19'	113½	113½	2,000
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. Real Estate 1st g col tr. bonds.							
Series C 5's..................1900–1915	1,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" D 4½'s..............1901–1916	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" E 4's................1907–1917	1,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" F 4's................1908–1918	1,000,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" G 4's................1903–1918	1,000,000	F & A	100	Mar. 15,19'	....	....	....
" H 4's................1903–1918	1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" I 4's................1904–1919	1,000,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" J 4's................1904–1919	1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Small bonds..........................	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Vermont Marble, 1st s. fund 5's..1910	400,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
BONDS OF MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS.							
American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8's..1900	3,000,000	Q F	103	July 30,19'	106	102¾	56,000
Am. Spirit Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6's....1915	1,899,000	M & S	69	July 19,19'	69	65	11,000
Am. Thread Co., 1st coll. trust 4's.1919	5,798,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st g. 6's.1942	1,000,000	J & J	105	Jan. 10,19'	....	....	....
Gramercy Sugar Co., 1st g. 6's....1923	1,100,000	A & O	89¾	Feb. 2,19'	....	....	....
Illinois Steel Co. debenture 5's...1910	6,200,000	J & J	99	Jan. 17,'99	....	....	....
" non. conv. deb. 5's......1910	7,000,000	A & O	70	Apl. 23,'97	....	....	....
Internat'l Paper Co. 1st con. g 6's.1918	9,179,000	F & A	106	July 23,19'	106	105½	7,000
Knick'r'ker Ice Co. (Chic) 1st g 5's.1928	2,000,000	A & O	87½	May 23,19'	....	....	....
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co., 1st g 6's...1920	3,089,000	J & J	104¾	May 7,19'	....	....	....
Procter & Gamble, 1st g 6's......1940	2,000,000	J & J	112½	July 24,'99	....	....	....
Standard Rope & Twine 1st g. 6's.1946	2,878,000	F & A	72½	July 31,19'	73	71	11,000
" " inc. g. 5's.1946	7,500,000	......	10	July 26,19'	11¼	10	91,000
U. S. Env. Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6's...1918	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
U. S. Leather Co. 6% g s. fd deb..1915	5,280,000	M & N	114	July 30,19'	114	113	6,000
BONDS OF COAL AND IRON COMPANIES.							
Colo. Coal & Iron 1st con. g. 6's..1900	2,766,000	F & A	103½	June 14,19'	....	....	....
Colo. C'l & I'n Devel. Co. gtd g. 5's.1909	700,000	J & J	58	Feb. 14,19'	....	....	....
" Coupon off..................	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Colo. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6's..........1919	1,043,000	M & N	103	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. gen. sf g 5's..1943	2,306,000	F & A	93	July 30,19'	93	90	28,000
Grand Riv. Coal & Coke 1st g. 6's.1919	949,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

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MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—*Continued.*

Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int't paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	July Sales. High.	July Sales. Low.	July Sales. Total.
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Ir.								
• 1st g. 5's	1926	1,975,000	J & D	105⅛	Oct. 10,'98	....	....	....
• 2d g. 5's	1926	1,000,000	J & D	80	May 4,'97	....	....	....
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. s.f.5s.	1928	1,069,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Roch & Pitts. Cl&Ir.Co.pur my5's.	1946	1,100,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
Sun. Creek Coal 1st sk. fund 6's.	1912	879,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Ten. Coal, I. & R. T. d. 1st g 6's	1917	1,244,000	A & O	104	July 26,19'	104½	102	16,000
{ • Bir. div. 1st con. 6's	1917	3,399,000	J & J	106	July 27,19'	106	103	17,000
{ Cah. Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g 6's	1922	1,000,000	J & J	105	Feb. 10,19'	....	....	....
{ De Bard. C & I Co. gtd. g 6's	1910	2,771,000	F & A	104	July 25,19'	104	104	8,000
Wheel L. E. & P. Cl Co. 1st g 5's.	1919	846,000	J & J	82	Jan. 15,19'	....	....	....
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. BONDS.								
Atlanta Gas Light Co. 1st g. 5's	1947	1,150,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Bost. Un.Gas tst ctfs s'k f'dg.5's	1939	7,000,000	J & J	82⅜	May 4,19'	....	....	....
B'klyn Union GasCo.1stcong. 5's.	1945	14,210,000	M & N	115	July 16,19'	115	115	19,000
Columbus Gas Co., 1st g. 5's	1932	1,215,000	J & J	104½	Jan. 28,'98	....	....	....
Detroit City Gas Co. g. 5's	1923	4,598,000	J & J	96⅛	July 30,19'	96½	94½	115,000
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con.g.5's	1918	386,000	F & A	90½	Nov. 16,'99	....	....	....
Equitable Gas Light Co. of N. Y.								
1st con. g. 5's	1932	3,500,000	M & S	102	Feb. 14,'98	....	....	....
Gas. & Elec. of Bergen Co, c.g.5s.	1949	1,146,000	J & D	106⅝	June 27,19'	....	....	....
General Electric Co. deb. g.5's	1922	5,300,000	J & D	115⅝	July 31,19'	115⅝	115⅝	12,000
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1stg.5's.	1915	1,225,000	F & A	92½	Mar. 11,'95	....	....	....
Kansas City Mo. Gas Co. 1st g 5's.	1922	3,750,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
Kings Co. Elec. L.&Power g. 5's	1937	2,500,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
{ • purchase money 6's	1997	5,000,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
{ Edison El. Ill. Bkln 1st con.g.4's.	1939	2,000,000	J & J	97⅛	Oct. 13,'99	....	....	....
{ • Brooklyn 1st g. 5's	1940	} 1,500,000	A & O	120	June 21,19'	....	....	....
{ • registered			A & O	....		....	....	....
Lac. Gas L't Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5's.	1919	} 10,000,000	Q F	108	July 30,'19	108	106¾	47,000
• small bonds				97½	Nov. 1,'95	....	....	....
N.Y.GasEL.H&PCo1stcol tr g 5's.	1948	} 11,500,000	J & D	107¼	July 27,19'	107¼	106	23,000
{ • registered			J & D					
{ • purchase mny col tr g 4's.	1949	20,191,000	F & A	93	July 31,19'	93	91	115,000
{ Edison El. Illu. 1st conv. g. 5's.	1910	4,312,000	M & S	108½	July 24,19'	108½	108½	1,000
{ • 1st con. g. 5's	1995	2,156,000	J & J	118¼	July 13,19'	118¼	117¾	7,000
Paterson & Pas. G.&E. con.g.5's	1949	3,817,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
Peop's Gas & C. Co. C. 1st g. g 6's.	1904	2,100,000	M & N	107	July 13,19'	107	107	2,500
{ • 2d gtd. g. 6's	1904	2,500,000	J & D	103¾	July 25,19'	103¾	103¾	2,000
{ • 1st con. g 6's	1943	4,900,000	A & O	122¼	July 14,19'	122½	120½	5,000
{ • refunding g. 5's	1947	} 2,500,000	M & S	106	Dec. 16,'98	....	....	....
{ • refuding registered			M & S	....		....	....	....
{ Chic.Gas Lt&Coke 1st gtd g.5's.	1937	10,000,000	J & J	107	July 2,19'	107	107	10,000
{ Con. Gas Co.Chic. 1st gtd.g.5's.	1936	4,346,000	J & D	105	July 13,19'	105	105	10,000
{ Eq.Gas&Fuel, Chic.1stgtd.g.6's.	1905	2,000,000	J & J	103	May 4,19'	....	....	....
{ MutualFuelGasCo.1stgtd.g.5's.	1947	5,000,000	M & N	103	July 20,19'	105	103	7,000
Trenton Gas & Electric 1st g. 5's.	1949	1,500,000	M & S	103	Dec. 15,'99	....	....	....
Utica Elec. L. & P. 1st s. f'd g.5's.	1950	500,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Western Gas Co. col. tr.g. 5's	1933	3,805,500	M & N	105½	June 16,'98	....	....	....
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CO. BONDS.								
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4's.	2397	} 9,760,300	Q & J	101½	May 21,19'	....	....	....
• registered			Q & J	104	Feb. 16,'98	....	....	....
Total amount of lien, $13,000,000.								
Erie Teleg. & Tel. col. tr. g s fd 5's.	1926	3,905,000	J & J	109	Oct. 7,'99	....	....	....
Metrop. Tel & Tel. 1st s'k f'd g. 5's.	1918	} 2,000,000	M & N	103	Feb. 17,'99	....	....	....
• registered			M & N					
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. g 5's	1920	1,261,000	M & N	112	Nov. 27,'95	....	....	....
Western Union col. tr. cur. 5's	1938	8,503,000	J & J	110⅝	July 31,19'	110⅝	109½	4,000
{ • fundg & real estate g.4½'s.	1950	10,000,000	M & N	106	July 31,19'	106½	105½	169,000
{ Mutual Union Tel. s. fd. 6's	1911	1,957,000	M & N	109	May 21,19'	....	....	....
{ Northwestern Telegraph 7's	1904	1,250,000	J & J	....		....	....	....

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Name	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Year 1900. High.	Year 1900. Low.	July Sales. High.	July Sales. Low.	July Sales. Total.
United States 2's registered	Opt'l	25,364,500	Q M	100⅛	100¼	....	....	......
" 3's registered	1908-18	198,678,720	Q F	112	108¾	110	109⅛	74,500
" 3's coupon	1908-18		Q F	112¼	109	110⅛	109½	38,500
" 3's small bonds reg.	1908-18		Q F	....	....	....	....	......
" 3's small bonds coupon	1908-18		Q F	111¾	108½	....	....	......
" 4's registered	1907	559,652,250	J A J & O	117½	114	116	114⅛	36,200
" 4's coupon	1907		J A J & O	118½	114	116	114⅝	78,500
" 4's registered	1925	162,315,400	Q F	137⅛	132⅝	133⅛	133⅛	10,000
" 4's coupon	1925		Q F	137⅝	133	134¼	134	34,000
" 5's registered	1904	100,000,000	Q F	116⅛	112⅝	113¾	113¾	10,000
" 5's coupon	1904		Q F	116¾	112½	114	114	5,000
District of Columbia 3-65's	1924	14,033,600	F & A	121	121	....	....	......
" small bonds			F & A	....	....	....	....	......
" registered			F & A	....	....	....	....	......
Foreign Government Securities.								
Quebec 5's	1908	£3,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	......
U. S. of Mexico External Gold Loan of 1899 sinking fund 5's		....	Q J	98	96	97	96	38,000
Regular delivery in denominations of £100 and £200		22,628,920	......	....	....	....	....	......
Small bonds denominations of £20		....	......	....	....	....	....	......
Large bonds denominations of £500 and £1,000		....	......	....	....	...	...	......

BANKERS' OBITUARY RECORD.

Bond.—Thomas C. Bond, Sr., Vice-President of the Cecil National Bank, Port Deposit, Md., the active manager of that institution, and a man of large and successful business connections, died July 14, aged sixty-seven years.

French.—Hiram T. French, for many years Cashier of the People's National Bank, Malone, N. Y., died July 14, aged fifty-seven years.

King.—J. Howard King, President of the New York State National Bank, Albany, N. Y., and also President of the Albany Savings Bank, died July 19. Mr. King was born at Albany in 1829. He was a lawyer by profession, and possessed great financial ability. His official connection with the two banks named above dates back many years.

Knauth.—Percival Knauth, senior partner of the New York banking firm of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, and a trustee of the Bankers' Trust Co. and the German Savings Bank, died at Lake George, N. Y., July 17.

Packard.—David S. Packard, President of the Brockton, Mass., National Bank, a retired manufacturer, and a former member of the State Legislature, died July 31, aged 74 years.

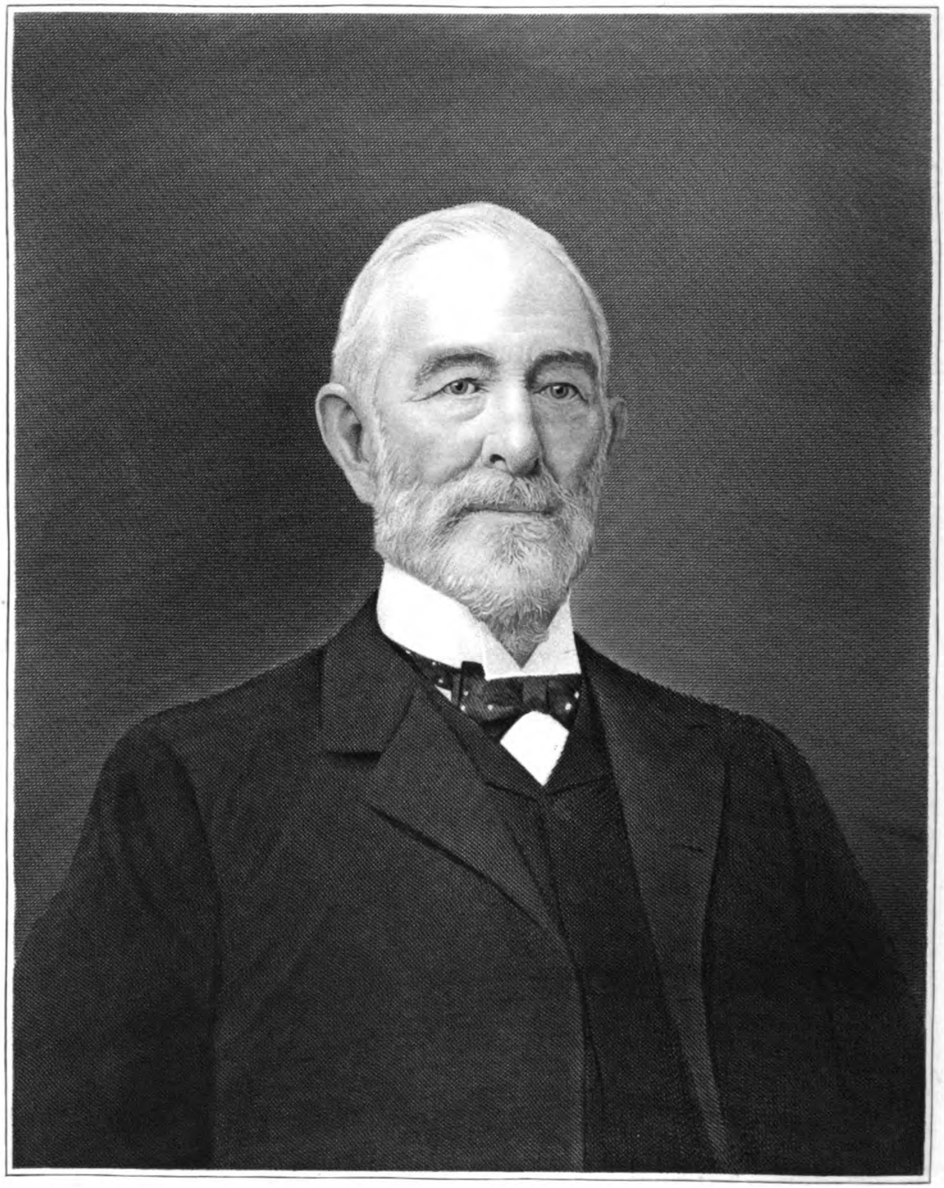
Poor.—Edward E. Poor, until recently President of the National Park Bank, New York city, died at Liverpool, England, July 29. Mr. Poor was born in Boston in 1837, and in early life was engaged with a dry goods commission house there. He came to New York in 1864, and went into this business on his own account, and later became a member of the firm of Denny, Jones & Poor, which was afterward changed to Denny, Poor & Co., with branches in several other cities. Mr. Poor was one of the incorporators of the Dry Goods Bank, and was made a director of the National Park Bank in 1888, becoming Vice-President in 1893 and President in 1895. Ill health compelled him to relinquish the latter office in June last. His management of the bank was conspicuously successful.

Spalding.—Edward L. Spalding, Cashier of the First National Bank, Webster, Mass., from its organization, died July 18. He was born in Sharon, Vermont, April 7, 1839. He first commenced banking in 1862, under his uncle, who was then President of a State bank in Derbyshire, Vt., remaining there for fourteen months, when he went to Worcester, and accepted a position as teller and Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank in that city, where he remained until 1876, when he went to Webster as one of the original incorporators of the local bank, which was then incorporated under State laws, with a capital stock of $100,000.

Stevens.—Will F. Stevens, President of the Aurora (Ind.) National Bank, died June 22. Mr. Stevens was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, December 31, 1821, and lived in that county all his life. In the year 1851 he entered the dry goods and grocery firm of Chambers, Stevens & Co., of Aurora, of which his brother was a member. At the death of his brother and Mr. Chambers he became the head of the firm and the sole owner of the business, and continued the same until the time of his death. He has been President of the Aurora National Bank from its organization in July, 1883. Mr. Stevens' life was one worthy of emulation by every young man. His word was as good as a bond in all of the busy transactions of life.

Supplee.—J. Wesley Supplee, President of the Corn Exchange National Bank, of Philadelphia, and a director of several other banks, died July 8. He was born at Norristown, Pa., and at the age of sixteen was appointed postmaster. In 1854 he went to Philadelphia and soon became prominent in business. He was elected a director of the Corn Exchange National Bank in 1887 and in the following year was chosen President.

Wister.—John Wister, President of the Duncannon (Pa.) National Bank, died June 4. He was the second son of William and Sarah Logan Wister, and died in the same house where he was born. Fifty-five years ago he went to Duncannon to learn the iron trade, and in 1850 he was elected treasurer of the Duncannon Iron Co., and in 1881 became its President. Under his management the company became one of the notably strong corporations of the State. He was also associated with other successful enterprises in a leading capacity, and was deeply interested in athletic sports. In politics he was a staunch and influential Republican.



Truly Yours
John B Dutcher

THE

BANKERS' MAGAZINE

RHODES' JOURNAL OF BANKING and THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE

...-Fourth ... SEPTEMBER, 1900. ... No. ...

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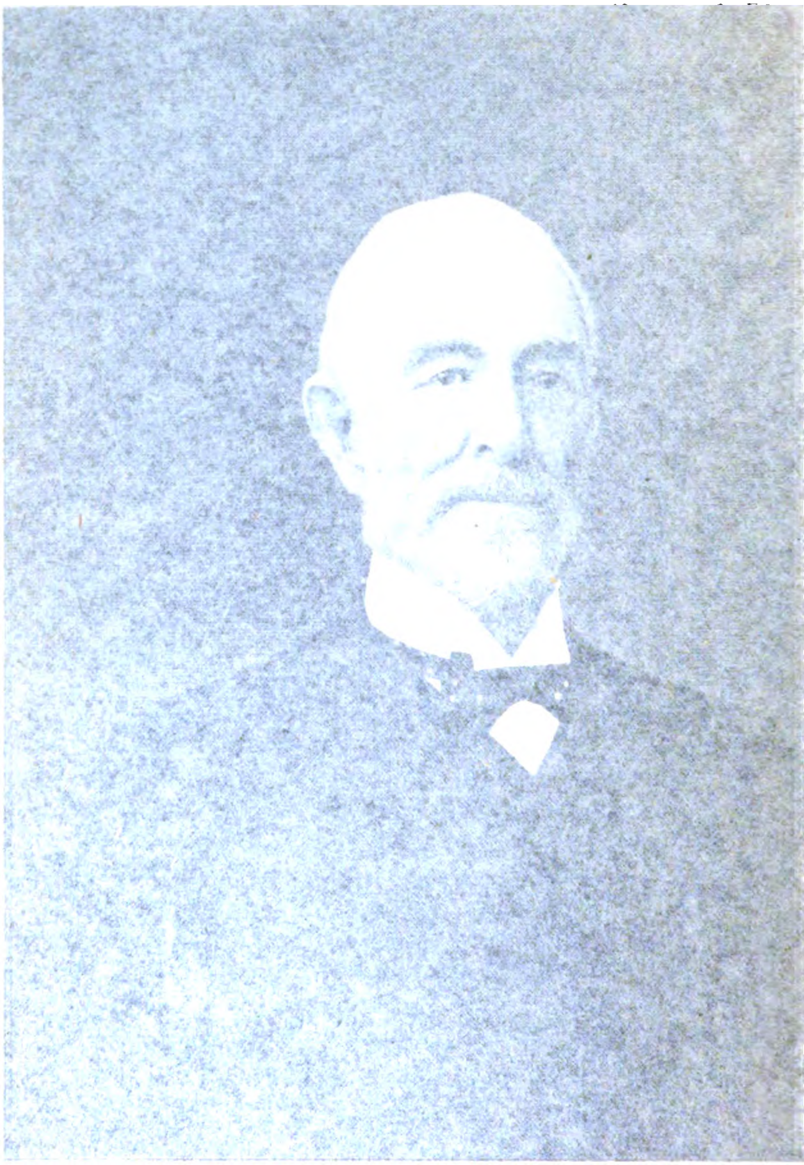

Truly yours

John B. [illegible]

THE

BANKERS' MAGAZINE

RHODES' JOURNAL OF BANKING and THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE Consolidated.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR. SEPTEMBER, 1900. VOLUME LXI, No. 3.

ONE OF THE MOST INTERESTING EPISODES of the last month in financial circles was the placing in the United States of a large part of the British Exchequer loan of £10,000,000.

Some analogies have been pointed out between the loans made by the United States in England in 1895 to make good the Treasury gold reserve and the present loan placed so largely by the British Government in this country. The desire in both cases was to acquire a supply of gold from outside the country. The Bank of England's reserve had been low for some time, and although this was the case the Bank did not seem to wish to enter into the lists with the Bank of France to bid for gold from this country. At any rate the French Bank had been taking almost all the gold New York city was willing to spare, offering inducements superior to those of the English Bank, which was no doubt relying on the coming loan and its ability to obtain gold should positive necessity for it arise.

The indignation of English investors at the fact that so large a portion of the loan was promised to American bankers in advance was voiced in a number of financial publications in London. But there seems to be no special reason except a sentimental one why there should be any feeling on this account. Cut off from the gold supplies of the Transvaal by the war, the Bank has to obtain its gold from some other source and it naturally wishes to do so at as small an expense and with as little strain on the money market as possible. If the loan had been taken at home, the gold obtained for it would have been drawn from the stock in circulation in Great Britain, and this might have caused an undesirable scarcity. The stock of gold in the United States, and especially in New York, has been increasing, the rates of money in New York have been lower than in London, and if the Bank of France had not bid higher for it, the surplus gold would have gone to London.

The condition of the Bank of England was not, however, like that of the United States Treasury in 1895, at all critical. There was no danger of any run upon it or any lack of confidence in its note circulation. Some of the English papers have asserted that the Bank would not thank the Government for going out of its way to place the loan in New York on the assumption that the Bank needed assistance. As all the Government funds are deposited in the Bank of England, the gold obtained in the United States goes into its vaults without reducing its private deposits or increasing its loans. If the same amount had been subscribed for in England instead of the United States, the subscribers would have drawn on the Bank's accounts either as depositors or as borrowers and the result would have been a mere transfer of accounts without any great change in the relation of the Bank's reserves to its liabilities. If the Bank was not privy to the action of the Government, it indicates perhaps that the latter desired to preserve and increase the Bank's strength for some future financial operation, which has not yet developed. The protraction of the war in South Africa, and the threatening appearance of the Eastern question, all point to the probability that another loan may be needed in the not distant future. It is within the bounds of possibility that many of the forces now employed in South Africa will be transferred to China to enforce the views of English diplomacy in regard to the disposition to be made of territory by the allies. The action of Germany and Russia in sending such large armaments, especially as the danger which threatened ambassadors and citizens seems to have abated, is very apt to excite alarm and suspicion. Probably the present loan was merely a test of what could be done in the United States as well as a method of strengthening the Bank for future operations.

When the South African mines again become workable and the Bank can obtain its usual supplies of gold from that quarter, the gold now taken from the United States will begin to flow back.

THE NATIONAL BANKS on March 1, before the new two per cents were authorized, held $240,172,270 of bonds of which $20,573,650 were extended twos, $129,861,750 were fours of 1907, $18,845,100 were fives of 1904, $16,105.350 fours of 1925, and $54,786,420 threes of 1908. On July 31 only $43,026,130 of all these varieties of bonds continued to be held, the remainder, $197,146,140, having been exchanged for the new two per cents either directly by exchange under the law or by sale and purchase. In addition to the $197,146,-140 of new two per cents apparently deposited to replace these bonds, $54,776,660 of new two per cents were deposited, making the total of

new two per cents held on August 1 by the National banks, $251,922,-800. The total amount of circulation outstanding against bonds on March 1 was $213,610,029, and on August 1 the circulation had increased to $286,447,434, or by $72,837,405.

Without allowing for the detailed changes among the banks, and assuming that the new banks organized deposited two per cent. bonds, it may be roughly stated that the new banks deposited $54,-776,660 upon which they received an equal amount of circulation. The old banks increased their circulation $18,060,745. The banks as an aggregate can still issue $8,501,496 upon the bonds already deposited, and they have still an untouched margin of possible bond deposits to secure more circulation if they so desire.

The increase of seventy-two millions of dollars, between March 1 and August 1, is greater than any increase which has occurred since the inauguration of the National banking system. From January 4, 1864, to October 3 of the same year there was an increase of seventy-two millions. From October, 1864, to October, 1865, there was an increase of ninety millions, from October, 1865, to October, 1866, an increase of one hundred and ten millions. After this the circulation rose gradually to its maximum of $341,000,000 in December, 1873. Since that date it has seldom exceeded $300,000,000.

Compared with noticeable increases of other forms of currency within short periods, the contrast is still greater. It was thought a great increase in the volume of legal-tender notes when Secretary RICHARDSON issued $26,000,000 after the panic of 1873 of what was called the greenback reserve. The silver dollars after their authorization in 1878 increased the circulation at the rate of about $2,000,000 per month, or $24,000,000 per annum. The Treasury notes of 1890 reached a point of about $180,000,000 in three years when the law providing for their issue was repealed, or about $60,000,000 per annum.

Another point that is to be considered is that the basis of security has been changed from bonds payable in coin merely to bonds payable definitely in gold coin. Of the bonds now deposited to secure circulation amounting to $294,948,930, $251,922,800 are payable in gold coin, while only $43,026,130 are payable in coin. This difference may not seem to be important, but it must certainly add to the feeling of confidence in the National bank note. If, as is claimed by some, the National banks have the right to redeem their circulation in silver dollars, if an Administration favorable to silver should be placed in power and should restore the free coinage of silver, the National banks could reap a rich harvest of profit by depositing silver dollars to retire their circulation, and sell their gold bonds at the premium which gold in such an event would certainly command.

The injection of so great an increase of bank notes into the circulation of the country is without doubt the principal cause of the low rates for money at all the financial centres, and of the large exportations of gold. If the United States were a debtor nation with the balance of trade against it, the gold would have gone out with no prospect of return, but as conditions are, the gold, not being required owing to the abundance of paper currency, has been loaned, and can be recalled whenever needed.

The full effect of the expansion of the circulation of the National banks has not yet been felt, nor has it reached its possible limit. It has occurred at a dull season of the year. Its course when business of the fall months begins will be watched with interest.

THE WEEKLY AVERAGE REPORTS made by the banks belonging to the New York Clearing-House Association have been made the subject of recent criticism because these reports coming out on the last day of the week represent the average for the week instead of being an actual statement of the items as they stood on the books of the banks on the day on which the report is dated.

Of course there is no end to what the public interested in banks would like to know about their business, but there must be some limit to the details furnished for publication. The clearing-house association now voluntarily furnishes to the public a report showing the averages for the week of the chief items of each bank's business. The report is made as simple as possible so as to be easily understood and for years it has answered the purpose. Suppose that instead of the averages of each bank in its week's business the clearing-house association should consent to make a report showing the actual condition of each bank on the day of the report without any reference to the business of the preceding five days; this report would not seem to be so valuable to the public as the one which shows the resultant of the whole week's business. If reports were made of the actual state of business in each bank on every day of the week, then the public could approach somewhat nearly to the information given by the report of averages for the week.

When the public has been accustomed to reports of averages as long as the New York financial public has been accustomed to the New York Clearing-House reports, they know just how to take them. Comparisons can be made between average reports from week to week more accurately than they could be between reports for one day on the same day of the week.

The reports to the Comptroller of the Currency made under the law five times or oftener in each year are supposed to be accurate

transcripts from the books of the bank at the close of business on the dates selected. These reports have for statistical purposes been growing in detail and consequent complexity, until it takes an expert accustomed to them to know just what they mean. Just as the average man can judge more quickly from such a report after the items of similar nature have been condensed, so he can better judge of the business of the week of an aggregation of banks like that composing the New York Clearing-House Association by just such average reports as are made than if he had accurate reports of the banks for every day before him. The actual bank books from which the reports are taken would puzzle him still more. From long experience the business man knows what the Saturday average of the business of the clearing-house banks means just as well as if the reports were accurate for the day. When it comes to acting he would have to make further inquiry in each case. As a guide for future action reports afford only a ground for the calculation of probabilities.

No one seems to dispute that the averages are accurately made. They show what they are intended to show, the general strength of the banks, and it is the aggregate strength of the association that controls and influences the market. It is really a source of strength to avoid the revelation of temporary strains. The argument of publicity may be carried too far. The banks belonging to the association which voluntarily furnishes the average reports make detailed reports either to the Comptroller of the Currency or to the State Banking Department at Albany, and each of them can at any time be called upon for a detailed showing by the proper clearing-house committee.

When a careful investigation is made and the averages for the week compared with the actual figures for the last day of the week there is not found any such marvellous discrepancy. Thus the average surplus of reserve of forty-four National banks for the week ending June 30 was only $2,844,939 more than the actual reserve on the last day, or if averaged among the banks, about $60,000 to each bank. This with a total reserve held of about $200,000,000 was a little more than one per cent., which could have very little effect on any one's calculation.

On the whole, therefore, it is very doubtful whether the present system of average reports could be very much improved. There is no doubt that the bankers themselves sometimes grumble at it when by it their bank happens to be shown to disadvantage, but there would be the same grumble under any other system of reports. Criticism of the reports may be just if there is no uniform rule by which the banks make up their reports. If some include items which others omit and thus make a better showing than they deserve, it is unjust to their associates. The main object of the reports is to inform the

business public of the general strength of the banks as compared with the previous week and not to enable the public to trace the effects of particular business transactions.

A FINANCIAL MAP OF THE UNITED STATES or of the world showing the flow of exchange and the course taken in the circulation of money and checks and drafts, from the outlying points towards and through the natural money centers, would be an entirely different thing from the ordinary map showing the political and geographical divisions. Its general outline would of course be influenced by the shape of the oceans and continents. It would resemble a geographical map, just as a drawing of the nervous system of an animal with its brain centre, its ganglions and nervous filaments, resembles a drawing of the same animal in a cook book divided off into the various pieces for broiling, roasting and boiling.

But why should not such a map of the United States be prepared? There are maps showing geological formation, showing the lines of heat and moisture, the course of storms, all giving a clearer idea to those who consult them of the subject involved than could be obtained in any other way. A financial map showing the lines on which money circulates, the centres where it collects in larger amounts and all the shifts, the shallows, the deserts, the oases, the deep channels, would afford a much better guide to the constructors of currency systems than the guides they usually appear to employ in evolving their theories.

The data for such a map are to be found in the system of monetary statistics which is in process of development, by means of the reports of banks, collated by public authority and private enterprise, already very full. But these data seem never to have been combined into an intelligible entity to show the continuous circulation of financial power. The advocate of one theory often examines such portions only of these data as prove his theory and neglects to investigate their relations to the great whole. It is this tendency which injects so many contradictions and confused cross purposes into financial discussions. Many of those who seek to evolve systems of financial reform cannot rid their minds of the political divisions into which the country is divided. They examine financial data, but in applying conclusions they wrench them unnaturally into conformity with the maps in the geography. The theorist who seeks to construct a law for the issue of bank circulation, for instance, divides the country into districts marked by State lines. These districts cannot and do not conform to the natural distribution of financial power. They are theoretically all alike, but practically one may be financially a comparative

desert, and another financially well watered and fertile. The relations sought to be established between these districts may be entirely variant from the natural flow of financial influence between them. Financial power rushes between points like electricity, as nearly as possible in straight lines regardless of political boundaries. The office of the Comptroller of the Currency, for instance, in preparing its statistics, collates the banks in each State by themselves, regardless of their affiliations or business methods. This is convenient for governmental purposes, for taxation, and other evils to which banks are exposed. It has the appearance of system, and as a method of commencing investigation into a comparatively new subject was no doubt when first adopted the best that could be done.

It is impossible to separate entirely the spirit and life of a system from the material environment, but while locality must to some extent control bank statistics, the rigid adherence to State lines encourages many fallacies and defeats a clear understanding of banking methods. For instance the reports of the banks in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago and other money centres are in each city all abstracted together. They are most all of them associated banks not only in locality, but in reality. Their aggregate resources really represent a united power. But improvement could be made even in these cities by distinguishing associated banks from those not in the associations. Take almost any State, however, and the same system of abstracting reports does not prove or come to the same thing. The aggregate resources of all the banks in the State are not a united mass. They cannot be employed together for any purpose as the resources of associated banks can—the banks of a State are not associated, they may have widely different interests, and deal with different money centres.

A tentative way of abstracting reports so as to show what bank resources in all parts of the United States could be relied on to act together in good times and bad, would be to abstract the reports according to their affiliations with the banks in the money centres. In studying the nerves of the body the physiologist seeks out first their connections with the brain and other great nervous centres. In studying the operations of the banks of the country, the money centres should be the starting point. In New York, for instance, each one of the great banks derives a large part of its resources from its host of correspondents located in every part of the country. This bank and its dependencies represent a mass of resources that have a natural affinity for mutual support; they have an influence on certain kind of business.

If the office of the Comptroller of the Currency would group together the reports of the great city bank and its correspondents,

there would at once be material to show one line of flow of financial power to and from the money centre in which the great bank was situated. If this process were repeated with the large banks in all the cities having financial power, by degrees the real affiliations of all the banks in the country would be discovered. From these data something could be done toward investigating the natural flow of the money and wealth of the country. Of course much of this is well understood now by experts, but the present system of statistics according to State lines confuses many. The present system is valuable as a basis, but it needs improvement in the direction suggested before the real ebb and flow of banking resources can be approximately understood.

THE SHIPMENTS OF GOLD FROM THE KLONDIKE are helping out the Government in the matter of the transfer of funds to the Pacific coast for use in the movement of troops and military equipment to the Philippines and to China. At this season of the year the product of the season's work in the Klondike is beginning to arrive at Seattle, where an assay office has been established, and at San Francisco. The ordinary course is to pay those who deposit gold for assay with drafts which are paid in gold coin at the Treasury in San Francisco or by checks on local Seattle banks.

In view of the expenditures to be made by the Government on the Pacific coast, the Director of the Mint has authorized the mint at San Francisco and the assay office at Seattle to pay depositors of gold in drafts on the Treasuries in Chicago and New York.

This course is the result of a sort of a compromise. When the assay office in Seattle was first established payments were made in eastern drafts, but the San Francisco banks and commercial interests became jealous of the advantage, which it was claimed this course gave to Seattle over San Francisco, and cheapened eastern exchange out of which the banks were making $1.25 a thousand, and protested. The new arrangement puts the two cities on an equal basis. This by the way.

The main reason for payment by eastern drafts was that the Government saved the expense of transporting funds to the Pacific coast to be expended there as above stated. The gold now stays where it will be needed for Government purposes. Nor, while the drafts are payable if desired in gold in the East, is their payment necessarily any drain on the gold stock of the Treasury. The owners of the drafts who desire to use the proceeds in the country more frequently take paper money for them. If the money is to be taken out of the country the owners may take foreign exchange. The exports of gold are not necessarily larger on this account.

The result of these operations seems to be to strengthen the gold reserve rather than otherwise. In addition to the gold from the Klondike which is now arriving on the Pacific coast, there are gold shipments from Australia. These are supposed to come in payment of balances due this country in Europe. The European debtors having balances due them in Australia find this a convenient way of settling since exchange on the East is now easily got in San Francisco.

THE FRIENDS OF SOUND MONEY and the opponents of the free coinage of silver should regard with a great solicitude the rising fortunes of the candidate of the Democratic party. There may be differences of opinion as to the policy which should be pursued in disposing of the questions raised by the situation in the territory ceded to the United States as a consequence of the war with Spain. Evil or good may result according to the policy pursued. But the monetary policy which has at length been approved by the resulting prosperity of the country should not be exposed to reverses by mixing it up with a question of an entirely different nature. Whether independence be granted to the Filipinos or not, the country should adhere to the financial policy which has during the past four years effected so great a change for the better in its industrial and commercial position.

The discussion as to the new financial law has brought out the fact that it is no impregnable bulwark against a revival of the financial heresies which have in the past so seriously affected the credit of the country at home and abroad. It is clear from this discussion that there is no inherent force in the law to prevent the overturn of the gold standard in case the majority of the people of the United States place in power an Administration and Congress pledged to the remonetization of silver by authorizing its recoinage. The history of the agitation of the silver question during the last quarter of a century indicates that there has been behind it a powerful combination of those interested in the production of silver. The silver miners and owners of silver mines have struggled hard to raise the price of their product by legislative enactment. Recent political events seem to point to the conclusion that they have by no means given up the struggle. The stake is too large. It has been often asserted and never satisfactorily contradicted that the silver miners and speculators in their train have for years kept in their pay orators, lecturers, writers and others who year in and year out have been preaching to the people in all parts of the United States, endeavoring to convince them that the free coinage of silver would be a panacea for all financial ills. After BRYAN'S first nomination, a Chicago newspaper did not hesitate to assert that he was one of the paid orators of the

silver syndicate, and that for years he had no other visible means of support. The agitation carried on in so many political campaigns must have had some substantial support from some source. After many partial successes, the crusade in favor of silver seemed to meet its final quietus in the campaign of 1896. The check was so severe that the oponents of free coinage have been congratulating themselves that this issue was forever dead. The silver men have evidently been availing themselves of this confidence of their opponents to prepare an ambush from which they expect to sally forth in due time with greater chances of triumph than ever before.

The party which in 1896 pinned its fortunes to the free coinage issue again asks for the suffrages of the nation. This time the silver issue, while not by any means abandoned, is kept in the background, is concealed and befogged, by the new question called "imperialism." Of course the main object of the free silver party is to obtain power to put their financial scheme in operation. Imperialism is a good enough Morgan until after election. It is asserted that the present monetary situation cannot be overturned, but under a government resting on majorities the real or pretended wishes of the majority to-day can always reverse the action of the majority of yesterday. It is also said that BRYAN if elected will be controlled by Congress. But if BRYAN is elected it is probable that the same majority which supported his candidacy will give him a Congress in sympathy with him. He can only be elected by a popular revulsion from the vote of 1896, and such a change will alter entirely the complexion of both the House of Representatives and the Senate. If BRYAN is elected, the support he received will be claimed as a rebuke of the financial position of the present Administration as much as a rebuke of its alleged imperialistic tendencies.

It therefore behooves all who believe that a relapse from the gold standard means a check on the prosperity of the country and a paralysis of industry with all its tendencies to disorder and anarchy, to continue to struggle as strenuously as ever in behalf of sound monetary ideas, to continue the campaign of monetary education, and not to be blinded by the dusty pretenses of those who have set up the bugaboo of "imperialism."

It must be remembered that the silver miners and the producers of silver, who have now captured the whole Democratic party, are contending for no small prize. The production of silver within the United States is practically unlimited if a sufficient price be offered. The free coinage of silver enunciated as a principle by the Chicago platform and reaffirmed at Kansas City, will greatly benefit every one who has or who can produce or obtain silver, at the expense of the owners of all other forms of wealth. There will be an

opportunity given for exploiting the labor, wealth and products of the country never before known. The silver syndicate will have lost nothing by waiting, if finally through the election of BRYAN, the inspired prophet of silver, they can place the free coinage of silver on the secure pedestal of the laws of the United States. With BRYAN as President and Coin HARVEY as Secretary of the Treasury, the people of the United States can well look on "imperialism" as a lesser evil.

THE STOCK OF GOLD IN THE COUNTRY has been made the subject of a recent investigation by Deputy Assistant Treasurer MUHLEMAN of New York under the direction of Secretary GAGE, for the purpose of verifying estimates made by the Treasury. The Treasury reports at the beginning of each month the supply of money in the country. On August 1 the supply of gold and gold bullion was given at $1,053,518,893. These reports are based on the estimated stock of gold coin and bullion in the country soon after the close of the war. To this has been added from year to year the known products of the mines of the United States and the excess of imports of gold over exports. Deductions have been made on account of the amounts used in the arts for various purposes. The accretions year by year have increased the sum in the country, estimated by Dr. LINDERMAN, Director of the Mint, to have been on June 30, 1875, about $142,000,000, up to the sum given by the Treasury statement on August 1, 1900.

When those interested in the subject try to discover where this gold is, they find a certain sum in the Treasury of the United States. On August 1 this was $431,170,785. On April 26, 1900, the National banks held $195,769,872. The gold held by the Treasury and the National banks accounts for all but about $400,000,000. Some of this, perhaps nearly $200,000,000, is probably held by State, Savings, and private banks and trust companies. This would leave $200,000,000 not visible but which if the estimate is correct must be in the pockets or private depositories of the people. Some who have been curious as to this matter claimed that if more than $200,000,000 were in the possession of the people, gold would be oftener seen in the every-day transactions of life, and have surmised that there are errors in the figures upon which the Treasury estimate has been based. It was to test the accuracy of this estimate that Secretary GAGE directed Mr. MUHLEMAN to make an investigation.

It has recently been announced by the Director of the Mint in reporting the progress of the investigation that over 40,000 inquiries have been sent out to consumers of gold in their business. The answers to these inquiries indicate that there is an annual consump-

tion of gold coin of $3,500,000. This shows that the loss from this consumption has for some years been estimated at too low a rate and from this cause the Treasury statement is about $14,000,000 too large. Inquiries have also been instituted as to the amount of gold coin carried out of the country by travellers, and the result indicates that about $800,000 annually leaves the country in this way. This has not been taken into account in the Treasury statement, and will in twenty-five years cause a further reduction of about $20,000,000.

Mr. MUHLEMAN has also examined the exports and imports of bullion and coin since 1873, and has discovered some errors which indicate a still further reduction of the Treasury statement by seventy-five millions.

These corrections would reduce the gold in the country not visible either in the banks or financial institutions about one-half, or to something less than $100,000,000, an amount which should not excite so much surprise.

The figures given are not by any means the final ones, as much remains to be done before the investigation is complete. It does not appear to show whether any portion of the gold product is consumed in the arts in the form of bullion before it reaches the form of coin. In fact it is hardly likely that this could be the case without it being noticed much more easily than the consumption of coin. With $100,000,000 in gold in people's possession outside of the banks or in the Treasury one would think it would appear more often in circulation. There is reason to believe that more is carried from the country by travellers than can possibly be traced. Probably, like the lost tribes of Israel, this mysterious invisible gold will never be exactly located. It might well be used as the basis of a sensational story.

THE CHINESE PROBLEM has developed great importance during the past month. The successful march of the allies on Pekin, after the first desperate resistance was overcome, has again revealed the military weakness of the Chinese Empire and has no doubt given a new impulse to the desire to make that Empire the spoil of the stronger nations. There seems to be considerable apprehension that Germany, Russia, and perhaps the French Republic, are united in their policy of seeking to wrest large portions of Chinese territory and population from the remainder of the Empire and to govern them in their own interests.

The desire to partition out the whole world among the so-called civilized nations appears to be growing very strong. The United States and the British Empire may perhaps not be in sympathy with the aims of the nations dominated by a military spirit and narrower

ideas of trade. They excel all others in capacity for manufactures suitable for foreign trade and are more willing to adopt the wise maxims of the philosophers. The desire to expand trade and open new markets is at the present time common to all nations. They are competing with each other for these markets. Without war and without military aggression that nation will secure the widest and best markets which can offer the cheapest and the best goods. But where a nation cannot offer the best and cheapest goods, its only resource is to secure markets from which it can exclude by force of arms all other competitors, or at least compel these competitors to share their profits with them.

If China was open to trade with all the world, if the open door as desired by Secretary HAY and Lord SALISBURY could be maintained, the United States and England need not be afraid of any competitors. But Russia, Germany and France have not yet reached the point when they are willing to enter into an agreement for any such free competition. They know they are more or less at a disadvantage when they meet either English or American goods. They therefore do not take the philosophical view at all. From this standpoint, if China is to be opened to foreign enterprise, it must not be made a free field for competition on the mere basis of the goodness and cheapness of the products traded in. They each desire the same protection for their commerce from competition that they have within their own boundaries in France, Germany and Russia. Hence the project to divide China into portions, one of which may be allotted for trade to each of the trading nations. Each nation so receiving an allotment will within its allotment or sphere of influence establish and enforce discriminating tariffs against the goods of all nations but its own, and thus do away with the natural advantages the traders of such nations may have over their own.

Of course it would be much better if these differences of opinion as to what is to be done with China could be settled by mutual agreement. But diplomatic agreements, though they may be peacefully obtained or at least without actual war, must be welded, since the millennium has not yet arrived, by a show of force. The nation which cannot command the respect of its competitors by its military and naval power, either in existence or potential, will obtain little by diplomacy. The United States and Great Britain, from their superior facilities in manufactures, can more readily concede the freedom of trade in any market to all nations, and this might in the end be the best policy for France, Russia and Germany. From the warlike preparations made by these nations, and the strong pretext given them by the vacillation and incompetency of the Chinese Government, it is almost sure that large areas of territory will be seized by

each of these nations and reserved exclusively for the national trade of the nation which may seize upon it. There is also danger of war between these nations in settling the division of the spoil.

If, as assumed, the majority of the allies are determined upon the division of China into trading fields to be exclusively allotted to each of the allies, would it be possible for the United States and Great Britain to compel a different policy? Great Britain would have more reason to be content with their action, if she be allotted a fair share in the division, than the United States. This country is not prepared to undertake the government of any portion of the territory of China, which in the event of the rejection of the principle of the open door might be allotted to or taken by it. It might, however, by agreement with England secure for the latter a double portion of territory, on condition that American commerce be placed on an equal footing with English within that territory. It has heretofore been the English practice to permit virtual free trade within the territory under its influence, and this practice continued in regard to the territory thus jointly allotted to England and the United States would probably give them a great advantage over the portions of China dominated by the narrower commercial laws of Germany, France and Russia.

One thing is certain, that statesmanship cannot yet be wholly guided by the theories of doctrinaires which would no doubt succeed excellently in practice could all nations be induced to be guided by them. National advantage has to be sought by meeting obstacles as they occur, with a due recognition of their importance. The naval power of Great Britain, the United States, and perhaps Japan, will probably prove to be an important factor in the settlement of the Chinese question. Perhaps the test of the strength of European armaments, military and naval, will be made in China.

THE LARGE SUBSCRIPTIONS HERE TO THE BRITISH LOAN are a significant index of the progress of New York towards a commanding position among the world's money markets. Business on the New York Stock Exchange has been chiefly confined heretofore to American securities. Government bonds and American railways have been one of the means of exchange between Great Britain and the United States and have served during the last half dozen years to break the force of important monetary movements, which might otherwise have imposed a severe strain upon the American or British market. We took back American securities during the panic years in preference to shipping gold, and we have taken them back recently with greater willingness in payment for enormous exports of merchandise, because

Great Britain has preferred to surrender them rather than part with her limited stock of gold.

The operations, however, have been limited practically to two markets. They have not brought the United States fully into the circle of international finance, which is so important a factor in London, Paris, Berlin and Brussels. There is a long list of securities which have a common market on all these exchanges and which flit back and forth between one market or another under the influence of slight changes in quotations and in local money market conditions. Such securities give an elasticity to the markets of Western Europe which is lacking on our own and is lacking also in the less advanced European countries. They act as a sort of supplement to the movement of gold and bills of exchange and often obtain the preference over gold for the settlement of international balances. Nearly all American securities are necessarily affected by any event which affects profoundly the local money market or the condition of the country. It is different with securities issued in other countries. They are not directly influenced by local shocks. In case of emergency they remain more steady in value than home securities and for this reason afford a more economical means of settling foreign balances or obtaining gold and a safer resource for the investor.

The appearance of a considerable list of foreign securities on the New York market is likely to come about in the near future as a result of a combination of recent events. The growing wealth of the country would in itself afford a surplus for investment in foreign securities, even if the trend of events did not impel investors in any particular direction. The loans to Russia, the subscriptions to the Japanese loan and to the recent British loans, are evidences of this growing supply of capital seeking investment without regard to local boundaries. The subscriptions to the British loan may, however, be due in some degree to the active interest which the United States is taking in the affairs of the Orient and the community of interests between this country and Great Britain in that part of the world.

It is probable that loans will be required in the near future for Cuba, the Philippines, and China, which will find purchasers in the New York market, but will be quoted on all the great markets of Western Europe. Such obligations will form international securities of the special type recognized as such in Europe, because they are not absorbed in a single local market, but find their clients on all the great stock exchanges. This is the character of many of the "internationals" so much quoted in London, Paris, and Brussels. Some of them are of a highly speculative character, but their value and usefulness are well understood by the great brokers and princes of finances in London and on the Continent.

If the United States is given the opportunity to subscribe for new loans issued for the development of the Oriental countries, it may not be necessary to look for other foreign investments. There are several classes of these, however, which might be domiciled in the New York market with advantage to different classes of investors. British consols form a gilt-edged security which is almost as useful as gold or bills of exchange the world over. There are several of the avowedly international securities, like the Egyptian bonds and the Greek loan of 1898, which are almost equally secure. There are other classes of "internationals," like the railway bonds of the poorer countries and the big industrial enterprises, which are of a more speculative character, but would not be without value in the hands of prudent students of the market. There is no question that the greater the degree of variety introduced into the list of securities quoted in New York, the broader will be the basis of the market and the greater its capacity for resisting shock, preventing pressure upon the monetary system, and meeting unexpected demands.

THE DEATH OF LUCIUS E. CHITTENDEN recalls the fact that he was the Register of the Treasury under CHASE, and his name was to be found on all the original greenbacks. He was always interested in financial matters, and although after his resignation as Register he was not again connected with the Treasury, his advice was often sought during the early greenback and other financial controversies. He was a very prominent figure in Washington in 1881, when legislation hostile to the National banks was pending. A large portion of the public debt matured prior to July 1 of that year. New three per cent. bonds were authorized in a measure introduced by SAMUEL J. RANDALL. There was a section in the bill which compelled the National banks after a certain date to deposit these bonds exclusively for circulation; at the same the bill contained a provision repealing the law which enabled National banks to withdraw their bonds by depositing legal-tender notes to retire outstanding circulation. The effect would have been to force the banks to exchange bonds some of which bore a high premium for the new threes. Mr. CHITTENDEN came to Washington to oppose the passage of the bill, which was also opposed by Mr. KNOX, the Comptroller of the Currency. Mr. CHITTENDEN claimed the bill was unconstitutional in that it subjected the National banks to conditions which other purchasers of the bonds were not liable to. His arguments had great weight with President HAYES, who prevented the bill from becoming a law by his veto. It was in anticipation of the enactment of this law that the National banks spontaneously retired over eighteen millions of their circulating notes.

THE FALSE ISSUE OF IMPERIALISM.

Since the alleged imperialism of the party in power is made a pretext and a disguise for overturning its sound monetary policy, it becomes a matter of importance to those interested in maintaining a sound financial standard and the credit of the country both at home and abroad, to study this new issue and determine how much of it is sham and how much reality.

It is as certain as anything can be that the Democratic party could not elect its candidate on the free coinage issue, and that its hopes of success are based entirely upon the other issues, the chief of which is alleged to be "imperialism," imputed to the Republican party.

What is imperialism? It is literally government by the imperator or general of the army. The President is the commander-in-chief of the forces of the United States. The war with Spain has forced into the possession or under the protection of the country certain islands in the West Indies and others of the East Indies with their populations. The transition into this position of responsibility was sudden and to a very great extent unexpected. If there is any other way of dealing with the situation than that in which it has been dealt with by the Administration, no one has yet discovered it. The Government cannot perform its functions by hypnotism and Christian science. It can only assert its' authority, whether as a conqueror, or as a guide, philosopher and friend, by the display of force, by sending its army and navy as the representatives of its power.

The Executive has been supported in its policy towards Cuba by the action of Congress in promising the people independence, as soon as assured of their readiness and ability to govern themselves. Congress has not as yet declared a policy in regard to the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands. It would be a difficult task to declare such a policy when as yet it appears so difficult to determine what the Filipinos really desire.

They desire independence, so it is said, but this seems to be merely a catchword with a portion of the inhabitants of one or two islands. Since the landing of the forces of the United States on the islands, there has been a sort of confused war going on, sometimes apparently with one faction, sometimes with another. Professions of friendship and peace are made on both sides and yet disorder continues to reign. The so-called war in the Philippines is merely the attempt to police the islands so that the real sentiments of the men of influence and property can find expression. Until Congress can have the necessary information, how can it act? Such expressions as are received from the Filipinos seem to emanate from a faction which there is good reason to believe has terrorized the majority of the inhabitants. The representative of this Filipino faction, or government, in London, appeals pathetically to the anti-imperialist party in the United States for independence. He says his people do not care for personal independence, that he admits they might have even under American sovereignty; what he claims they want is national inde-

pendence. This may be construed any way whatever. It may be lauded as the height of patiotism, and on the contrary it may be suspected with justice to mean the desire of a coterie of men who think themselves entitled to govern, to be given a free hand to establish their own power over the population and resources of their native islands, regardless of individual independence. Cæsar might claim equal patriotism in establishing his authority over Rome, and Napoleon in establishing his empire in France.

As the intervening protector of the population of the Philippines not only from outside interference but from the consequences of anarchy among themselves, the United States must in order to understand what its duties as protector really are, first establish order. This is what is meant as a stable government, both by McKinley and Bryan. In order to restore order among the warring elements of population no doubt a declaration of future policy would be an aid. The Filipinos accept no declarations from the Executive, because they know to be valid these must emanate from Congress. Congress has not acted because the situation is not sufficiently understood. The first step, whether the United States assumes sovereignty, simply establishes a protectorate or eventually withdraws altogether, is to restore order in the islands. If the United States is not strong enough to do that, it seems ridiculous to undertake any other role.

What Bryan so far proposes to do is practically no different from what the present Administration is undertaking to do. It is no more certain that Congress will act in the dark for Bryan any more than for McKinley. If Bryan is left to his own devices to establish a stable government, he must still authorize the employment of force to keep down disorder, in the same manner as is now being done. If bloodshed and battle attend the effort to restore order, if live troops must be transported to Manila and dead soldiers brought home, contractors will benefit as much under one President as under another, and Bryan will be as much of an imperialist as McKinley. Judging from his positive and dictatorial character so much admired by his followers, he will make a much more imperial commander-in-chief than McKinley. Pledged as he is by former utterances not to desire reëlection, he will be more regardless of policy in carrying out his decisions.

The charge of imperialism as it is now made is vague and mysterious, it is opposition to a tendency rather than to a condition that gives it what force it has. To the masses it means the bloodshed and expense attendant on carrying on operations, rather than the principles which direct those operations. There can be no omelet without the breaking of eggs, and as long as the United States has any foreign policy at all which will command respect either at home or abroad, both bloodshed and expense must be risked. Bryan's idea of the Monroe doctrine as a sort of theoretic protector of all peoples desiring all sorts of independence, seems to involve the existence of a sort of astral body of the nation which can be projected into space to terrify would-be invaders of popular rights.

With no standing army and no means of enforcing its ideas abroad, the United States would soon become an exploded threat in the eyes of foreign nations.

Imperialism as enunciated by the Democratic platform has no existence except as a sort of pillar of cloud behind which the concealed project of a debased currency is to be brought forward and foisted on the nation.

THE SECURITY FOR CIRCULATING NOTES.

The fundamental requisite for the prudent conduct of the business of a commercial bank, whether issuing notes or paying deposits on demand, is that its assets should be in a form quickly convertible into money. This fact and the reasons for it have been set forth in a previous article in this series.* It remains to discuss somewhat more in detail the character of the securities which should be held by a bank to ensure this ready convertibility of its assets, and especially the security which should be held against circulating notes. There is only a slight distinction in character between the obligation to pay a deposit on demand and the obligation to pay a circulating note. More stringent regulations have been established in most countries, however, regarding the guarantee for circulating notes, in order to add to the greater convenience of the notes in ordinary transactions, that they may pass from hand to hand without inquiry as to the solvency or resources of the issuing bank. These regulations have been made so stringent in many cases that they have unnecessarily fettered the movement of credit and in some cases have required guarantees for the security of the circulation which have not been of a readily convertible character.

The conditions which tend most naturally to keep circulating notes as well as other forms of credit upon a safe basis and within proper limits of volume are that their issue shall depend upon the requirements of business and be governed by the supply of the precious metals. These two conditions tend to support each other. It does not afford sufficient assurance of safety that notes should be governed only by the needs of business, without being governed in some degree by the movement of the precious metals. It is necessary that the notes should not lose the character of engagements to deliver coin on demand, which is so essential to the proper fulfilment of their function as substitutes for money. These two requirements are substantially the only ones which should govern the volume of a bank-note currency, and towards their rigid enforcement should be directed all regulations restricting or governing the operations of note issue by commercial banks. The character of the securities held and the proportion of the coin reserve are the two elements, therefore, in the business of note-issuing banks which it will be the purpose of this article to examine.

I.—The Securities Held Against Note Issues.

Nearly all bank-note issues are secured by the general assets of the issuing bank. This is almost universally true, whether any part of the assets are specially set aside for the protection of the notes or not. Experience has shown that the security for notes redeemable on demand should consist of commercial paper coming due at short intervals or of other property and titles to property which can be converted quickly and without loss into cash.

Vide "The Principles of a Banking Currency," Bankers' Magazine for May and June, 1899.

This requirement is enforced by most banking laws which undertake to set forth the principles governing banks of issue. In the cases of some of the great European banks having a monopoly of note issue, or something approaching a monopoly, specific regulation by law has not been considered so essential as in countries having a plurality of banks, because these great central banks are constantly under the eye of the public powers, their accounts are watched by the whole financial world, and they are responsible in a large measure to public opinion for maintaining the safety of the monetary system of the country.

Short-term commercial paper forms the most trustworthy and available security for a bank-note currency. The obligation of a trader to pay his commercial paper is of such a high character and has been surrounded by so many special safeguards of law in commercial countries, that a bank can safely count upon payment by the trader up to the last moment before his complete insolvency. The losses upon such paper are trifling in proportion to the volume of business done by banks. The other chief resource which can be considered as meeting the requirements of quickly convertible assets is negotiable securities—the stocks and bonds of governments and corporations.

Commercial obligations which are due and payable within ninety days, or a less period, are required as the security for note issues and for deposits payable on demand in most cases where any regulation is made by law. The period of ninety days is the maximum limit set by the charters of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Imperial Bank of Germany and the Austro-Hungarian Bank.* In practice, however, the assets of these banks in commercial paper are convertible within a much shorter time that that fixed by these maximum limits. The Bank of France and the other central-note-issuing banks do much buying of paper and rediscounting for the joint-stock banks and bill brokers. This brings short-term paper into their hands some time after it begins to run and often only a few days before maturity, so that, according to Prof. Nitti, "in none of the great banks of Europe does the average of bills of exchange notably exceed forty days, and in the best never exceeds thirty days." The average does not vary greatly from year to year, as may be seen from the average period in days for representative years at several of the great banks : †

	1886.	*1890.*	*1893.*	*1896.*
Bank of France	....	27.0	24.5	27.2
Bank of Germany	31.0	27.0	29.0	28.0
Austro-Hungarian Bank	57.0	55.0	49.0	49.0
Bank of Belgium	....	....	40.0	41.0
Bank of Italy	....	45.0	....	....

The banking charters recently granted on the Continent of Europe have generally recognized the importance of maintaining a supply of short-term commercial paper for the security of banking operations, and especially as the guarantee of note issues beyond the amount covered by the metallic reserve. The charter of the Imperial Bank of Germany requires that portion of the authorized circulation of the Bank which is not covered by cash to be covered by bills of exchange (ordinary commercial bills) maturing in not more than

* Noel, "*Banques d'Émission en Europe*," I, pp. 51, 188,302,430. The limit at the National Bank of Belgium is one hundred days.—Noel, I, p. 508.

† Nitti, "*Essai sur les Variations du Taux de l'Escompte*," in "*Révue d'Economie Politique*" (1898), XII, pp. 386-89.

three months and bearing not less than two solvent names. The original statutes of the Austro-Hungarian Bank in 1817 imposed no conditions upon the issue of circulating notes.* They were treated as drafts drawn by the Bank upon itself. The statutes of 1863, which copied several restrictions from the English Bank Act, were more explicit. They provided that the circulation not covered by coin should be protected by commercial paper, by securities deposited for advances, by the coupons of mortgages matured and payable, and by mortgage bonds of the Bank, the latter not exceeding 20,000,000 florins ($8,000,000) and accepted at only two-thirds of their face value. The latter provision recognizes the danger of carrying as banking securities obligations for long terms, but is based upon the theory that a certain portion of the reserve is never likely to be trenched upon and that such bonds could be marketed for the amount for which they are held.† A decree of 1868 authorized the inclusion among the securities for the circulation of bills of exchange payable abroad.

These foreign bills of exchange are one of the classes of securities which find much favor with some of the Continental banks. Such bills are considered the equivalent of gold coin, because they are payable in gold in the countries upon which they are drawn. Any domestic crisis, which might compel a bank to realize these bills, would not be likely to affect their immediate exchangeability for gold. The fact that they bear interest—and often a higher interest, when they are drawn upon England, than that which can be earned at home—makes them in some respects preferable even to gold coin and bullion. The Bank of Belgium usually carries an amount of these bills drawn upon foreign countries nearly equal to its metallic reserve. ‡ The Imperial Bank of Russia has also held at times a considerable volume of foreign bills, which are counted as a part of the metallic cover for the note issues. §

Advances upon securities have become a growing element in banking business in recent years with the great increase in the number of such securities on the market. The statistics of increase in such holdings are difficult to reduce to a common basis of comparison for different periods, because of the different methods of making up bank reports. The increase is less striking in the case of the great issuing banks, moreover, than it would be if these banks continued, as they did a generation ago, to do the larger part of the banking business of their respective countries.

A general classification of the business of all the great European banks in

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* Noel, "*Banques d'Emission en Europe*," I, p. 397.

† "When a bank of circulation is well established, it may consider its minimum circulation as a permanent deposit and with the capital of this deposit make investments for long terms. I do not say that this ought to be done, nor especially that there ought not to be much reflection before entering upon such a course, but only that it need not give rise to prejudices nor superstitious fears. The banks of Scotland make current loans on mortgages. The Bank of England and even that of France have made some investments of this character, in derogation of their statutes and in exceptional cases, and this circumstance has not impaired their credit."—Courcelle-Seneuil, p. 226.

‡ The metallic reserve of the Bank of Belgium at the close of 1897 was 103,326,156 francs and the foreign bills were 120,078,567 francs. The figures at the close of 1899 were 107,901,447 francs for the metallic reserve and 108,888,262 francs in foreign bills. *Vide* article by the present author on "The National Bank of Belgium," New York BANKERS' MAGAZINE (Oct., 1898), LVII, p. 637; and New York BANKERS' MAGAZINE (April, 1900), LX, p. 509.

§ The credit balances of the Treasury abroad on January 1, 1896, were 138,532,000 roubles ($70,000,000).—"*Bulletin Russe de Statistique*" (Oct.-Dec., 1897), IV, p. 638. These bills were largely realized upon after the resumption of specie payments in 1897.

1875 and later years showed the following ratio of increase in loans on commercial paper and advances on securities.*

DECEMBER 31.	*a* Note circulation.	*a* Commercial loans.	*a* Advances on securities.
1875	9,699,000,000	4,027,000,000	828,000,000
1880	10,482,000,000	8,384,000,000	1,112,000,000
1885	11,662,000,000	4,050,000,000	1,281,000,000
1890	13,194,000,000	5,192,000,000	1,549,000,000
1895	15,896,000,000	5,828,000,000	3,669,000,000
1899	14,992,000,000	8,352,000,000	4,087,000,000

a In francs.

These figures exhibit a remarkable growth within the last quarter of a century in all classes of banking business, but the increase is most significant in the advances on securities. The increase in note circulation, while considerable, is only about fifty per cent., while the increase in loans upon commercial paper is more than 100 per cent., and the increase in advances on negotiable securities is nearly fourfold. This affords a striking proof of the increase in transferable capital and in the numerous industrial enterprises represented by these securities. They have become a much larger factor in banking business than they were in the middle of the century or even within a much more recent period.

The relative progress in recent years of loans upon negotiable securities and upon other paper among the National banks of New York is indicated by the following table: †

DATE.	Loans on commercial paper.	Advances on securities.
October 7, 1886	$146,238,820	$107,498,556
October 2, 1890	151,499,745	145,610,806
September 30, 1892	160,830,916	183,369,025
October 2, 1894	168,154,139	192,146,820
October 6, 1896	151,795,029	162,861,654
October 5, 1897	182,696,788	225,636,687
September 20, 1898	181,682,651	260,073,904

A marked tendency towards the increase of the proportion of banking loans on transferable securities has been caused within a few years by the consolidation of private enterprises and small corporations into the great combinations known as "trusts." These consolidations have withdrawn from the loan market many firms and corporations, and so reduced the supply of good commercial paper that the banks, in order to find employment for their capital and deposits, have been compelled to seek permanent investments in transferable securities.‡ The trusts have not as a rule taken the place of the

* "*Economiste Européen*" (April 13, 1900) XVII, p. 455. The number of banks included in this comparison increases from year to year, but this is due either to the actual increase in number or to the increase in their volume of business. In any case the comparison between loans on paper and on securities is not impaired except so far as there may have been changes in classification.

† These figures are compiled from the Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency for the fiscal year 1898, p. 418, and reports for previous years. The classification in the reports is not exactly the same for all years, and includes in some cases loans for small amounts of a special character, but the table affords a general idea of the growth in loans on securities.

‡ "This is especially the case in those parts of the West where there have been large consolidations of iron and steel interests. Bank officers in those sections report that old customers have paid up their indebtedness with the moneys they have received for their plants from

smaller establishments as seekers of loans from the banks. Their stock and bonds were so generally purchased from private savings that they have been able to buy their own raw materials and carry on the other incidental transactions of their business with their own resources.

Negotiable securities constitute of themselves an important means of giving mobility to capital and form a large part of the basis upon which banking credits rest. They are one of the best forms of security for loans under normal business conditions, because the default of the borrower enables the lender, in order to recoup himself, to sell the securities for cash. This can be done through any broker in a few hours, and the lender is fully protected against even a fractional loss by the margin which he allows between the market value of the securities and the amount which he lends. Under normal business conditions such securities seem to possess even greater safety than commercial paper. The paper depends upon the solvency of two or three individuals, who have given it their indorsement; the securities depend upon the solvency of governments or great corporations, which is not open to question in the case of those securities which are usually accepted by a prudent banker. Prof. MacLeod declares, in speaking of the banks of Scotland, where crises have been few: *

"The safeguard of the Scotch system has been the uniform practice adopted of retaining a large portion of the capital and deposits invested in Government securities, capable of being converted into money at all times and under all circumstances. This requires a sacrifice, because the rate of interest is small, and, in times of difficulty, the sale involves a loss, but it has given the Scotch banks absolute security, and enabled them to pass unhurt through periods of great discredit."

The relative merits of these two classes of securities—commercial paper and stocks—change somewhat in times of panic or depression. Loans made upon negotiable securities in the money centers are now largely made to brokers for purposes of speculation and are nominally "call loans," subject to repayment on call. The brokers, however, have no other assets than their personal capital, their securities and their speculative profits. In a time of panic the securities in their hands become unsalable, and they have no means for obtaining cash or credit for meeting their liabilities to the bank. On such occasions commercial paper is likely to prove the better rather than the worse security. Even if the trader has not the means for taking up his obligations in full without delay, he is usually able to make a partial payment, which increases the cash reserve of the bank. An illustration of this principle occurred in the panic of 1873, when the New York banks were called upon to repay large proportions of the deposits of the "country banks." The situation in which they found themselves is thus described by Mr. Bolles: †

"The $60,000,000 of call loans on which they relied for an emergency of this kind "were entirely unavailable." The banks held collaterals, it is true, for their loans, but these shrank

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the combinations. These payments have been considerable of a loss to those banks, as many of the accounts have been running along year after year. While always considered to be good, they were seldom paid entirely off, but were renewed as soon as soon as they matured." *New York Journal of Commerce*, March 2, 1899.

* "*The Theory and Practice of Banking*," Vol. II, p. 222.

† "The Financial History of the United States from 1861 to 1885," p. 350. This manner of employing banking assets was criticised as early as 1840 by Mr. Raguet, who referred to "The practice adopted by many of the banks of New England, and perhaps of other places, of lending to brokers on interest, repayable on demand, a large proportion of the amount which banks in other places consider themselves bound to keep on hand, in coin, to meet possible demands."—"Treatise on Currency and Banking," p. 109.

so rapidly in value that the banks could not sell them except at a large sacrifice. This is one of the peculiarities of that kind of loan. In good times nothing is safer, because the bank daily knows the worth of the collateral, while an ordinary borrower may deceive a bank concerning his real condition. In bad times the entire list of stocks is apt to shrink, but the credit and ability of merchants do not, and so the banks have learned from much experience that while both kinds of loans have their advantages, the ordinary mercantile ones, in the long aggregate, are the safest."

The situation is a similar one in England. Securities cannot be sold in a panic, even where they are of the best character. As Mr. Bagehot defines the reason, in discussing the manner in which the Bank of England may protect its reserve: *

"The Bank at such a time is the only lender on stock, and it is only by loans from a bank that large purchases at such a moment can be made; unless the Bank of England lend, no stock will be bought—there is not in the country any large sum of unused ready money ready to buy it. The only unused sum is the reserve in the Banking Department of the Bank of England; if, therefore, in a panic that department itself attempted to sell stock, the failure would be ridiculous, it would hardly be able to sell any at all—probably it would not sell £50 worth."

The conditions of the modern stock market, with its immense fund of capital seeking temporary or permanent investments, and eager to take advantage of small margins of profit, have somewhat modified the situation which existed when Mr. Bagehot wrote. The large private banking credits whose owners may be tempted to exchange them for securities, if the price of the latter falls, and the money which may be attracted from abroad by the same influence, have introduced a steadying effect upon prices which has been more fully set forth by the present writer elsewhere; † but the essential point—that securities have their dangers as the guaranty of demand liabilities—is not impaired.

The danger of holding transferable securities as the guaranty of demand liabilities is limited to some extent by the modern tendency to co-operation among the great banks for supporting each other in emergencies. A temporary decline in the market prices of securities, which might make it disadvantageous to sell them on the market, can be offset by the free issue of notes and the loan of cash between the banks until the securities recover their market value. Temporary combination among the great banks has become more and more common during the present generation. The issue of clearing-house certificates by the associated banks of New York on every occasion of crisis, and the combination formed under the leadership of Mr. Lidderdale, Governor of the Bank of England, to avert disaster at the time of the Baring failure in 1890, are instances of this tendency.

These combinations, however, were for the purpose of sustaining general credit and preventing a panic. An instance of a combination formed more directly for preventing the fall of securities was that arranged by the Imperial Bank of Russia and the other leading Russian banks in the autumn of 1899. The Imperial Bank was authorized temporarily, until March 1, 1900, to open credits and accord loans on the pledge of securities which were not guaranteed by the Government, but which possessed reasonable safety. This included industrial and other securities which had not before been

* "Lombard Street," Works, V, p. 123.

† "Securities as a Means of Payment," "Annals of the American Academy," September, 1899.

available at the Imperial Bank for obtaining advances. The most important illustration of the tendency towards solidarity of operations, however, was the creation of a syndicate of the principal banks and bankers of St. Petersburg, who pledged a capital of 5,500,000 roubles ($2,800,000) for the purpose of buying certain securities in order to prevent too sharp a fall, resulting not from the real decline of the enterprises represented, but from throwing upon the market securities even in small lots, at times when they could not find immediate buyers. The money required by the syndicate was advanced by the Imperial Bank, but under a pledge by the members of the syndicate to make good to the Bank any losses by the operation. The affairs of the syndicate were directed by a committee of five members under the presidency of the Governor of the Imperial Bank.*

Strong banks having heavy demand liabilities cannot afford to rely exclusively upon listed securities as the means of obtaining cash. A judicious combination of such securities with commercial paper affords the best safeguard against sudden demands. In spite of modern devices for maintaining the steadiness of the market for securities, good commercial paper has a less speculative character and does not suffer depreciation in times of panic. The very fact that such paper is dealt in at low rates and does not afford large profits, is evidence of the esteem in which it is held. But when it is remembered that even the best securities, which usually give a better return than the discount of first-class bills, frequently fluctuate in price, the opinion of a high authority is justified that "in a series of years, the bills would be more profitable to the bank which held them." †

THE IMPORTANCE OF QUICK COMMAND OVER ASSETS.

One of the distinguishing features of proper securities for demand liabilities is the promptness with which such securities can be converted into money. Just so far as this quick convertibility is restrained, the ability of the bank to meet its engagements is impaired. If the securities are not convertible or if, being convertible, they are out of the custody of the bank, its means for meeting emergencies are crippled.

The restrictions imposed upon the character of the securities held by the leading banks of Continental Europe are for the most part only such as are suggested by the rules of sound banking and such as the banks themselves would observe without specific requirement of law in the present state of financial knowledge. They can hardly be considered as restrictions in the same sense as the special guarantees which are required in certain countries. There is not one of the great banks of issue in Europe where the securities required are not in the custody of the bank, subject constantly to its supervision, and capable of being sold or exchanged for cash or other securities of a proper character at the option of the bank officials.‡ The requirement that special guarantees shall be set aside against note issues is onerous in itself and becomes more onerous when the securities are taken out of the custody of the bank and placed under the charge of some public official.

* "*Economiste Européen*" (Dec. 29, 1899), XVI, p. 828.

† London "Bankers' Magazine" (May, 1900), LXIX, p. 695.

‡ Even in the case of the rigid restrictions imposed upon the issues of the Bank of England, there is grave doubt whether the Government securities held are legally set aside against the notes and "whether in case of the failure of the Bank, the noteholders would have a preferential claim." Nicholson, "Principles of Political Economy," Vol. II, Bk. III, p. 172.

The most notable, and in some respects the most successful, case of a specially-secured circulation is afforded by the National banking system of the United States. This system was an outgrowth of some of the State systems which were much less satisfactory in their operation. The best-known of these systems was that of New York, called the "free banking system." This system authorized individuals or associations to receive from the Comptroller circulating notes in blank, upon depositing with him the stocks of the United States, of the State of New York, and of other States, when approved by the Comptroller and subject to certain conditions, or bonds and mortgages on productive real estate. * The result of this provision, which enabled any person to issue notes without any relation to the needs of trade, without doing any other branches of a banking business and without any requirement for redemption in coin on demand, was a banking mania which soon wrecked the currency system of the State. Within six years ninety-three banks had sprung into existence, with a circulation of about $6,000,000, of which eight had voluntarily retired, and twenty-six had failed with average payments to noteholders of seventy-six cents on the dollar. † It was found that the acceptance of certain stocks tended to create a market in New York for securities which were otherwise comparatively unsalable. These securities failed to realize the amount for which they were pledged when sold in case of liquidation, and the danger of their depreciation on the hands of the bankers restrained in some degree their use as the basis for circulation.

The experience of Illinois under the system of bond securities for notes was also unsatisfactory. The notes of failed banks were for the most part redeemed at par up to 1861, but the system promoted speculation in the same manner as a rigid government currency. ‡ When the Civil War broke out, the stocks of Southern States on deposit to secure notes rapidly depreciated and in 1864 the report of the State Auditor showed twenty-three banks in operation and ninety-eight in suspension. § Wisconsin had a similar experience. The Comptroller of the State was compelled to call upon nearly all the banks to make good the depreciation of their stocks, and reported in 1863 a list of fifteen failed banks whose notes he was redeeming at from sixty to 95½ cents on the dollar in depreciated United States notes. ‖ These unfortunate conditions were not entirely the result of speculative conditions which were beyond control, but were directly due to the system of basing note issues on something other than standard coin and short-term commercial assets. The fact that sound banking was possible, even in the uncertain conditions of the new West, was demonstrated by the conspicuous success of the State banks of Indiana and Ohio, which based their note issues essentially on coin reserves and legitimate banking obligations.

An effort was made in framing the National Banking Act of the United States in 1863 to combine the best features of the New York and other State systems, where special security was required for notes, and to avoid their defects. The act of June 3, 1864, which gave definite form to the new system,

* Act of April 18, 1838. The operation of the New York system is well set forth by Mr. L. Carroll Root in "Sound Currency," February 1, 1895, II, pp. 290-305.

† Root, p. 302.

‡ "Hunt's Merchants' Magazine," Dec., 1854.

§ Charles H. Garnett, "Sound Currency" (May 1, 1898), V, p. 143.

‖ "Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Condition of the Banks at the Commencement of 1863," p. 204.

provided for the deposit with the Comptroller of the Currency of United States bonds, upon which he was authorized to issue notes to the banks to the amount of ninety per cent. of the face value of the bonds deposited. Circulation was not authorized beyond the capital of the bank, and at least fifty per cent. of the capital was required to be paid up before beginning business. It was the plan of Secretary Chase that the notes should be payable after resumption "in specie, but by the association which issues them, on demand; and if not so paid will be redeemable at the Treasury of the United States from the proceeds of the bonds pledged in security." * No steps were taken to carry out this intention and the notes circulated at par with the paper money of the United States, but not at par with gold coin.

The result of the combined policy of issuing Government paper money which was not redeemable, making bank notes redeemable in such money, and securing them by bonds which were sold for the same money, was to subject the bank notes to all the fluctuations of the public credit. This fact is an important one in considering the security and efficiency of a secured circulation, and is often overlooked by those whose memory of financial events does not extend back of the resumption of specie payments in 1879. Whatever fluctuations occurred in the price of paper money in gold were fluctuations in the value of National bank notes as well. The fact could not be otherwise when the notes were redeemable only in Government paper and were secured by bonds which were quoted in the same paper. The chief purpose of the bank act was to make a market for United States bonds by forcing the banks to buy them as a basis of circulation.† The credit of the banks was thus linked absolutely with the credit of the Government and under such a system it was not possible that private credit, as represented by the circulating paper medium, could fail to be subject to all the political storms which shook the National credit.

The system of requiring bond deposits as the special security for note issues has been tried in other countries without greater success than in the United States. It was tried in Japan upon substantially American models by the Bank Act of November, 1872, which was amended in 1876. The banks were authorized to issue notes to the amount of eighty per cent. of their capital by depositing in the Treasury what were called gold redemption bonds. These notes were made legal tender between individuals and were redeemable in Government paper money, of which the bank was required to keep a reserve of twenty per cent.‡ The issue of a Government loan of more than 174,000,000 yen (then equivalent to nearly $174,000,000) to pay off feudal pensioners resulted in a rapid extension of the National banking system. The number of banks organized within three years after 1876 was 153, with a total capital of 48,816,100 yen. The inflation of the currency by bank issues having no tangible relation to the volume of business or of metallic money, caused a rapid rise of prices and the situation was rendered worse by the decline in value of the Government bonds. It became necessary to call a halt.

* "Report on the Finances, 1862," p. 17.

† President Lincoln in a message of January 17, 1863, declared: "The securing of this circulation by the pledge of United States bonds, as therein suggested, would still further facilitate loans, by increasing the present and causing a future demand for such bonds."—Richardson, "Messages and Papers of the Presidents," VI, p. 150.

‡ New York BANKERS' MAGAZINE, April, 1899, LVIII, p. 538.

The legislation of 1882 and 1884 suspended the creation of National banks, and provided for the surrender of their issues and the unification of the banking currency under the control of the Bank of Japan. The outstanding issues of the National banks were reduced on April 1, 1897, to only 13,610,995 yen ($6,800,000) and have now practically disappeared.*

FAILURE OF RESTRICTIONS ON NOTE ISSUES.

The requirement of bonds and other special guarantees for note issues is sometimes urged as a necessary means for restricting issues and preventing speculation. It will be seen hereafter that the restriction of issues within the limits of legitimate business demand should be sought by a system of prompt redemption for notes and by the change of the discount rate. Both these methods of regulation are directed to the vital point of keeping bank notes exchangeable for coin at par and on demand. Arbitrary limits put upon the issue of notes, and the requirement of special guarantees other than coin, are not directed to this vital point. They have usually failed to accomplish their objects and have imposed needless fetters upon banking operations and general trade.

One of the best-known cases of the failure of arbitrary restrictions upon the note-issuing function to prevent crises of credit, is afforded by the futile operation of the English Banking Act of 1844. There was no limitation upon the issues of the Bank of England during the long period of suspension of cash payments from 1797 to 1823, nor after the resumption of cash payments until 1844.† The same was true of the country banks, of which there were several hundred in England, and many of which went down in the financial crises of 1825 and 1837. The opinion obtained a strong hold upon the public mind after the latter crisis that the expansion of credit was caused by the over-issue of bank notes, and that they should be subjected to severe regulation. The result was the passage of the Bank Act known as "Peel's Act," which received the Royal assent on August 31, 1844.

The new legislation was supposed to embody what was known as "the currency principle"—that notes should be issued only for coin and that the paper currency should obey the same laws as a purely metallic currency. The provision of the new charter relating to note issues took away from every banking institution in England, except the Bank of England, the power to issue notes to circulate as money beyond the amount which existing banks had in circulation upon the average during the twelve weeks preceding April 27, 1844.‡ This uncovered issue was permitted to survive out of the English respect for vested rights, but provision was made for its gradual absorption by the Bank of England, and it was supposed when the act of 1844 was enacted that the whole note circulation of England would soon fall into the hands of the central institution.

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* "*Resumé Statistique de L'Empire du Japon*," 1898, p. 147.

† The denominations of notes were controlled by various acts of Parliament, but £1 notes were allowed during the suspension of cash payments and the limit of £5 was reimposed only in 1827.—Levi, "The History of British Commerce," p. 190.

‡ This amount was £5,153,417 for the 207 private banks and £3,478,230 for the seventy-three joint-stock banks. This power of issue could not be ceded or transferred upon the dissolution of the bank, but inured in part to the Bank of England. The circulation of the so-called "country banks" had been reduced on July 1, 1900, to £1,381,105 for thirty-seven private banks and £1,627,795 for twenty-eight joint-stock banks.

"The currency principle," as worked out in the new charter of the Bank of England, authorized the issue of bank notes to the amount of £14,000,000 upon Government securities, and issues beyond this limit only upon deposits of coin. The issue of £14,000,000 upon securities was justified upon the ground that it represented the minimum below which the circulation could never fall, and therefore the degree of economy which could be safely practiced in the use of bullion.* It was found that the net circulation in December, 1839, during the period of depression following the crisis of 1837, was £14,732,000, and it was argued that at least £2,000,000 more in notes would always be required in the banking reserve of the Bank.† The essential feature of the currency principle was that notes could not be issued for a single pound above the limit of £14,000,000 except upon the deposit of coin or bullion for an amount equal to the new notes issued. The theory of this provision was that the circulation of the country would then respond to the movements of the foreign exchanges in exactly the same manner as a metallic circulation—that when gold exports occurred, they would produce an immediate effect upon the volume of circulation, because the gold required would either be taken from the coin in circulation or would be obtained by the withdrawal of bank notes from circulation and their presentation at the issue department of the Bank for gold.

The purpose of the destruction of the bank note as an instrument of credit, which was accomplished by this legislation, was to prevent the inflation of credit by excessive note issues, to which were attributed by the advocates of "the currency principle" the severe crises of 1825 and 1837. The framers of the act of 1844 believed that they were taking steps by that act to prevent the abuse of credit and were doing it in such an effective manner as to promise an absolute safeguard against financial panics. They erred in two respects—in fastening their attention upon the bank note as the exclusive factor in the expansion of credit, and in adopting regulations which failed to carry out their purpose of separating the bank note from other instruments of credit. If there had been unwise speculation in England, it should have been obvious that it was due to the accumulation of capital and its investment in directions where it failed to yield the expected return, rather than to the limited number of bank notes which may have been an incident in credit transactions. The issues of the Bank of England, whether great or small, could have but a remote connection with the sinking of English capital in South American and other doubtful foreign securities; yet so fixedly was the attention of public men fastened upon this minor form of credit that Sir Robert Peel declared that the act of 1844 having placed an absolute limit upon the discretion of the Bank in issuing notes, "he thought that banking business could not be too free and unrestrained." ‡

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*It was contemplated that this limit might be raised in future, as has been done with the similar limit in the case of the Imperial Bank of Germany and the Bank of Japan. Prof. Mills says, "The great principle of the act is this, that there shall always be some limited amount beyond which notes shall not be issued on securities; that that amount shall be so low that there shall be no possibility of any adverse exchange ever reducing the circulation below it, and so imperilling the convertibility of the note."—"The Principles of Currency and Banking," p. 109.

†The Bank was authorized to increase its issues, with the authority of an order from the Crown in Council, to the amount of two-thirds of country issues withdrawn. Various orders of this character raised the entire "secured circulation" to £17,775,000 on March 3, 1900.

‡ MacLeod, "Theory and Practice of Banking," II, p. 162.

The Bank Act not only failed to accomplish its broader purposes, but its mechanism failed to work as expected in reducing the volume of the circulation and operating thereby upon the foreign exchanges. The framers of the act committed two astounding blunders, in treating notes as the only form of credit and treating all notes outside the issue department as in circulation. They ignored the fact that there might be great stores of gold in the banking department of the Bank of England or in the reserves of joint-stock and private banks, which could be drawn out by the presentation of checks and drafts without any reference to the legal note circulation. They ignored also the fact that the new system left the Bank substantially where it was before in present strength, but deprived it of the reserve strength derived from the power to grant discounts by issuing notes. As Prof. MacLeod says:*

"The number of notes held in reserve in the banking department, under the new system of 1844, corresponded in effect very much to the amount of the bullion held by the Bank before its division. When, therefore, the public saw that the whole banking resources of the Bank were reduced to £2,558,000, a complete panic seized both the public and the directors."

This panic followed within less than three years the enactment of the Bank Act. The bullion in the Bank fell from £15,163,000 on December 19, 1846, to £9,867,000 on April 10, 1847, and the reserve of notes in the banking department fell from £8,864,000 to £2,558,000, while the notes in circulation actually increased from £19,549,000 to £20,243,000. Mr. F. T. Baring frankly acknowledged, in a subsequent debate in Parliament, that he "never entertained the idea that it would have been possible under the operation of this bill to have shown such a set of figures." What made it possible was the fact that the elements in the problem were not limited to the gold in the issue department and the notes in the hands of the public.

The new charter, in providing for a complete separation of the issue and banking departments, authorized the holding of bank notes in the banking department in the same manner as they might be held by any private bank or individual. These notes might be paid to depositors as currency, if acceptable, or they might be presented to the issue department for redemption in gold in the same manner as notes held by the public might be presented. A demand for gold by the depositors, therefore, fell entirely upon the banking department and not upon the issue department. What happened in the case of a demand for gold for export was not the gathering up of notes from small private holders, but the presentation of checks by large depositors to the banking department. It did not matter whether they were paid in gold or notes. If they were paid in gold, the gold resources of the banking department were reduced. If they were paid in notes, the notes might be presented to the issue department for gold, but in either case the real drain was upon the banking department and did not reduce the volume of either gold or notes in circulation outside the Bank.

It was fortunate in some respects that the Bank Act did not operate as was expected by its framers, for the domestic circulation would then have suffered an injurious contraction at a time when there was an unusual pressure for currency as the result of the collapse of other forms of credit. This pressure became more intense every week during the autumn of 1847 and

* "Theory and Practice of Banking," II, p. 166.

became a panic when the Bank decided on October 2, 1847, to refuse advances on stock and exchequer bills. Deposits were less elastic in those days than in recent years, and the issue of notes was substantially the only means of filling the gap in the means of exchange caused by the failure of mercantile credit. The Government waited until the business of the country seemed upon the point of universal bankruptcy, and finally on Saturday, October 23, notified the Bank management that notes might be issued in excess of the limit imposed by the act at a rate of discount not less than nine per cent. The Government gave the assurance that if the law was thus violated, they would seek a bill of indemnity from Parliament for the protection of the Bank. The effect was magical. The knowledge that notes could be had by discounts upon commercial paper suddenly relieved the pressure for currency. Notes which had been hoarded, under the impression that the limit of issues fixed by the act would soon be reached and all relief cut off from the business community, poured from their hiding places; gold which had been stored in private vaults was brought to the banks for deposit, and normal conditions were soon restored.

The ideas upon which the Bank Act of 1844 was enacted were thus discredited in all their essential features.* The theory of the automatic operation of the issue department upon the foreign exchanges broke down; the theory that this operation of the circulation upon the exchanges would prevent panics equally broke down; and in the end it became necessary to suspend the limitations of the act. A committee of the House of Lords which investigated the panic of 1847, declared that the Bank Act had neither put a check on improvident speculation nor afforded security against violent fluctuations in the value of money. The experience of 1847 was repeated in 1857 and 1866. The Government on both occasions addressed a letter to the Governor of the Bank authorizing the issue of notes in excess of the legal limit.

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(To be continued.)

* It was made one of the merits of the act by Sir Robert Peel and others, after it had failed in other respects, that it ensured as never before "the convertibility of the note," but one may properly echo the sentiment of Mr. Mill in this regard, "I must be excused for not attaching any serious importance to this one among its alleged merits. The convertibility of the bank note was maintained, and would have continued to be maintained, at whatever cost, under the old system."—"Principles of Political Economy," Bk. III, ch. xxiv, par. 3. (II, p. 222).

A FARMERS' TRUST.—A recent newspaper despatch from Topeka, Kans., says that at a national conference of farmers, which met at the above place on August 7 and 8, a committee was appointed to draw up a plan for the organization of a farmers' trust. In its report the committee recommended the adoption of the plan advocated by Walter N. Allen, who was one of the founders of the Farmers' Alliance. Allen has already secured a charter for a corporation with an authorized capital stock of $20,000,000 divided into shares of $10 each. The trust proposes to establish warehouses and commission houses at Kansas City, Chicago, Minneapolis, Galveston and New York. Any farmer holding a share of stock is entitled to have his agricultural products and live stock handled by the trust at a nominal commission. Whenever the trust deems it expedient to raise the price of any product it proposes to withhold that product from the market for a time, advancing to needy farmers whose products are withheld sufficient money to carry them along. Fifteen thousand dollars was subscribed, and it is announced that an office will be opened at once in Kansas City.

There is no pretended benefit to consumers through economies in production and distribution, but the object of the trust is frankly stated to be to keep up the price of agricultural products.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL NOTES.

REVIEW OF THE WORLD'S MONETARY PROGRESS.

SMALL BILLS AT THE BANK OF FRANCE.

The London "Bankers' Magazine" for August contains an interesting article on the Bank of France. It presents a tabulated statement of the number of small bills below 8s. discounted at the Bank, and in commenting on this exhibit says:

"The number of small bills below 8s. had more than tripled between the years 1876 and 1897, but the increase after the limit was lowered (to 4s. in 1897) has been enormous—from about 23,000 in 1897 to more than 208,000 in 1899. That it can be worth while for a great bank to handle such bills, especially when it is remembered that they are not domiciled at a bank, but have to be presented at the dwelling of the acceptor, seems incredible. But there can be no doubt that it is a great assistance to small traders. The value of the 208,600 bills collectively cannot have exceeded £41,700. Each of these bills required, probably, at least five entries in the bank books. Hence, fully 1,000,000 entries were required to deal with them. The expense of these entries, according to the estimate of the British Postoffice, would have been fully half their value."

RISE IN THE PRICE OF COMMODITIES.

The tables representing the prices of commodities, as compiled by A. Sauerbeck, London, show that in the past six months vegetable food has increased in price nine per cent.; animal food, eleven per cent.; sugar, coffee and tea, three per cent.; minerals, eleven per cent.; sundry materials, three per cent. Textiles have fallen ten per cent. Five groups stand higher than at the end of last year and only textiles are lower. As compared with the average of the last ten years all groups are higher, with the exception of that including sugar, tea and coffee, owing to the lower level of the prices of coffee.

REDEMPTION OF COIN OBLIGATIONS.

An interesting circular relating to United States bonds, paper currency, coin, production of precious metals, etc., was recently issued by the Treasury Department. In giving the methods of redeeming the different kinds of obligations, the circular says: "Coin obligations of the Government are redeemed in gold coin when gold is demanded and in silver when silver is demanded." This is not a new ruling; but as it is merely an executive interpretation of the law, it is certain that it would be changed if an opponent of the gold standard were elected President.

GOLD AND SILVER PRODUCTION BY HALF-CENTURY PERIODS.

O. P. Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, has compiled the following statement of the production of the precious metals for each period of fifty years from 1492–1899, the first period being incomplete:

Gold and Silver Production of the World by Half-Century Periods, 1492–1899.

Years.	Gold.	Silver.
1492-1550	$256,092,000	$222,400,000
1551-1600	246,580,000	726.780,000
1601-1650	281,840,000	831,000,000
1651-1700	324,440,000	716,660,000
1701-1750	587,580,000	875,720,000
1751-1800	675,240,000	1,495,080,000
1801-1850	787,460,000	1,360,240,000
1851-1899	6,596,832,000	4,958,162,000
Totals	$9,756,034,000	$11.186,102,000

The gold production of the world from 1492 to 1850 was only $3,159,230,000, while from 1851 to 1899 it was $6,596,832,000.

Principal Features of the Commerce of 1900.

Four great facts characterize the foreign commerce of the United States in the year 1900:

1. The total commerce of the year surpasses by $317,729,250 that of any preceding year, and for the first time in our history exceeds $2,000,000,000.

2. The exports exceed those of any preceding year, and have been more widely distributed throughout the world than ever before.

3. Manufacturers' materials were more freely imported than ever before and formed a larger share of the total imports than on any former occasion.

4. Manufactured articles were more freely exported than ever before and formed a much larger share of the total exports than on any former occasion.

In exports every class of articles showed a larger total than in the preceding year; in imports every class except manufacturers' materials showed a smaller percentage of the total than in the preceding year, while manufacturers' materials showed a much larger total and larger percentage of the grand total than in any former year.

The excess of exports over imports in the three years ending June 30, 1898, 1899 and 1900, amounted to $1,689,778,790, while the excess from 1790 to June 30, 1897, was but $356,809,012

Conversion of the Government Notes of Chile.

The message of the President of Chile to the National Congress on June 1 contained the following in regard to the finances:

"The stock of gold in the mint, coined or in bullion, which is reserved for the conversion of the public debt, is $2,699,635. The funds accumulated in the country and abroad to be used in the exchange of the 50,000,000 of Government notes, will amount to, at the close of the present year, the sum of 27,699,633 gold dollars of a value of 18d, without counting interest and the $7,160,000 that will be invested in bonds. Adding the $16,500,000, excess of receipts over expenditures during the present year, there will have been accumulated by the date fixed in the law more than the amount necessary for the payment of the issue. Orders have already been given for the purchase of bullion, and in a few days coinage will be begun."

Capital of the Principal Banks of Ecuador.

The "Registro Oficial" (Official Register) of Quito, in its issue of May 9, 1900, contains some interesting figures showing the condition of the principal banks of the Republic. The banking center of Ecuador is Guayaquil, and

the principal banks located there are the Agricultural and Commercial Bank and the Bank of Ecuador. From the figures above referred to, it appears that on April 30 the assets of the former bank were $13,773,940, while those of the latter were $7,151,837.

Proposed Gold Bonds for Haiti.

The Department of State has received a copy of a proposed law of the Republic of Haiti making the bonds and interest of the sinking fund, as they fall due, payable in gold instead of paper currency as heretofore. The proposed law, while it reduces the face value of the bonds, increases their intrinsic value, eliminates with respect to this security the violent fluctuations in exchange which have occurred during the past three years, and makes them a much more desirable class of bonds. The old bonds are to be exchanged for new ones at the rate of 66⅔ cents on the dollar; that is to say, the holder of a one hundred dollar bond will receive in exchange for it another bond of a face value of $66⅔.

Under date of June 12, 1900, Hon. William F. Powell, United States Minister to Haiti, sends a communication from Port au Prince to the Department of State at Washington, in which he says he is informed that the Government of Haiti has adopted the gold standard. Furthermore, he states that the unit of value is to be the gold dollar of the United States.

English Banking Profits.

"The Statist" of July 21 contains a review of the past half-year of banking in London, and states that the period has been one of exceptional prosperity for banks and discount houses. Rates for money have been higher than for some time, and as bankers pay no interest on about sixty-seven per cent. of their deposits, and as they lend a considerable portion of their funds to private customers at one per cent. above the Bank of England rate, the margin of profit has been especially favorable to the banks. The profits secured by the four purely London banking companies have been the largest ever attained.

Resignation of the Spanish Finance Minister.

The resignation of Senor Villaverde, the Spanish Finance Minister, appears to have been indirectly due to his own cleverness in readjusting the shattered financial system of the Kingdom. His plan for converting the floating debt was so successful that stock offered for public subscription at eighty-three soon sold in the market at ninety-two, and it was charged that the interests of the Treasury had been sacrificed to the subscribers and the bond holders. Senor Villaverde was also uncompromising in the enforcement of an adequate rate of taxation, and this tended to make him unpopular.

Revision of the Canadian Banking Law.

The principle of self-control on the part of banks has been enlarged in the amended bank act of Canada, which delegates certain supervisory powers to the Canadian Bankers' Association. This will supplement the Government regulations in a manner somewhat analogous to the way in which the supervision of the New-York Clearing-House Association over the banks of that city adds to the safeguards provided in the National Banking Law.

THE BANKS AND THE REFUNDING LAW.

The limit of the influence of the new refunding law in stimulating the increase of bank-note circulation seems to have been substantially reached. The amount of bonds pledged to secure circulation rose rapidly from the beginning of the year, when it became apparent that the law was to be changed, until August. The increase has been trifling during August and the applications for new bank charters are also much less numerous from day to day than during April, May and June. This check to the expansive force of the law may be caused in part by the difficulty which has been encountered in obtaining the circulating notes for which the bonds have been pledged, but appears to be due in the main to the fact that the natural limit of increase under the conditions fixed by the new law has been nearly attained. Straggling applications for additional circulation and some further increase in the number of small banks are to be expected from time to time, but they will not attain large proportions in any single month.

The manner in which the bonds pledged to secure circulation and the circulation itself bounded upward during the first few months under the new law may be judged from the following statement of the conditions at the beginning of each month of the present year:

1900.	*Bonds to secure circulation.*	*Circulation based on bonds.*	*Lawful money on deposit to redeem circulation.*	*Total National bank notes outstanding.*
January 1	$234,484,570	$209,759,985	$36,435,538	$246,195,523
February 1	235,830,170	210,166,789	36,820,404	246 987,193
March 1	240,172,270	213,610.029	35,824.849	249,434,878
April 1	256,001,480	233,284,230	37,668,838	270,953,068
May 1	268,408,240	246,067,162	39,211,164	285,278,326
June 1	276,829,990	263,089,117	37,399,772	300,488,889
July 1	284,387,040	274,115,552	35,444,167	309,559,719
August 1	294,948,980	286,447,434	33,567,922	320,015,356
September 1	295,790,380	290,641,356	33,582,454	324,223,810

These figures show that an increase of $16,000,000 in the bonds deposited during March, $12,000,000 in April, $8,000,000 in May, $8,000,000 in June, and $10,000,000 in July, has been followed by practically no increase at all during August. The circulation to which the banks are entitled is measured substantially by the face value of the bonds on deposit, plus the lawful money deposited to cover notes in process of retirement. These two amounts afford a total of about $329,000,000. The difference between this amount and the actual circulation shown in the table by the last item of the last column is due chiefly to the circulation which has been applied for, but has not yet been issued. The delay in issuing this currency is attributable in a general way to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, but is due directly to the special feature of the new law which required all banks to reduce their issues of notes for $5 to one-third of their total circulation. Many of the banks—nearly a thousand of them—had no plates except for $5 notes. The result

was an avalanche of orders from the banks to the Comptroller for plates for notes of higher denominations, in order to avoid the steady retirement of the outstanding circulation as it came to the Treasury for redemption. The number of orders usually reaching the Comptroller for new plates before the passage of the new law, was less than a dozen a week. The Bureau of Engraving and Printing was equipped with competent engravers for making these plates, but they were not prepared for an avalanche of a thousand orders within a few months. The orders came, however, to the amount of 1,351 between March 1 and August 22. The bulk of them came within two months after the approval of the gold-standard law on March 14, 1900. Earnest efforts were made by Assistant Secretary Vanderlip to increase the force of engravers at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the delivery of plates has increased from about one a day to fifteen a day, or nearly one hundred per week. The number completed up to August 22 was 889, leaving 462 orders still pending. From present appearances it will require at least five weeks longer to complete existing orders, and some of the banks will not receive their new currency until the crop-moving season is almost over, at the close of October or early in November.

Unfortunately for the new banks with small capital authorized by the law, they did not get their orders for plates on file until after the old banks which lacked plates for notes above $5. Application for a plate could not be entertained until the new bank was authorized to begin business, and this required correspondence, the completion of paid-up capital, and various other formalities. The result was that while the applications for new plates from March 1 to August 22 numbered 358 from new banks and 993 from old banks, the latter orders had precedence to a very large extent. The plates prepared for new banks could almost have been counted on one's fingers up to August 1, but some of them are now being reached. Of the deliveries of 889 plates thus far, 815 are for old banks and seventy-four for new banks. The new banks are now getting a somewhat better show than in June and July, but some of them will not receive their notes in season to make them of use this autumn.

This has led to many letters of complaint to the Comptroller and the Secretary of the Treasury. They have done all in their power to expedite the production of plates, but have not felt justified in putting the orders from the new banks ahead of those from old banks.

The incorporation of new National banks is still going on, but the total for the year does not promise to go much beyond 400. The applications approved by Comptroller Dawes from March 14 to August 18 were 443, of which 106 were for banks of a capital of $50,000 or more, which might have been organized under the old law. The new banks actually organized between the dates given have been 280, but of these eighty are banks which might have been organized under the old law. The combined capital of the new banks organized is $14,325,000. The total capital of the approved applications has been $20,465,000, but the larger part—$11,797,000—is on account of banks with a capital of $50,000 or more, which were authorized by the old law. The capital of the small banks whose applications have been approved is $8,668,000 and that of those actually organized for business is $5,280,000. The following table exhibits the distribution by States of the new banks actually organized between March 14 and August 18:

National Banks Organized March 14 to August 18, 1900.

STATE.	No.	Capital less than $50,000.	No.	Capital $50,000 or over.	Bonds.
New Hampshire	1	$25,000	1	$100,000	$35,000
Connecticut	2	50,000	1	50,000	32,500
New York	6	160,000	5	610,000	277,250
New Jersey	5	185,000	....	....	49,500
Pennsylvania	16	410,000	14	1,800,000	668,850
Delaware	1	25,000	....	....	18,000
Maryland	2	50,000	2	170,000	57,750
Virginia	5	125,000	2	100,000	101,000
West Virginia	3	80,000	2	150,000	67,500
North Carolina	2	50,000	....	....	16,250
South Carolina	....	....	1	60,000	20,000
Georgia	....	....	3	600,000	112,500
Florida	1	30,000	....	....	7,500
Louisiana	....	....	1	50,000	12,500
Texas	18	485,000	8	460,000	285,100
Kentucky	3	75,000	4	1,845,000	285,050
Tennessee	2	30,000	....	....	18,750
Ohio	10	270,000	7	900,000	268,250
Indiana	8	220,000	3	200,000	149,000
Illinois	18	480,000	4	400,000	484,500
Michigan	3	85,000	....	....	22,250
Minnesota	10	230,000	2	100,000	133,250
Wisconsin	2	50,000	5	500,000	153,950
Iowa	21	570,000	3	150,000	285,250
Missouri	3	83,000	....	....	47,000
North Dakota	6	150,000	....	....	71,250
South Dakota	3	75,000	....	....	31,250
Nebraska	12	325,000	....	....	111,250
Kansas	9	240,000	2	150,000	162,750
Wyoming	1	25,000	2	100,000	56,250
Colorado	1	30,000	3	250,000	72,500
New Mexico	1	25,000	....	....	10,000
Oklahoma	13	325,000	1	50,000	165,050
Indian Territory	10	275,000	2	100,000	102,550
Washington	1	25,000	....	....	10,000
California	1	25,000	2	150,000	72,500
Total	200	$5,280,000	80	$9,045,000	$4,463,800

It is obvious that the creation of several hundred new banks of the minimum capital of $25,000, or near the minimum, will not work a startling addition to the old banking capitalization. Even such increase as is shown is not a net increase in the banking power of the country, because about half of the banks which have taken out National charters under the new law were already in operation under State laws. The increase in banking capital, moreover, since the new law took effect has come to the extent of nearly two-thirds from banks which might have been organized under the old law. The creation of these larger banks has been stimulated by the increased profits on circulation afforded by the changes in the law, but probably the majority would have been organized in any case to meet the demands of the growing business of the country.

While the new law seems to have approached its zenith in its capacity for increasing the bank-note circulation, it has had several very obvious benefits for the money market and has probably contributed to prevent any stringency this autumn. The bank-note circulation has increased nearly $80,000,000 since the beginning of the year, while without change of law it would probably have remained nearly stationary. The money market has been benefited in another way by the disbursements to meet the differences between the face value of the bonds exchanged by the Treasury and their present worth as determined under the law. The refunding operations themselves as well as the effect of the law upon circulation have nearly reached their limit and an

intelligent survey of the results of the law can now be taken. The following table shows the amount of the bonds outstanding which were available for refunding at the close of last year, with the proportion which has been refunded and the amount paid by the Treasury in differences between par value and present worth:

Refunding Operations to August 24, 1900.

CLASS OF BONDS.	*Outstanding Dec. 31, 1899.*	*Amount refunded.*	*Differences paid.*
Three per cents..................	$198,679,000	$75,918,800	$4,292,504
Four per cents....................	545,366,550	200,502,800	23,269,715
Five per cents	95,009,700	52,764,050	5,239,055
Total	$839,055,250	$329,185,650	$32,801,274

The last item in the last column shows some of the benefits to the money market afforded by the refunding operation in releasing funds which would otherwise have been locked up in the Treasury. This has made a material difference in the cash balance of the Treasury and a further difference has been caused by the redemption of the extended two per cent. bonds. The latter operation will release $25,364,500 for the market when all the bonds are presented for redemption. This sum, with the premiums set forth in the above table, have added about $58,000,000 to the money in the market, and the increase in bank-note circulation has added about $80,000,000 more in currency, without requiring any serious deduction for the small redemption fund required against the new notes.

While the refunding operations have thus been fairly successful, the new bonds have been availed of almost exclusively by the National banks. The amount in private hands will hardly exceed $25,000,000 after the final distribution. Even the banks are proving slow in exchanging for the new two per cents. the bonds which are available for exchange. The new two per cent. bonds on deposit in Washington to secure circulation stood on August 24 at $257,864,900, while the bonds available for exchange and still pledged to secure circulation stood at $24,262,730. The proportion of unconverted bonds was still greater among those pledged to secure the deposits of public money in the banks. The two per cents. thus pledged in Washington stood at $45,681,700, while the amount in the three classes of bonds available for exchange stood at $31,781,180. The refunding operations, therefore, have been of material benefit to the country in affording relief from the monetary stringency of the last two years, but have not demonstrated that a two per cent. bond can be floated at par among private investors if not accompanied by special privileges.

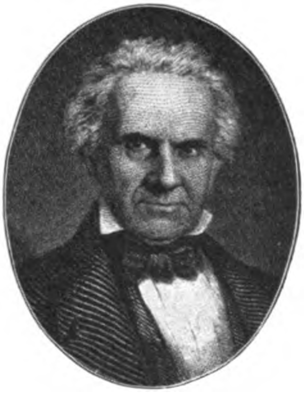
THE DANGER FROM BRYAN.—The least that can be said of the effect of Bryan's election upon the money question is that it would be sure to throw us back into the quagmire of uncertainty from which we have emerged after such long and painful and costly struggles; while the danger that it would actually carry with it the enactment of free silver legislation is so far from imaginary that no thoughtful person can ignore it. But even if this last danger were wholly non-existent, that confidence in the financial sanity of the nation which has so recently been restored, and which has been productive of such incalculable benefit, would receive a shock more violent than any to which it has yet been subjected; and he would be a bold man who would undertake to assign a limit either to the intensity or the duration of the disastrous consequences that would follow.—*Baltimore News.*

HISTORIC BANKS AND BANKERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The State Bank of North Carolina was chartered in 1805 and was succeeded by the Bank of the State of North Carolina in 1833. This institution was in turn succeeded by the Bank of North Carolina, organized in 1859.

From 1819 until the curtain fell forever in those dark days after the war there are two names always associated with these banks. Duncan Cameron was elected President of the State Bank in 1819 and of the Bank of the State when it was organized. He resigned his position in 1840 and his son-in-law, George W. Mordecai, was chosen as his successor. Later, when the Bank of North Carolina was organized. Mr. Mordecai became its first President and guided the fortunes of the institution from its beginning to its end.

Duncan Cameron was born in Mecklenburg county, Va., in 1777. His father, Rev. Dr. John Cameron, was a native of Scotland and was famous as a minister and teacher. The son received a careful literary and legal training and commenced practicing law in Hillsboro, N. C., in 1798. Two years later he became clerk of the Court of Conference, as it was called, until 1805, when it became the Supreme Court of the State. In 1803 Mr. Cameron was married to Rebecca Bennehan. In 1806 and for several years thereafter he was a member of the State Legislature and in 1814 was chosen Judge of the Superior Court. In 1819 he began his long and useful career in the State Senate, and as a member of the Board of Internal Improvements did much to develop the resources of the State. In private life he was respected for his high character and loved for his kindness and benevolence. Wheeler says of him, "As a financier he was unrivaled, not only because of the clearness of his judgment but also on account of the integrity of his character and the proverbial caution of the race from which he came."



DUNCAN CAMERON.

Dr. Kemp P. Battle, former State Treasurer of North Carolina and former President of the State University, the only director of the Bank of North Carolina now living, in an interesting and valuable paper prepared at the request of the writer, gives the following account of George W. Mordecai, Mr. Cameron's son-in-law and President of the bank above mentioned:

George W. Mordecai, the leader, was born in Warrenton April 27, 1801. He was son of Jacob Mordecai, a Jew, principal of a female school, which ranked with that at Salem, one of the best in the South. He was educated by his father and Rev. Marcus George, the teacher of Chief Justice Ruffin, Weldon N. Edwards and other great men. He was well grounded in the classics. He had several brothers and sisters, all of them prominent. Among

them was Moses Mordecai, an eminent lawyer of Raleigh, who married the granddaughter of Joel Lane, who sold to the State the land on which Raleigh is located.

Before reaching twenty-one George was licensed to practice law. For several years he was in the tobacco business in Louisville, Ky., to which city he wended his way on horseback.

His brother Moses died in 1824, and George lived in his family, was guardian of his children, and succeeded to his large practice. He was a painstaking, able and successful lawyer, thoroughly reliable in character and judgment, addressing the court and jury with clearly-enunciated reasoning but with no pretensions to oratory. He early acquired a reputation as a keen financier, and was therefore selected as first president of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company. He conducted its affairs as successfully as possible, it being no disparagement to him that longitudinal wooden rails with strap-iron nailed on top failed to sustain the heavy trains—that was the fault of the civil engineers. He told me once that the engineer, Garnett, contended that the more circuitous the line the better for stockholders, because it would go through more land, hence the big bend by Ridgeway. On business of the company he visited Europe, then a matter of moment and distinction, and had the satisfaction of hearing in 1840, in the language of the day, "the iron horse snort" in the corporate limits of the seat of government. He then, probably foreseeing that the conditions of ultimate success were non-existent, resigned the presidency, but was continued as director. He resumed the practice of law. On the retirement of ex-Judge Duncan Cameron he became his successor in the presidency of the Bank of the State, and after his death married his daughter Margaret, an excellent lady of large wealth, which he secured to her by marriage contract, but he being its wise and vigilant manager. They left no children.

GEORGE W. MORDECAI.

Mr. Mordecai cared not for the rewards of political life, but for half a century he was one of the most respected and trusted men in North Carolina. He was a chief pillar in the Episcopal Church in this diocese, for many years Senior Warden of Christ Church, Raleigh, and a member of one of the standing committees of the diocese. I met him often in official positions and in the walks of private life, and I say with truth and moderation that I have seldom met with a man of larger mind or clearer intellect. I never met one more pleasant in intercourse, more kindly in heart, more generous in feeling and action, more actuated by noble impulses. He was large in charity to an extent only known to himself and his God. It was only by accident that those good Samaritans who did active work for the relief of the distresses of their fellows found that the charity of George W. Mordecai had preceded them. He was especially kind to young men, and my heart grows warm when I remember how I have seen him bid the wealthy and distinguished await his convenience, until he could hear the story of the young man, or poor man, or obscure man, and patiently give them his kindly counsel—

counsel frank and wise, because the product of long experience, an evenly-balanced mind, and a sound and well-regulated conscience.

Mr. Mordecai conducted the affairs of the bank with entire rectitude of intention and with as much wisdom as was possible in the terrible exigencies of war. After the stockholders deemed it prudent to throw it into bankruptcy, he retired into private life, the last public position he held being the presidency of the beautiful Oakwood Cemetry, near this city, of which he was one of the chief promoters, and the name of which was his choice. He died February 18, 1871, and his body rests on the summit of a knoll on the spot he himself chose for his resting place, looking down the beautiful valley which winds among oaks and pines and rain-worn ravines to the distant hills and lofty embankments of the railroad whose infancy he watched.

The Bank of Cape Fear, at Wilmington, North Carolina, was another important financial institution. It was orginally chartered in 1804 with a capital of $250,000, and this capital was increased to $800,000. Many distinguished men were connected with this bank through its long years of usefulness. One of its noted Presidents was William A. Wright, who was born in 1807 and died in 1878. His father, Judge Joshua Granger Wright, was for a long time Speaker of the House of Representatives. An older brother, Charles, had already become celebrated as a lawyer and was President of the Wilmington Branch Bank of the State when he died in 1821 at the age of thirty-one. William graduated with high honors at the University of North Carolina in 1825, at the age of eighteen. He immediately began the study of law and was soon admitted to the bar and became celebrated as an attorney of highest character and great learning. He was, like Cameron, deeply interested in the development of the resources of his State and was one of the original incorporators of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, which afterwards became the Wilmington and Weldon. He was elected a director of this road in 1836 and continued in office until the time of his death.

WM. A. WRIGHT.

In connection with these biographical sketches the by-laws of the Bank of North Carolina will be of interest. The selections as follows are preserved by Dr. Battle: Wednesday was discount day, when the directors, at least three-fourths being present, sat in solemn conclave around a table and passed on the proposals of many an anxious seeker for money.

Each note must have, except in special cases, two good sureties, residents of North Carolina, or stock collateral. In the latter case the loan must not be over three fourths in value of the collateral. The note must be for eighty-eight days, with the understanding that it might be renewed for eighty-eight days longer on payment of one-fourth, and so on until the debt was extinguished in about one year. Special loans for six months were possible, but must be paid in full at maturity.

Bills of exchange, foreign and inland, could be discounted by the President and Cashier, but must be reported to the board, as was also the overdue paper. This overdue paper must be sued on in thirty days at farthest.

If paper was not paid or renewed no name on it could be accepted for any other loan.

If a director's name, or the name of his firm, was on the paper, he was not allowed to vote.

The discount included the last day of grace and the day of offering.

The holidays were Sundays, first of January, fourth of July, Christmas and Thanksgiving Day. The first of January was included because that was negro-hiring day, when customers and officers must needs be engaging their servants for the year or hiring out those under their charge.

The books were balanced on the fourth Mondays in January, April, July and October. Dividends were payable on the first Mondays in June and December, and must be advertised in at least two newspapers.

For overdrafts officers were liable to dismissal, or must pay the amount of their salaries, but directors could allow overdrafts secured by pledge of securities.

The directors were pledged to secrecy as to all votes.

No Cashier or other officer could be concerned in trade or engage in speculation.

No Cashier, agent, clerk or teller was allowed to procure a discount, nor be a surety.

The President kept one key of the vault and the Cashier the other.

It was the President's duty to be at the bank every day.

The bank notes were signed by the President and Cashier. Mr. Dewey told me that in an emergency he had signed his name 2,700 times in one day.

The directors could dismiss the Cashier or any officer at discretion, without assigning cause.

The President must report to the stockholders any director allowing his note lying over thirty days.

Three directors were appointed by the President each month to inspect the vault, count cash, examine books, etc., and to report in writing. This was always thoroughly done.

The board had power to examine individual accounts, but no single director could do so.

Special deposits were received at the risk of depositors.

The officers were bound to receive deposits if offered in acceptable funds.

Lost certificates must be advertised in two newspapers and then oath made as to loss before a duplicate could be issued.

Branches were established at Wilmington, Fayetteville, Tarboro, Windsor, Milton, Charlotte and Morganton.

WILLIAM A. BLAIR,
Vice-President People's National Bank, Winston-Salem, N. C.

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*MODERN BANKING METHODS.

A NEW SERIES ON PRACTICAL BANKING—HELPFUL HINTS DERIVED FROM EXPERIENCE.

THE CLEARING-HOUSE.

We have shown in previous chapters the working of the various departments in a bank. But most closely and intimately allied with modern banking is an institution that has become indispensable in our cities, that is the clearing-house.

There is probably no device in banking that is so perfect an epitome of and so thoroughly illustrates the operations of banking, as the clearing-house. The clearing-house, so far as the public is concerned, by its connection with other clearing-houses, unites all the banks of the city, the country, and of the world into one bank. It is the medium by which the banks are brought into intimate relations with each other, and this is not only of the greatest benefit to themselves but to the whole commercial world.

Although the United States is one of the youngest of the great nations to adopt a clearing-house system, yet it has the most complete of any country.

The earliest known record of clearing-house transactions is in 1775 in London. In 1853 the New York Clearing-House was established, and soon its great benefits were seen, and the system grew until at present nearly every city in the land that has a half dozen or more banks has its clearing-house.

In no country in the world has the use of checks in all business transactions became so general as in the United States. It is computed that ninety per cent. of the business of this country is carried on by means of checks.

By means of the clearing-houses, and this check system, the community is enabled to transact the bulk of its business without the risk or annoyance of the handling of actual money to any great extent. During a single day checks are given representing hundreds of millions of dollars. In New York city alone the daily clearings of checks will average about $150,000,000. It is easy to see that but for the clearing-house this immense volume of business, carried on in this way, would be well-nigh impossible.

Previous to the establishment of the clearing-house in New York the method of settlements, or exchange of checks between the banks in that city, was both cumbersome and laborious. The porters, or messengers, of each bank, with their bags of checks and money, and memorandum books, were obliged to visit every other bank and leave their checks, taking a receipt for them, final settlements being only made weekly.

This weekly settlement was very unsatisfactory and some banks took advantage of it, by inflating their line of discounts on the strength of balances due the other banks. A bank would run small debit balances with a number of the other banks that might aggregate, say one hundred thousand dollars,

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* Continued from the August number, page 206. This series of articles commenced in the MAGAZINE for August, 1898, page 790.

and would loan this out on paper. Then the bank would borrow enough on Thursday to carry it over settlement day (Friday) and on Saturday by returning the loan would be again a debtor. Banks would frequently draw on each other for specie, and the beginning of such draft would frequently extend down the line.

The annoyance of this was so great that it necessitated the organization of a clearing-house. This was done, and it was opened for business October 11, 1853, at No. 14 Wall street. Under the old method from two to three hours was occupied each day in making exchanges, while with the clearing-house in operation the exchanges are made in ten minutes, and the final proof in not over forty-five minutes.

Another and a great advantage of the clearing-house is in the manner of settlements. Formerly each bank was obliged to settle with each other bank, this often requiring large sums of money to be carried by the messengers. Now the settlements of the debtor banks are made to the clearing-house, and the clearing-house settles the credit balances. These settlements are now made in clearing-house certificates, or United States certificates, for all sums of even thousands, and for the odd sums clearing-house due bills or manager's checks are given. So it will be seen that in reality the clearing-house handles no money.

Besides this convenience for the exchange of checks the clearing-house fills another very important place. By the frequent bringing together of the officers of the banks important financial questions are discussed to the benefit of all. By their system of records of all the clearings, and by the recording of sworn statements of the various banks, and by their powers to examine any bank, a member of the association, if found necessary, a very close watch is kept upon the condition of each bank, and any weakness shown will be quickly known, and may be the means of avoiding serious disaster. In this way this association of the banks has more than once been not only self-protecting, but in so doing has protected the interests of the public.

In various financial crises in this country the clearing-houses have proved themselves of inestimable value, in carrying many weak banks who had plenty of good discounted paper, by issuing to them upon the security of this paper clearing-house certificates which could be used in making settlements for their exchanges. The old adage that "In union there is strength" has certainly shown itself here most fully and effectively.

To establish a clearing-house, the various banks, by their officers, meet and agree to associate themselves together for the purpose of settling daily the various demands upon each other. An organization is effected, officers are elected, generally a president, secretary, treasurer and a manager. A constitution and by-laws are agreed upon, also rules for the local management, and committees appointed, which are generally the clearing-house committee, committee on conference, nominating committee, committee on admissions, and an arbitration committee. A central point is decided upon where the business is to be transacted, generally a room for the express purpose, but often in small towns some bank. Blanks must then be printed for the use of the clearing-house and for the banks. Certain books of record should also be kept at the clearing-house, for in the coming years it may be important, in fact has often proved so, that the condition of certain banks for certain periods be inquired into. Also the increase or decrease of the clearings for

any period will indicate pretty clearly the business conditions of the community. The number of blanks employed and the books of record used depend much upon the amount of business transacted. In small cities the methods are quite simple, while in cities like New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, or Boston they would naturally be more complex.

The expenses consequent upon the running of the clearing-house are generally paid from a fund raised by an assessment upon the banks, which varies in different cities. In some cities the expenses for printing are apportioned equally among the banks.

In New York all new members of the association pay an entrance fee in proportion to their capital, the sum varying from $5,000 to $7,500. In Philadelphia each bank upon becoming a member is obliged to deposit securities with the clearing-house in proportion to its capital, as collateral for its settlements.

The rules for the management of the clearing-house are necessarily strict. Punctuality and care are absolutely necessary, and to enforce these a system of fines ranging in New York from one to three dollars for each offence has been established.

In New York the hour for commencing the exchange is ten o'clock *sharp*, and forty-five minutes are allowed for a proof. In Philadelphia they have two exchanges daily, one at 8.30 A. M. called the "morning exchange" which is confined to items received during the previous business day, and one at 11 A. M. called the "runners' exchange" which is confined to notes, acceptances and checks payable on the day of the exchange, the mail items, of course, being considered.

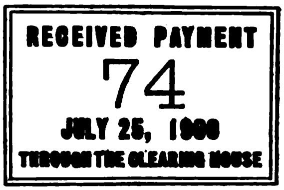


FIG. 1.

An organization being effected each bank is given a number, which is called its clearing-house number, and this number is invariably used in stamping all the checks sent to the clearing-house and upon all its clearing-house blanks. The accompanying illustration (Fig. 1) represents one of the stamps mentioned. The operation of making the exchange is about as follows, taking the New York system as the guide.

The checks and collection items made payable at other banks are gathered during the day either from the receiving teller, the collection clerk, or from the mail, and these are assorted according to the banks where payable and placed in pigeon-holes or files, being first stamped on the back with the clearing-house number of the bank holding them, as mentioned above. Lists called exchange slips are made of the checks in each file. This was formerly done with pen and ink, but now the arithmometer or adding machine is almost universally used. The checks and their accompanying lists are then put into large manila envelopes on which are printed the name and number of the bank to which the checks are to be sent, and the name and number of the bank holding them, with a place for the date and total amount. Figs. 2 and 3 show the usual form respectively, for these envelopes and lists or exchange slips.

It is now quite customary in large banks to have the lists mentioned made by the arithmometer in duplicate by the use of carbon paper, one being on comparatively thin paper. These thin paper lists are then pasted in a book

kept for that purpose at the receiving teller's desk, and form a part of his records. This is a very safe plan, as the teller then has his own independent list of these vouchers, which he is entitled to.

The following morning, after the items received in the mail have been added to the slips, the totals are then entered on a sheet called the "settling clerk's sheet," opposite their respective names and numbers, in the debit column.

Fig. 4 represents the "settling clerk's sheet" somewhat abbreviated.

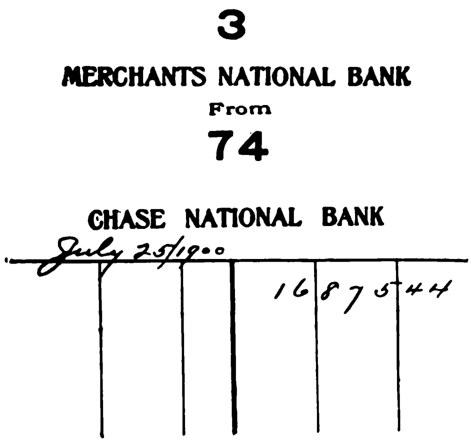


FIG. 2.

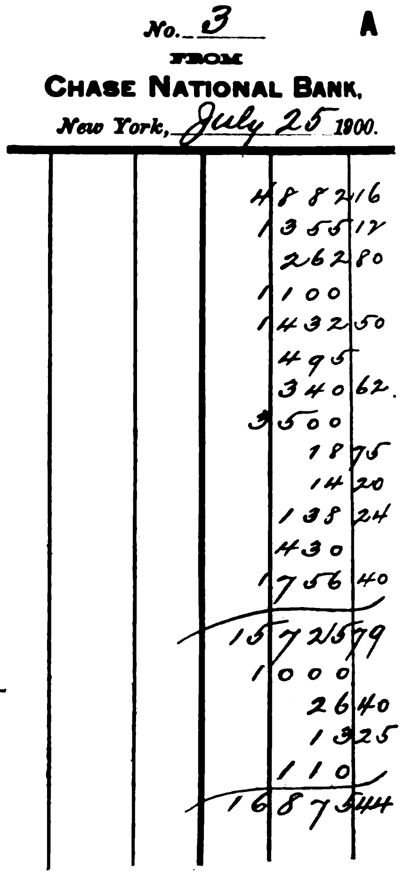


FIG. 3.

The figures on the credit side are not entered until after the exchange has been made at the clearing-house. They are shown here simply to illustrate the completed sheet. All figures in these forms are fictitious and only used for illustration.

The sheet mentioned having been prepared a ticket is now made out called a "credit ticket," and upon this is entered the grand total of the debit column as shown by the sheet. This ticket is generally printed in red, or upon red paper to distinguish it. Fig. 5 gives the form for this ticket as used in New York.

The amount of the exchange against each bank, as shown by the sheet, is now entered on a corresponding ticket called a "check ticket" or "small ticket," which is shown by Fig. 6.

This ticket may, however, be made out by the settling clerk after he reaches the clearing-house. On it is written the amount of exchange as shown by the exchange slip. As the packages of checks and their respective exchange slips are taken away from the clearing-house soon after the exchange is made, generally in from ten to fifteen minutes, these small tickets are used by the

settling clerks in place of them, to check back the amounts as originally entered on the packages, the packages being no longer in the clearing-house and available for that purpose.

A duplicate list of the debit items mentioned is made on a sheet called

No. 74. CHASE NATIONAL BANK.

Settling Clerk's Statement, July 25, 1900

No.	BANKS.	DEBIT.			No.	CREDIT.		
1	Bank of N.Y. Nat'l Bank'g Asso	48	762	14	1	32	376	20
2	Manhattan Company,	26	415	38	2	20	175	32
3	Merchants' National Bank,	16	875	44	3	18	347	16
4	Mechanics' National Bank,	38	762	15	4	30	785	18
6	Bank of America,	11	440	16	6	16	417	14
7	Phenix National Bank,	20	376	10	7	18	348	26
8	National City Bank,	77	280	13	8	48	825	36
12	Chemical National Bank,	41	358	72	12	30	565	82
	57 other Banks	1914	292	53		1.853	245	86
		2,190	562	25		2,069	031	30
	Balance					121	530	95
						2,190	562	25

FIG. 4.

"clearing-house delivery sheet" or "settling clerk's receipt," or "package receipt," as shown in Fig. 7.

The packages being sealed, which is done in most cities, and is advisable, shortly before the hour for making the exchanges two clerks leave the bank for the clearing-house to make exchanges; one, entitled the settling clerk, car-

New York Clearing House.

No. 74.

New York Clearing House,

July 25 1900

Credit Chase National Bank, $ 2,190.562.25

G. P. King Settling Clerk.

FIG. 5.

rying his sheet and the credit ticket, the other, called the messenger or delivery clerk, carrying the packages, the check tickets and the "delivery sheet."

This completes the principal work in the bank of preparing for the exchanges. After the exchanges have been made, and the messenger has returned to the bank with the package of checks and collection items payable by them, these must first be carefully examined as to signatures, endorsements and the condition of the accounts against which they are drawn.

No. 3,
Merchants National Bank,

From No. 74,
Chase National Bank.

$ 16 875 44

FIG. 6.

If there is any irregularity in signatures or endorsements those items are at once returned to the bank from which they came where they will be redeemed. Where it is found that an account has not sufficient balance to

No. 74. CHASE NATIONAL BANK.

Clearing House Delivery Sheet, July 25 1902

No.	BANKS.	AMOUNT.				RECEIVED.
1	Bank of N.Y.Nat'l Bank'g Asso	48	762	14		1 L. P. Bank
2	Manhattan Company,	26	415	38		2 J. S. Fisher
3	Merchants' National Bank,	16	875	44		3 Geo. Jones
4	Mechanics' National Bank,	38	762	15		4 D. L. Smith
6	Bank of America,	11	440	16		6 A. P. Roberts
7	Phenix National Bank,	20	376	10		7 R. B. Shaw
8	National City Bank,	72	280	13		8 Geo. L. Greene
12	Chemical National Bank,	41	358	22		12 B. P. Brown
	57 other Banks	1,914	292	53		Sundry other signatures
		2,190	562	75		

FIG. 7.

meet the items presented against it, these items are generally marked with pencil on the back the words "not sufficient" and returned to the bank from which they came, unless the depositor has previously arranged for their payment.

A. R. BARRETT.

(*To be continued.*)

A WELCOME VISITOR.—Gaston Parsons, of the Bracken County Bank, Brooksville, Ky., writes as follows on August 22:

"Enclosed find Cincinnati, Ohio, exchange for eight dollars, for which please continue my subscription to the BANKERS' MAGAZINE for one year, and send PATTEN'S PRACTICAL BANKING.

Being young in the business of banking I have derived great benefits from your MAGAZINE, and I assure you that it is always a welcome visitor."

BANKING LAW DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKERS.

All the latest decisions affecting bankers rendered by the United States Courts and State Court of last resort will be found in the MAGAZINE'S Law Department as early as obtainable.

Attention is also directed to the "Replies to Law and Banking Questions," included in this Department.

NATIONAL BANK—ATTACHMENT.

Supreme Court of the United States, May 14, 1900.

EARLE, AS RECEIVER OF THE CHESTNUT STREET NATIONAL BANK *vs.* COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO THE USE, ETC.

An attachment sued out against a National bank *as garnishee* is not an attachment against the bank or its property within the meaning of Section 5242 Rev. Stat. U. S., providing that no attachment shall issue against such a bank before final judgment.

The right acquired by such an attachment is not lost to the attaching creditor by the suspension of the bank and the appointment of a Receiver.

But the distribution of the bank's assets in the hands of the Receiver cannot be in any wise directly controlled by the State court issuing the attachment, or seized under an attachment or execution in the hands of any State officer.

Mr. Justice Harlan delivered the opinion of the court:

On September 29, 1897, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at the suggestion and to the use of the Commonwealth Title, Insurance and Trust Company, trustee for Mary Rodgers, obtained judgment upon a bond in the court of common pleas for the county of Philadelphia against one James Long for the sum of $31,499. A writ of attachment issued upon that judgment, and on October 5, 1897, an *alias* writ was issued against the Chestnut Street National Bank of Philadelphia, as garnishee. The writ was served on October 28, 1897, and commanded the bank to show cause in that court on a day named why the judgment against Long, with costs of writ, should not be levied of the effects of the defendant in the hands of the bank. Afterwards, on November 6, 1897, special interrogatories were filed by the plaintiff, and a rule was entered requiring the bank, as garnishee, to answer the same within a named time. Subsequently the bank filed its answer in the attachment proceedings, and November 24, 1897, it filed an answer to the special interrogatories; and, on December 15, 1897, a rule was entered by plaintiff for judgment against the bank, as garnishee, on its answers.

A few days later, on December 23, 1897, the bank suspended payment of its obligations, and by order of the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States closed its doors to business; and, January 29, 1898, the present plaintiff in error Earle was appointed by that officer as Receiver of the bank and duly qualified as such.

Subsequently, May 5, 1898, Earle, as Receiver, entered his appearance in the above action, and filed a suggestion of record setting forth his appointment and qualification, and on the following day filed an affidavit stating his

appointment as Receiver. On the succeeding day a motion was made and filed (entered as a rule) by the Receiver to vacate and dismiss the attachment served upon the bank, garnishee, for want of jurisdiction in the court of common pleas under § 5242 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the Receiver insisting that all the proceedings in attachment against the bank were null and void.

The rule entered December 15, 1897, for judgment against the bank, and the rule to vacate and dismiss the attachment for want of jurisdiction in the court of common pleas, were heard, and that court, on May 21, 1898, made absolute the rule for judgment, and entered the following:

"And now, to wit, May 21, 1898, upon the hearing of the attachment in the above case and the interrogatories of the plaintiff and the answer of the garnishee thereto, it is adjudged that the above named garnishee has a deposit in money belonging to the above-named defendant of $2,900, with interest from October 28, 1897; and also that the said garnishee has seventy-seven shares of 'National Gas Trust Stock' and thirty-three shares of the capital stock of the Eighth National Bank of Philadelphia belonging to the said defendant and pledged by him with the said garnishee for payment by him to it of the sum of $17,831, with interest thereon from April 22, 1897, and that the plaintiff have execution of any dividends on the said deposit of $2,900, with interest, in common with the other creditors of said garnishee, less $35 counsel fee for the said garnishee's counsel, and that if the said garnishee refuse or neglect, on demand by the sheriff, to pay the same, then the same to be levied of the said garnishee according to law, as in the case of a judgment against it for its proper debt, and also that the plaintiff have leave to issue a writ of *fieri facias* against the above-named defendant for the sale of the said seventy-seven shares of 'National Gas Trust Stock' and thirty-three shares of the capital stock of the Eighth National Bank of Philadelphia, pledged by the defendant with the garnishee, subject to the garnishee's claim under said pledge of the sum of $17,831, with interest thereon from April 22, 1897, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the plaintiff's judgment against the defendant in this case, with costs."

The rule to vacate and dismiss the proceedings in attachment for want of jurisdiction in the court of common pleas was discharged.

The cause was carried to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania where the judgment of the court of common pleas was affirmed.

By the Revised Statutes of the United States it is provided:

"Section 5234. On becoming satisfied, as specified in §§ 5226 and 5227, that any [National banking] association has refused to pay its circulating notes as therein mentioned, and is in default, the Comptroller of the Currency may forthwith appoint a Receiver and require of him such bond and security as he deems proper. Such Receiver, under the direction of the Comptroller, shall take possession of the books, records, and assets of every description of such association, collect all debts, dues, and claims belonging to it, and, upon the order of a court of record of competent jurisdiction, may sell or compound all bad or doubtful debts, and, on a like order, may sell all the real and personal property of such association, on such terms as the court shall direct, and may, if necessary to pay the debts of such association, enforce the individual liability of the stockholders. Such Receiver shall pay over all money so made to the Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of

the Comptroller, and also make report to the Comptroller of all his acts and proceedings.

Section 5235. The Comptroller shall, upon appointing a Receiver, cause notice to be given, by advertisement in such newspapers as he may direct for three consecutive months, calling on all persons who may have claims against such association to present the same and make legal proof thereof.

Section 5236. From time to time, after full provision has been first made for refunding to the United States any deficiency in redeeming the notes of such association, the Comptroller shall make a ratable dividend of the money so paid over to him by such Receiver on all such claims as may have been proved to his satisfaction or adjudicated in a court of competent jurisdiction, and, as the proceeds of the assets of such association are paid over to him, shall make further dividends, on all claims previously proved or adjudicated; and the remainder of the proceeds, if any, shall be paid over to the shareholders of such association, or their legal representatives, in proportion to the stock by them respectively held.

Section 5242. All transfers of the notes, bonds, bills of exchange, or other evidences of debt owing to any National banking association, or of deposits to its credit; all assignments of mortgages, sureties on real estate or of judgments or decrees in its favor; all deposits of money, bullion, or other valuable thing for its use, or for the use of any of its shareholders or creditors; and all payments of money to either, made after the commission of an act of insolvency, or in contemplation thereof, made with a view to prevent the application of its assets in the manner prescribed by this chapter, or with a view to the preference of one creditor to another, except in payment of its circulating notes, shall be utterly null and void; and no attachment, injunction, or execution shall be issued against such association or its property before final judgment in any suit, action, or proceeding in any State, county, or municipal court."

Sections 5234, 5235, and 5236, above quoted, have reference to the affairs and property of National banks in the hands of Receivers, and the administration of its assets by the Comptroller; and the words in § 5242, "no attachment, injunction, or execution shall be issued against such association or its property before final judgment in any suit, action, or proceeding in any State, county, or municipal court," are to be construed in connection with, the previous parts of the same section declaring null and void certain transfers, assignments, deposits and payments made after the commission by the bank "of an act of insolvency, or in contemplation thereof," with the intent to prevent the application of the bank's assets in the manner prescribed by Congress, or with a view to the preference by the bank of one creditor to another. Whatever may be the scope of § 5242, an attachment sued out against the bank *as garnishee* is not an attachment against the bank or its property, nor a suit against it, within the meaning of that section. It is an attachment to reach the property or interests held by the bank for others. After the Chestnut Street National Bank had been served *as garnishee* with the attachment sued out in the Long suit, but before it went into the hands of a Receiver, it admitted in its answers to special interrogations in the suit against Long that it was indebted to Long on a clearing-house due bill, and also that it held as collateral security for his debt to it certain shares of the stock of the National Gas Trust, as well as certain shares of the stock of the

Eighth National Bank of Philadelphia. By the service of the attachment upon the bank, the plaintiff in the attachment acquired a right to have the money and property belonging to Long in the hands of the bank applied in satisfaction of its judgments against him, subject, of course, to the bank's lien for any debt due to it at that time from him. The bank therefore became bound to account to the plaintiff in the attachment for whatever property or money it held for the benefit or to the use of Long at the time the attachment was served upon it. And the right thus acquired by the service of the attachment was not lost by the suspension of the bank and the appointment of the Receiver. The assets of the bank passed to the Receiver burdened, as to the interest that Long had in them, with a lien in favor of the plaintiff in the attachment which could not be disregarded or displaced by the Comptroller of the Currency.

We must not, however, be understood as holding that the distribution of the bank's assets in the hands of the Receiver could have been in any wise directly controlled by the State court or seized under an attachment or execution in the hands of any State officer. On the contrary, the direction in the statute that the Receiver pay over all moneys realized by him from the assets of the bank to the Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the Comptroller, furnished a rule of conduct for him which neither an order of nor any proceedings in the State court could affect, modify, or change. The scheme of the statute relating to suspended National banks is that from the time of a bank's suspension all its assets, of whatever kind, as they are at the time of suspension, pass, in the first instance, to the Receiver, the proceeds thereof to be distributed by the Comptroller among those whose claims are proved to his satisfaction or are adjudicated by some court of competent jurisdiction. So, when the Chestnut Street National Bank suspended and went into the hands of a Receiver the entire control and administration of its assets were committed to the Receiver and the Comptroller, subject, however, to any rights or priority previously acquired by the plaintiff through the proceedings in the suit against Long.

It results that the State court did not err in overruling the motion of the Receiver to vacate and dismiss the attachment issued in the suit brought against Long and served upon the bank *as garnishee* prior to its suspension. The proceedings in the State court prior to the appointment of a Receiver were all in due course of law. We do not understand that to be controverted. But we are of opinion that the order of judgment of May 21, 1898, was erroneous in some particulars. As the bank did not cease to exist as a corporation upon its suspension and the appointment of a Receiver, it was competent for the State court to determine, as between the plaintiff in the attachment and the bank, what rights were acquired by the former as against the latter by the service of the attachment; and its judgment, thus restricted, could have been brought to the attention of the Comptroller for his guidance in distributing the assets of the bank. To this extent the judgment below is affirmed. But, for the reasons already stated, we hold that the State court had no authority to order execution in favor of the plaintiff of any dividends upon the money on deposit in the bank to Long's credit at the time the bank was served with the attachment, and direct the sale of the shares of stock originally held by the bank as collateral security, but which passed upon the suspension of the bank to the custody of the Receiver. This part of the judgment should

be set aside. It is proper to say that the rights acquired by the defendant in error under the *garnishee* proceedings can be made effective upon application to the Comptroller, to whom Congress has intrusted the power to distribute the assets of a suspended bank among those entitled thereto.

The decree is reversed to the extent indicated, and the cause is remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion. Reversed.

DIRECTOR—SUIT AGAINST FOR FRAUDULENTLY RECEIVING DEPOSITS—RIGHT TO TESTIFY AS TO BELIEF.

Court of Appeals of New York, June 12, 1900.

CASSIDY *vs.* UHLMANN.

In an action against a director for receiving deposits when the bank was insolvent, he is entitled to testify that at the time he believed the bank to be solvent.

PARKER, *C. J.:* Plaintiff's assignors were depositors of the Madison Square Bank, which was closed on August 9, 1893, by the bank examiner. They made the deposits involved in this action on the 7th and 8th days of August, at which time the bank was hopelessly insolvent, and this action is brought to recover the amount of such deposits from the President and two of the directors of the bank, one of whom was the defendant Uhlmann.

The complaint was framed and the action tried upon the theory that this defendant was guilty of a fraud by which the plaintiff's assignors were damaged, in that, with actual knowledge of the bank's insolvent condition, he, together with the President and another director by the name of McDonald, was instrumental in keeping the bank open and receiving deposits of all who came to it, including plaintiff's assignors. The claim was not that there was direct, open misrepresentation by the defendant, but rather that his fraud consisted in a suppression of the truth as to the insolvent condition of the bank, and at the same time participation in the direction, which kept the bank open for the receipt of deposits after he was possessed with full knowledge of its insolvency. His liability, therefore, was predicated solely upon fraud, and the plaintiff attempted to show the entire history of the financial condition of the bank from immediately previous to August 7, 1893, down to and including the time when it came into the possession of the bank examiner; and he claimed that the facts proved required a finding by the jury that the defendant Uhlmann had knowledge of the real condition of the bank on the 7th and 8th of August. The contention of the defendant was that the result of an examination made by him showed that the bank had more than sufficient property to pay its depositors in full, and he marshaled such facts and circumstances as he could to support his contention that he was acting in good faith, and without knowledge of the insolvency of the bank. This was one of the issues, indeed the leading one, and the defendant sought to put before the jury his belief, touching the responsibility of the bank up to Tuesday night, August 8, his claim being that his belief constituted an important element, which the jury should weigh. The following question was asked:

"Q. Now, Mr. Uhlmann, what was your belief up to Tuesday night with regard to the surplus that the bank had for the purpose of paying its liabilities? (Same objection. Objection sustained. Defendant excepts.) Q. From whom did you receive information with regard to the condition of the bank up to Tuesday night? A. From Mr. Blaut, the President; Mr. Thompson,

the Cashier; from Mr. McDonald, a director; from inquiry in the books of the commercial agency; and from inquiry at banking houses as to the value of securities. Q. Now, as a result of that information, what was your belief as to the financial condition of the bank up to Tuesday evening? (Objected to. Objection sustained, and exception.)"

Evidence was also given on the part of the defendant tending to show that the defendant advised that deposits on the 7th and 8th of August should not be mingled with the funds of the bank, owing to some suspicious circumstances that made an investigation of the bank's affairs necessary, but that the moneys of depositors should be kept by themselves until an investigation should disclose the real condition of the bank. It seems to be pretty conclusively established that such a conversation took place, and that for some part of Monday, the 7th, that course was taken with the moneys received from depositors. Some time after noon of that day, however, the President, having had a talk with the head of the force of bank examiners, said that he proposed to telephone to the Cashier to take the deposits according to the usual course of business, and to that course this defendant testifies he protested in vigorous language. That course was adopted, however, but under such circumstances as leads plaintiff to insist that such deposits were thereafter taken with knowledge on the part of this defendant that deposits were being received. Still the defendant insisted, under oath, that he did not know it, and the court was asked to permit him to declare on oath his belief on that subject for the consideration of the jury.

"Q. What was your belief as to the taking of deposits on Monday, up to the meeting of the bank Monday evening? (Objected to as incompetent, immaterial, and irrelevant, and calling for the mental operation of the witness. Objection sustained. Defendant excepts.) Q. Did you believe on Monday, up to your visit to the bank Monday evening, that the instruction which Mr. Putney or Mr. McDonald had given on Saturday evening with respect to taking deposits was being carried out? (Same objection. Same ruling. Defendant excepts.) Q. Did you have any belief that deposits were being taken on Monday, up to Monday evening? (Same objection. Same ruling. Defendant excepts.)"

It is, of course, the general rule that the operation of the mind of a witness may not be given; but there are exceptions to the rule, and among them is a case where the character of the act depends on the intent with which the act is done, or, in other words, upon the operation of the doer's mind, and in such case his belief touching certain conditions which should influence him is material. A party's testimony as to his belief may have much or little value with the jury, but he is always entitled to have it considered, where, as in this case, his liability is predicated upon the claim that with knowledge of the truth he suppressed it under circumstances calling upon him to speak, with the result of injury to another. If it were a fact that, after having made such an investigation of the affairs of the bank as a reasonable and prudent man would make under the circumstances with which he was surrounded, he believed, as a result thereof, that the bank was solvent, then the action should not have gone against him, for he acted justly and properly, according to his belief, and therefore not fraudulently. But the plaintiff says that there was abundant evidence from which the jury could find that his knowledge was such that he could not, and did not, entertain any such belief. That

may well be so, but the fact remains that his belief was a fact of the first importance in the case, and he was entitled to testify as to what it was, not because his testimony would be controlling, for it would not, but because he was entitled to have it weighed by the jury with the other testimony in determining what the fact was.

The judgment should be reversed, and a new trial granted, with costs to abide the event.

Bartlett, Martin, Cullen and Werner, *JJ.*, concur. Gray and Vann, *JJ.*, dissent. Judgment reversed, etc.

RECEIVER OF NATIONAL BANKS—APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO SELL STOCKS—JURISDICTION.

Supreme Court of Louisiana, May 7, 1900.

RICHARDSON *vs.* TURNER, *et al.*

A Receiver of an insolvent National bank may apply to a court of record of competent jurisdiction for an order to sell stocks and bonds in pledge in his hands. It is not necessary that he should obtain from the Comptroller of the Currency formal authorization to make the application; nor is it essential that he should likewise have the authority of the Comptroller to sell.

BLANCHARD, *J.:* When the American National Bank failed and a Receiver thereof was appointed, M. Schwartz & Co., and the individual members of that firm, Moses Schwartz and Meyer G. Wiel, owed it a large sum of money, represented by overdrafts on the bank, and by promissory notes executed by Schwartz & Co., and by M. G. Wiel to the order of, and indorsed by, Schwartz & Co. Certain shares of stock of the Schwartz Foundry Company, Limited, and of other corporations, and certain bonds of the Teche Railroad & Sugar Company, had been pledged to the bank to secure the indebtedness. The firm of M. Schwartz & Co. failed, and Sumpter Turner and Edward Wiel were chosen as syndics thereof, and of the individual members of the firm. The Receiver of the American National Bank attended the meeting of the creditors of the firm, proved the claim of the bank, and voted in the insolvent proceedings to accept the cession and for the appointment of the syndics. Finding it necessary to realize on the collaterals pledged to the bank, the Receiver brought the present action against Turner and Wiel, syndics, the object of which is to obtain an order for the sale of the pledged securities, and, to this end, to have the claim judicially recognized and liquidated. The prayer is for judgment for the amount claimed to be due, with interest, and for recognition of the bank's rights as pledgee of the securities named in the petition, and for a decree ordering the sale of the same at auction after due advertisement, etc.; the proceeds thereof to be applied *pro tanto* to the extinguishment of the indebtedness. * * *

Another contention of defendants, assigned as error here, is that it was necessary for the Receiver to aver and prove that he was authorized by the Comptroller of the Currency, U. S. Treasury Department, to institute the present action, and to sell at public auction, the collaterals pledged to secure the indebtedness declared on, and that without this authorization the judgment recovered cannot stand. This position has no sufficient basis in law to rest upon. Section 5234 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that the Receiver of a National banking association "under the direction of the

Comptroller, shall take possession of the books, records and assets of every description of such association, collect all debts, dues and claims belonging to it, and, upon the order, of a court of record of competent jurisdiction, may sell or compound all bad or doubtful debts, and, on a like order, may sell all the real or personal property of such association, on such terms as the court shall direct." The Receiver here could not sell the collaterals in his hands, without obtaining the order of a court of competent jurisdiction, and this order must fix the terms of the sale. The object of this suit was to obtain such an order. The civil district court of the parish of Orleans is a court competent to grant the order. It did so. We do not find from the statutory law, nor from the decisions of the courts, that before applying to the civil district court for the order to sell the pledged stocks and bonds the Receiver must obtain the formal authorization of the Comptroller to make the application, and that, in addition to the order of court, he must also have the formal authority of the Comptroller to sell. "The language of the statute authorizing the appointment of a Receiver to act under the direction of the Comptroller means no more than that the Receiver shall be subject to the direction of the Comptroller. It does not mean he shall do no act without special instructions. His very appointment makes it his duty to collect the assets and debts of the association. With regard to the ordinary assets and debts no special direction is needed; no unusual exercise of judgment is required. They are to be collected, of course. That is what the Receiver is appointed to do." This was the language of the court in *Bank* vs. *Kennedy* (17 Wall. 19, 21, 22, 21 L. Ed. 554). It is true a Receiver cannot bring a suit to enforce a stockholder's liability until the Comptroller ascertains that it is necessary to assess the stock, fixes the amount of such assessment, and gives him authority to collect. That is because stockholders are not ordinary debtors of the bank. The distinction between a suit of that character and the one at bar is clearly pointed out in *Bank* vs. *Kennedy, supra.* (See, also, Morse, Banks, § 150; Boone, Banking, § 433; *Movius* vs. *Lee*, 24 Blatchf. 291, 294 [C. C.] 30 Fed. 298; *Hayden* vs. *Thompson*, 71 Fed. 60, 64–66.) The cases respecting the authority of a president of a police jury to bring actions have no bearing on the instant case.

WHEN CHECK AMOUNTS TO AN ASSIGNMENT—MONEY TO BE DEPOSITED.

Supreme Court of Nebraska, June 7, 1900.

NEBRASKA MOLINE PLOW COMPANY *vs.* FUEHRING, *et al.*

1. An order for the payment of money which is not immediately effective does not operate as an equitable assignment.
2. And if, before such order becomes effective, the fund against which it is directed is seized by attachment or garnishee process, the rights of the attaching or garnishing creditor are superior to those of the person holding such order.
3. A check drawn upon a particular fund is an appropriation of so much of the fund as may be necessary to pay the check.
4. A check directed against a fund to be afterwards created by depositing money in bank does not vest in the payee of the check any right to, or control over, such money until it has been so deposited. (Syllabus by the Court.)

Action by the Nebraska Moline Plow Company against Fred Fuehring. Norval Bros. were served as garnishees. From the judgment against the plow company, defendant appealed.

SULLIVAN, *J.:* This is an appeal from a judgment of the district court of Seward county. The controversy is between the Nebraska Moline Plow Company, claiming an attachment lien on a fund in the hands of Norval Bros., and the S. K. Martin Lumber Company, claiming to be the equitable assignee and owner of the same fund. The only facts essential to a clear understanding of the question decided are these: On March 9, 1894, the appellant sued Fred Fuehring to recover money due on a contract, and at the same time garnished Norval Bros., who had in their hands, as Fuehring's agents, $2,990 of Fuehring's money. On the day the action was commenced, and a short time before the process in garnishment was served, the lumber company, through its agent, W. H. De Bolt, obtained from Fuehring the check and order here set out:

"Goehner, Neb., March 9, 1894. Mr. B. Norval—Dear Sir: Please deposit the money at the State Bank for open account. Yours, truly, Fred Fuehring.

I give Mr. De Bolt one check for $2,000, and see that he got his pay. Fred Fuehring.

No. ——. Seward, Nebraska, March 9, 1894. The State Bank of Nebraska: Pay to S. K. Martin Lumber Company or bearer ($2,000) two thousand dollars. Fred Fuehring."

The trial court found that the execution of these papers constituted an equitable assignment of $2,000 of the fund in the hands of Norval Bros., and accordingly gave judgment in favor of the S. K. Martin Lumber Company; it having by intervention become a party to the action between the plow company and Fuehring.

There is a vast amount of evidence in the record, and much discussion of it in the briefs, but we think the only question for decision arises upon the foregoing statement. If the order and check were immediately effective; if they operated at once to vest the intervener with an equitable property in $2,000 of the money in the hands of the garnishees—then, of course, that part of the fund did not belong to Fuehring, and was not subject to seizure on process against him. It is conceded that a check drawn on a particular fund is an appropriation of so much of the fund as may be necessary to pay the check (*Fonner* vs. *Smith*, 31 Neb. 107, 47 N. W. 632, 11 L. R. A. 528); but the contention of counsel for appellant is that there was in this case no evidence of an intention to make a transfer that would pass, irrevocably and at once, the ownership of any part of the fund then in the hands of Fuehring's agents. This view of the matter impresses us as being altogether sound. In *Christmas* vs. *Russell* (14 Wall. 69, 20 L. Ed. 762), the Court, speaking through Mr. Justice Swayne, upon the subject of what constitutes a present appropriation, said:

"An agreement to pay out of a particular fund, however clear in its terms, is not an equitable assignment. A covenant in the most solemn form has no greater effect. The phraseology employed is not material, provided the intent to transfer is manifested. Such an intent and its execution are indispensable. The assignor must not retain any control over the fund—any authority to collect, or any power of revocation. If he do, it is fatal to the claim of the assignee. The transfer must be of such a character that the fundholder can safely pay, and is compellable to do so, though forbidden by the assignor."

It seems plain that there was in this case no appropriation of the money,

or any part of the money, in the hands of the garnishees. They were not directed to pay the intervener, but to deposit the money in the bank. The order was not irrevocable. It might have been countermanded, and, in fact, it was revoked. It was a mere direction by a principal to his agent, and therefore subject to recall. Suppose Norval Bros. had paid the money to the bank notwithstanding the revocation of the order; upon what ground could they have successfully defended a suit by Fuehring for conversion? The money in the custody of the agents was not designed to go immediately to the intervener. It was first to go to the credit of Fuehring in the bank. It was to reach the bank through the instrumentalities employed by Fuehring for that purpose. His command to his agents was, we think, in substance, a promise by himself, and did not devest him of dominion over the fund. We think the case is within the doctrine of *Fairbanks* vs. *Welshans* (55 Neb. 362), in which it is held that "an agreement of a debtor to pay his creditor's claim out of the moneys of a particular fund, but which gives the creditor no present right in, or control over, such fund, or any part thereof, does not operate as an equitable assignment of any part of such fund to the creditor."

Another view of the matter leads to the same conclusion. The check was directed against a fund in the bank. The fund was to be created by depositing in Fuehring's "open account" the money in the hands of the garnishees. In that account there was already at least $152.36; how much more does not appear. Manifestly, then, the check was not intended to be an assignment of a part of the fund held by Norval Bros., but the assignment of a different fund—a fund to be created by commingling the money in the bank at the time the check was issued with the money to be afterwards deposited in pursuance of the order. On the undisputed evidence, we are of opinion that the intervener has failed to establish its title. The judgment is reversed and the case remanded for further proceedings.

ATTACHMENT OF FUNDS IN HANDS OF RECEIVER—SERVICE ON RECEIVER.

Supreme Court of the United States, May 14, 1900.

GEORGE H. EARLE, JR., RECEIVER OF THE CHESTNUT STREET NATIONAL BANK, *vs.* WILLIAM CONWAY.

The Receiver of a National bank may be notified by service upon him of an attachment issued from a State court of the nature and extent of the interest asserted or sought to be acquired by the plaintiff in the attachment in the assets in his custody.

But such an attachment cannot create any lien upon specific assets of the bank in the hands of the Receiver nor disturb his custody of those assets, nor prevent him from paying to the Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the Comptroller of the Currency, all moneys coming to his hands or realized by him as Receiver from the sale of the property and assets of the bank.

Mr. Justice Harlan delivered the opinion of the court:

This case differs somewhat in its facts from those in *Earle* vs. *Pennsylvania*, just decided. It appears that on February 24, 1898, the appellee Conway, in an action of assumpsit in the court of common pleas of the county of Philadelphia, obtained a judgment against one John G. Schall for $1,012.43. Upon that judgment a writ of attachment was issued and served May 24 and 25, 1898, upon the Chesnut Street National Bank of Philadelphia and upon Earle, Receiver, as garnishees—the Receiver having been appointed January 29, 1898—commanding them to show cause on a day named why the judg-

ment against Schall, with costs of writ, should not be levied of his effects in their hands.

The bank and the Receiver entered their appearance as defendants and garnishees "for the purpose only of moving said court to set aside the writ of summons in attachment *sur* judgment against him and them, and to dismiss and vacate all proceedings in attachment therein against him or them." That motion was made upon the ground that the court of common pleas was without jurisdiction under § 5242 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. The motion was denied, and the order of the court of common pleas was affirmed by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

We are of opinion that it was not error to deny the motion to set aside the service of the writ of attachment on the bank and the Receiver. No sound reason can be given why the Receiver of a National bank may not be notified by service upon him of an attachment issued from a State court of the nature and extent of the interest asserted or sought to be acquired by the plaintiff in the attachment in the assets in his custody. But for the reasons stated in *Earle* vs. *Pennsylvania*, such an attachment cannot create any lien upon specific assets of the bank in the hands of the Receiver, nor disturb his custody of those assets, nor prevent him from paying to the Treasurer of the United States, subject to the order of the Comptroller of the Currency, all moneys coming to his hands or realized by him as Receiver from the sale of the property and assets of the bank. After the service of the attachment upon the Receiver it became his duty to report the facts to the Comptroller, and it then became the duty of the latter to hold any funds coming to his hands through the Treasurer of the United States as the proceeds of the sale of the bank's assets subject to any interest which the plaintiff may have legally acquired therein as against his debtor under the attachment issued on the judgment in his favor in the State court.

As the judgment of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania goes no further than to sustain the right of the plaintiff to have the attachment served upon the Receiver as garnishee, it is affirmed.

Mr. Justice White dissented.

TRUST COMPANIES—BANKING LAW OF NEW YORK—DISCOUNTS.

Supreme Court of Arkansas, June 16, 1900.

BINGHAMTON TRUST CO. *vs.* AUTEN.

The Banking Law of New York authorizes trust companies to discount notes.

This was an action at law by the Binghamton Trust Company, a corporation organized under the laws of New York and doing business in that State, against the Receiver of the First National Bank of Little Rock on the following note:

"$5,000.00. Little Rock, Ark., Aug. 20, 1892. On January 15, 1893, after date, we or either of us promise to pay to the order of the First National Bank five thousand dollars for value received, negotiable and payable, without defalcation or discount, at the First National Bank of Little Rock, Ark., with interest from maturity at the rate of ten per cent. per annum until paid. [Signed] McCarthy-Joyce Co., by Geo. Mandelbaum, Sec. & Treas. [Indorsed] James Joyce; Geo. Mandelbaum; First National Bank, Little Rock, Ark."

The trust company received this note during August, 1892, in a letter from H. G. Allis, President of the bank, in which he stated: "We offer this as rediscounted by the bank, and the bank of course will pay at maturity, regardless of whether the parties desire renewals or not. If you can use paper kindly remit proceeds to First National Bank, New York, for our credit, and advise us. A. G. Allis, President."

The note was purchased or discounted by the trust company, and a discount of seven per cent. per annum deducted from the face of the note, and the balance remitted to the First National Bank of New York, to be placed to the credit of the First National Bank of Little Rock. The complaint alleged that the makers and other indorsers were insolvent, and that payment could not be enforced against them. The defense set up by the Receiver was that by the laws of New York the trust company was forbidden to discount notes, and that the note sued on was discounted by the trust company in violation of the law, and was therefore void. On a trial before the circuit court this defense was sustained, and judgment rendered in favor of the defendant.

RIDDICK, *J.:* The question in this case is controlled by the laws of the State of New York. The plaintiff is a New York corporation, and the purchase or discount of the note sued on took place in that State, and the question presented is whether the transaction by which the trust company obtained possession of the note, and under which it claims the ownership thereof and the right to recover therefor, was lawful under the statutes of that State.

We naturally feel some hesitation in interpreting the statutes of a distant State, with the purpose and history of whose laws we are not very familiar; and this feeling is increased when, as in this case, only detached portions and sections of different statutes have been introduced in evidence for consideration by the court. Among the laws of New York introduced in evidence is article 4 of the banking law, which article seems to be a general law covering the subject of trust companies in that State. It does not expressly state that it applies to all trust companies previously organized; but from the general scope of this law we think that it was intended to define the powers and duties of trust companies in that State generally, and is not confined to those, only, which were organized after the passage of the statute. This, as before stated, does not very clearly appear from article 4 itself; but we must remember that this article is only one chapter in a general statute known as the "Banking Law." If the whole of this banking law was before us, it is probable that its scope and extent would more fully appear. In fact, the Supreme Court of New York, in a recent case in which this same trust company was a party, held that this act of 1892 applied to such company, though it was organized under the statute of 1887 (*Trust Co.* vs. *Clark* [Sup.] 52 N. Y. Supp. 941.)

This law was passed in the spring of 1892, and was in force at the time the trust company purchased or discounted the note in controversy, and we think it defines the powers that the company had in matters of that kind. Under this law it had authority to receive deposits and "to loan money on real or personal securities," to "purchase, invest in and sell stocks, bills of exchange, bonds and mortgages and other securities," and again, the statute authorizes it to invest the moneys received by it in trust "in the stocks or bonds of any State of the United State, or in such real or personal securities as it may deem

proper." We are of the opinion that these provisions of the statute gave it the power to discount or purchase the note sued on. The note was a personal security, and under the statute the company had power to purchase, invest in, or loan money on such securities. It seems to us that this would include the transaction by which the trust company became the owner of this note, whether that be called a purchase or a discount of the note. In either event it amounted to nothing more than an investment of money in a personal security, which the company was expressly authorized to do. We think that the company had substantially the same power under the law of 1887, for the terms of that law are very much the same as those of the act of 1892, above quoted; but we need not refer to that law, for it was superseded by the statute of 1892.

Counsel of appellee has called our attention to certain restrictive statutes of New York which forbid corporations not formed under, or subject to, the banking laws, and corporations not authorized by law, from "receiving deposits, making discounts, or issuing notes or evidences of debt to be loaned or put into circulation as money." Now, we think it is very clear that all of these restrictions do not apply to trust companies. For instance, there is in this law, as just stated, a restriction which forbids certain corporations from receiving deposits; but this does not apply to trust companies, for they are expressly authorized to receive deposits, and one of the objects of the statute which permits their formation is to furnish a safe place of deposit for trust funds. We are also of the opinion that these restrictive laws, so far as they forbid certain corporations from discounting notes, do not apply to trust companies, for the powers expressly granted to these companies to purchase, invest in, and loan money on personal securities include, as we think, the power to discount and purchase notes; and to hold that a trust company could not discount—in other words, purchase at a discount—a note owned by the bank would be to hold that the Legislature forbade in one section what it had expressly authorized in another section of the same law. The cases of *Trust Co.* vs. *Helmer* (77 N. Y. 64) and *Pratt* vs. *Short* (79 N. Y. 437), cited by counsel for the bank, have no reference to trust companies organized or governed by statutes like those of 1887 and 1892, and we think these cases should not control our judgment here.

On the other hand, the case of *Trust Co.* vs. *Clark* ([Sup.] 52 N. Y. Supp. 941) a case in which this same company was a party, seems to us to be a decision which fully supports our conclusion that the trust company had authority to purchase or discount notes. As this is a case recently decided, it is probable that the learned circuit judge did not have the benefit of it in his consideration of the case. While, as before stated, we do not feel altogether sure about the law of New York, we nevertheless entertain no doubt as to what is right and just in this case. The bank disposed of the note to the trust company, secured by the bank's indorsement, and under a promise from its President that the bank would "pay at maturity, regardless of whether the parties desired renewals or not;" and the bank should have kept its promise.

As the bank failed to perform any portion of its contract, we think that the trust company is entitled to the judgment asked. The judgment of the circuit court will be reversed, and payment entered here for amount of the note and interest.

MISREPRESENTATIONS OF PRESIDENT—LIABILITY OF BANK THEREFOR—USURY—NEW YORK STATUTE—AS DEFENSE TO A BANK.

Supreme Court of Arkansas, June 16, 1900.

BINGHAMTON TRUST COMPANY *vs.* AUTEN.

A bank is liable for the fraud of its agent committed in the course of the bank's business.

A bank is liable in an action of deceit for the false representations of its President when engaged in transacting the business of the bank.

The New York statute providing that corporations may not plead usury applies to National banks.

This was an action by the Binghamton Trust Company against one Auten, as Receiver of the First National Bank of Little Rock.

The McCarthy-Joyce Company, an Arkansas corporation, was on December 7, 1892, indebted to the First National Bank of Little Rock in the sum of $30,000; its account with the bank being overdrawn to that amount. For the purpose of raising money to pay off a portion of this debt, the company on that day executed to James Joyce two notes, for $5,000 each, one due in four and the other in five months, and were in the following form:

"$5,000. Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 7, 1892. Four months after date we, or either of us, promise to pay to the order of James Joyce five thousand dollars, for value received, negotiable and payable, without defalcation or discount, at the First National Bank of Little Rock, Arks., with interest from maturity at the rate of ten per cent. per annum until paid. McCarthy-Joyce Company, Geo. Mandlebaum, Secretary and Treasurer."

The notes were indorsed by James Joyce, the payee, in blank, and were delivered by the company to H. G. Allis, President of the bank, to be negotiated by him; the proceeds thereof to be applied on the debt of the company to the bank. Allis indorsed the notes, and then transmitted them to the Binghamton Trust Company, of Binghamton, N. Y., in the following letter:

"Capital and Surplus, $600,000. H. G. Allis, President. W. C. Denny, Cashier. First National Bank of Little Rock, Arks. December 10, 1892. Binghamton Trust Company—Gentlemen: I inclose you two notes of the McCarthy-Joyce Company, one at four months, the other at five months, from the 7th inst., for $5,000 each. This company now has on hand 1,500 bales of cotton, worth in the neighborhood of $70,000. It is probable they will have to hold this cotton for sixty or ninety days. I indorse the paper myself, in order that it may be subjected to any collateral of mine in your hands. The paper is absolutely good, as we hold insurance and warehouse receipts on all this cotton. If you can handle it, kindly remit the amount of the notes to the United States National Bank of New York for our credit, and advise me proceeds by wire; otherwise, return. Yours, very truly, H. G. Allis, President."

The statements in the letter were false. The McCarthy-Joyce Company was insolvent. It did not have on hand the cotton mentioned, nor did Allis or the bank have warehouse receipts for the cotton. The trust company, being misled by these false statements, accepted the note, and remitted in payment for the same $9,710 to the United States Bank of New York, which was placed to the credit of the First National Bank, and by that bank credited on the account of the McCarthy-Joyce Company. One of the notes was

taken by the trust company for itself, and the other for the Deposit Bank of New York. The trust company afterwards brought this action against the First National Bank to recover damages for deceit on account of the false statements of its President, Allis. The circuit court found in favor of the defendant, and the trust company appealed.

RIDDICK, *J.:* This is an action by the Binghamton Trust Company against the First National Bank of Little Rock to recover damages for deceit. The company does not ask for a rescission of its contract with the President of the bank by which it became the owner of the note of the McCarthy-Joyce Company. It asks for damages for deceit and fraud practiced upon it by which it was induced to pay out a large sum of money for the worthless note of an insolvent company. A party who is induced to purchase property by deceit and fraud has an election of remedies. He may rescind the contract, and to do this he must return or offer to return what he has received under it. On the other hand, he may affirm the contract, and sue for damages occasioned by the deceit and fraud; and in that event he is not required to return or offer to return what he has received under the contract. These rules are well settled, and the contention of the bank that plaintiff should have returned or offered to return the notes must be overruled. (*Goodwin* vs. *Robinson*, 30 Ark. 535; *Matlock* vs. *Reppy*, 47 Ark. 148, 14 S. W. 546; 14 Am. and Eng. Enc. Law [2d Ed.] 168, and cases cited.)

The next contention is that Allis was not acting for the bank, but for the McCarthy-Joyce Company, and that he had no authority to bind the bank by his false representations. Allis was President of the bank, to which the McCarthy-Joyce Company was indebted in a large amount. This company was financially embarrassed, and in fact insolvent. As President of the bank, Allis was endeavoring to collect this debt. For this purpose these notes were executed and delivered to him, and for this purpose he negotiated them to the trust company.

His letter to the trust company by which he effected the sale of the notes is written on paper upon which is the bank's letter-head. He assumes in the letter to be acting for the bank, and directs the company to remit the proceeds to "our credit" (meaning the bank), and signs the letter, "H. G. Allis, President." As President of the bank, it was his duty to endeavor to collect the debt which the McCarthy-Joyce Company owed it. While he may have been trying to befriend the McCarthy-Joyce Company as well as to protect the bank, the evidence leaves no doubt in our minds that in this matter he was acting for the bank, and endeavoring to protect its interests. It is a matter of no moment that the directors of the bank did not know or authorize the false representations of Allis. We must, to quote the language of Mr. Benjamin, "distinguish between authority to commit a fraudulent act, and authority to transact the business in the couse of which the fraudulent act was committed." The bank, of course, did not authorize Allis to commit a fraud, "but it intrusted him with the conduct of this class of business, and he conducted it unfairly, and committed the fraud in the course of his employment." (Benjamin Q. C., in *Mackay* vs. *President*, etc., L. R. 5 P. C. 402.)

If a conductor having charge of a railway train in the course of his business commits an assault upon a passenger, the company may be liable for the damages, though it neither authorized nor desired its agent to commit such

an assault; for the principal is liable for the wrong of the agent committed in the course of his duties as agent. On the same principle, a bank is liable for the fraud of its agent committed in the course of the bank's business. This rule is often applied, and hardly needs citation of cases to support it. In this case, as before stated, the fraud was committed by Allis as a means of collecting a debt due the bank from another party. It was done in the interest of the bank, and the bank received the money obtained by his fraud. Under these circumstances, the bank cannot at the same time retain the benefit and avoid the liability. That the bank is liable for the damages occasioned by this fraud of its agent, at least to the extent of the benefit received by it from the fraud, follows from settled rules of law, as well as from the plainest principles of justice. (*Mackay* vs. *President*, etc., L. R. 5 P. C. 394; *Barwick* vs. *Bank*, L. R. 2 Exch. 259; *Swire* vs. *Francis*, L. R. 3 App. Cas. 106; *Fishkill Sav. Inst.* vs. *National Bank*, 80 N. Y. 162.)

The question of the authority of the company to discount notes is also involved in this case, but we have already determined that the bank had such authority, in another case between the same parties, and refer to our opinion in that case for our reasons for this conclusion.

The only remaining question arises on the contention by the bank that the discount of the notes by the trust company at the rate of seven per cent. per annum was, under the laws of New York, illegal and usurious. Now conceding that this was a loan, and not a mere purchase of the note, the trust company could, under the New York statute of 1892, charge six per cent. interest and reasonable collection charges. In the absence of any proof as to what the collection charges were, we are not sure that we could hold the seven per cent. to be usurious under New York law, and it certainly would not be under the law of this State.

But we need not discuss that question further; for, in order to show usury in this transaction, the defendant corporation relies upon a law of New York, but under another statute of that State a corporation cannot interpose the defense of usury. The statute, as construed by the courts of that State, operates to make lawful the contract of a corporation for the loan of money to itself which would otherwise be usurious and void. (*Rosa* vs. *Butterfield*, 33 N. Y. 665; *Lane & Co.* vs. *Watson*, 51 N. J. Law, 188, 17 Atl. 117; *Junction R. Co.* vs. *Bank of Ashland*, 12 Wall. 226, 20 L. Ed. 385). This statute applies to all corporations borrowing money in New York, and we know of no reason why it should not apply to a National bank.

If there is any class of corporation which should not be permitted to plead usnry, certainly banks should not be allowed to do so. All parties to this contract were corporations and the contract was valid under the law of New York; and, if valid in the State where made, it is valid everywhere. If it was an Arkansas contract, it was valid, because it is not unlawful to charge seven per cent. in this State. So there is no usury, whether it is a New York or an Arkansas contract.

The note which the trust company was led to purchase through the fraud of the bank's President was shown to be worthless, and we think the trust company has made out a clear case to recover damages to the amount it paid to the bank on the note purchased. The judgment of the circuit court will be reversed, and a judgment entered here for that amount in favor of the trust company, with interest from date of payment.

REPLIES TO LAW AND BANKING QUESTIONS.

Questions in Banking Law—submitted by subscribers—which may be of sufficient general interest to warrant publication will be answered in this department.

A reasonable charge is made for Special Replies asked for by correspondents—to be sent promptly by mail. See advertisement in back part of this number.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: REYNOLDSVILLE, Pa., August 16, 1900.

SIR: Referring to your reply to President, of Paterson, New Jersey, in August number of the MAGAZINE, I would be pleased to know if the following notice posted in a depositor's pass book would not give the bank the right to charge back the check lost in the remittance, or in any other way as stated in this notice:

"All notes, drafts and checks on distant points, received by this bank for collection or credit, will be transmitted in the usual manner for collection, either direct to the banks on which the same shall be drawn, or to such banks or persons as we shall deem reliable, with the express understanding, that we do it solely for the convenience of our depositors or customers, and *we will not be liable* for any loss incurred, directly or indirectly, by omission, negligence or default of any such bank, person or sub-agent, or for loss in transit, or from any other cause whatever, until the proceeds in actual money come into our possession."

CASHIER.

Answer.—In such a case the bank could relieve itself from liability by showing that it had remitted the paper to some suitable agent. But the burden of proving the performance of this condition would be upon the bank; and it would not be sufficient to show merely that the check had been lost. Thus, in the case stated in the inquiry in the August number of the BANKERS' MAGAZINE, the question would be whether the check was actually included in the remittances sent to the correspondent; and, as between the bank and its customer, the burden would be upon the bank to prove that this was the fact.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: CHATHAM, Va., August 18, 1900.

SIR: Please answer in your next issue if a draft drawn at sight and sent by Bank A to Bank B is subject to protest, if the drawee cannot be seen on the day the draft is received.

FRANK MARSHALL, JR., *Asst. Cashier.*

Answer.—Yes. The draft is presentable at once, and if the drawee cannot be seen presentment may be made where the draft is by its terms payable, or if no place is specified, at the residence or place of business of the drawee. (See Daniel on Negotiable Instruments, § 605, 635–653.)

Editor Bankers' Magazine: LOS ANGELES, Cal., August 8, 1900.

SIR: Where a check has a memorandum on it, as for instance, "in full of account" or "for services rendered" which has been erased, or a pen run through it, has the bank on which it is drawn a legal right to refuse payment? BANKER.

Answer.—A check, like any other instrument, is vitiated by a material alteration made by the holder without the consent of the drawer, and the unauthorized erasure of a memorandum "in full of account" or "for services rendered" would clearly be such an alteration. The question, then, is one of fact, viz: Was the erasure made after delivery? If so, the bank should not pay the check; and the safer course would be to refuse payment until satisfied that the alteration was made by the drawer or with his authority.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: CHICAGO, August 9, 1900.

SIR: A lawyer friend has a case wherein the opposite side is trying to introduce the stubs of the checks instead of the checks themselves. Being an old bank Cashier, it occurred to me that the editor of your bank decisions might put me on the track of a few decisions covering that point. CASHIER.

Answer.—This is a question of evidence, and whether the stubs are admissible or not depends upon the purpose for which they are offered, and the way in which the point arises; and unless advised fully as to these facts we have no means of knowing what authorities would be applicable.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: MANASSAS, Va., August 25, 1900.

SIR: A holds B's note and sends it to the bank where payable for collection. Note matures without any instructions from B. Has the bank the right to charge it to B's account? CASHIER.

Answer.—The Negotiable Instruments Law, now in force in Virginia provides that, "Where the instrument is payable at a bank it is equivalent to an order to the bank to pay the same for the account of the principal debtor thereon." (Sec. 87.) If, therefore, the note is by its terms payable at the bank, no further authority from the maker is required to authorize the bank to pay it at maturity and charge it to his account.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: DULUTH, Minn., August 9, 1900.

SIR: In July, 1899, we sent a message to a Boston broker, asking him to buy fifty Victoria for our account. (Victoria is copper stock of Lake Superior.) In transmission the word Victoria was changed to Victor. (Victor is a western gold stock.) The broker bought the Victor stock as he understood. As soon as we found the mistake, we ordered the stock sold so as to clear us, but the stock kept going down and it was not sold. At that time we asked the Western Union Telegraph Co. to relieve us of the stock, and they now refuse to do it. Can we force them to do so? BROKER.

Answer.—This seems to be a case where the telegraph company is liable to the sender for the damages sustained through its mistake. (*Rittenhouse* vs. *Independent Line of Telegraph*, 44 N. Y. 263; *Western Union Telegraph Company* vs. *Hall*, 124 U. S. 444; *Turner* vs. *Hawkeye Telegraph Co.* 41 Iowa, 458.) And the amount of the damages would be the profits which would have been made on the purchase of Victoria plus the loss which was sustained on the purchase of Victor. (*Pearsall* vs. *Western Union Telegraph Co.*, 124 N. Y. 256. See also cases cited above.) But the sender, upon learning of the mistake, was bound to take measures to investigate the loss so far as he could with reasonable diligence have done so; and whether he did all that was required of him in this respect would depend upon all the circumstances of the case. The company cannot be required to relieve the sender of the stock purchased; it can only be made to respond in damages for the loss sustained.

INCREASE OF FAILURES.—It is true that there has lately been an increase in the number of failures, but this is due to an entirely natural and easily explained cause. In the great business boom of the past two years a large number of small merchants loaded up with merchandise at advancing prices. They overstocked themselves, and when the reaction set in and the abnormally inflated prices began to recede they were unable to carry the load, and were obliged to suspend. There have been many such cases. The operation is precisely like that of speculators in stocks who follow the bull movement to the top prices, and when the break comes find themselves unable to carry their margined stocks, and are obliged to market them at a loss. Then there were a number of firms which were on the verge of failure when the business boom struck the country. That saved them from immediate suspension, but some of them in order to square themselves over bought in hope of selling on advancing prices. They also have been caught in the recession of prices. For instance, a firm failed the other day that I had marked for failure a long time ago. It managed to keep going as long as prices advanced, but has at last been obliged to suspend. The business of the country is in a most sound condition. Only those who have overreached themselves in their eagerness for big profits have gone to the wall.—*James G. Cannon in "Business Topics."*

AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

ITS MANAGEMENT, AIMS AND PRACTICAL VALUE—BRIEF HISTORICAL REVIEW—PORTRAITS AND SKETCHES OF THE EXECUTIVE OFFICERS—PROGRAMME OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

SITUATION OF THE BANKS IN 1875.

In 1875, when the first steps were taken towards the formation of the American Bankers' Association, Gen. Grant was President of the United States in the second year of his second and last term of office. The year 1873 had been memorable for one of the greatest financial panics in the history of the country. It was the tenth year of the existence of the National banking system and there were in 1873 1,980 National banks in operation. The panic was the consequence of the gradual ebb of business from the point to which it had been stimulated by the events of the Civil War and the subsequent speculation in railroad construction. The people of the country looked to Congress for relief. A variety of opinions prevailed as to the causes of the panic and the remedies which Congress should apply. Congress did practically nothing until June 20, 1874, when a law was enacted providing for a redistribution of bank currency and for the redemption of bank notes at the United States Treasury. On January 14, 1875, the act for free banking and the resumption of specie payments on January 1, 1879, became a law.

The period 1875–1879 was full of the greenback controversy, and in 1878 the remonetization of the standard silver dollar was effected. In 1875 there were 2,086 National banks, 551 State banks, 674 Savings banks and thirty-five loan and trust companies reporting to the Comptroller of the Currency, but this officer also gave a table compiled from reports of average deposits and capital for purposes of taxation made to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, showing that there were banks other than National numbering 4,375. There were, therefore, at the date of the formation of the American Bankers' Association over 6,400 banks and bankers doing business in the United States.

The banks of the whole country had suffered much from the panic, and the leaders of banking were much exercised over the lack of mutual support that had been evidenced during the crisis.

The natural attitude of banks and bankers toward each other is one of more or less hostility and jealousy engendered by business competition. The history of banking abounds with the relation of attacks made either openly or secretly on each other. Some of the early attempts to organize for mutual support and relief in times of financial difficulty were defeated by this attitude of suspicion, distrust, and often open hostility. The monetary panics of early days sometimes brought about consultations among the bankers of the chief banking centres, but they never resulted in any permanent organization of the whole banking fraternity. This is not surprising considering that the State banking systems in each State tended to keep up the division of State lines.

The first practical manifestation of combination among bankers is to be found in the association of the banks in the money centres for clearing among themselves. The clearing-house was such a manifest economizer of expense and such a relief from much of the drudgery of banking that it received little opposition. The association for clearing-house purposes naturally suggested the benefits of association for other purposes. The Civil War and the construction of railroads, the establishment of telegraphic communication, the rise and growth of the Federal banking system, all tended to break up State lines in commerce and banking. The business became less and less provincial and narrow. The bankers in the early days had few distant correspondents. With the new era there gradually grew up business affiliations between banks in distant parts of the country, large correspondence was carried on and views were exchanged as to subjects that affected the banking business.

The Association Suggested.

The panic of 1873 directed attention to what might be accomplished by closer methods of association. Mr. James T. Howenstein, to whom perhaps may be justly ascribed the inception of the steps that led to the organization of the American Bankers' Association, said in an address before the convention at Atlanta in 1895: "The panic of 1873 was a well-spring of subject matter for correspondence, and we Cashiers availed of it for general information. We were acquaintances before we had seen more of each other than handwriting. We were friends before we knew it." He goes on to intimate that a want of some method of meeting and making this paper acquaintance and friendship materialize was deeply felt, and finally seventeen bankers by correspondence agreed to meet in New York city, at Barnum's Hotel on May 24, 1875, "and put their heads and hearts together to bring into a union of business interest and hearty affection the bankers of our country for a better bankerhood and a nobler manhood." The objects in view were thus both business and sociability. The result of this meeting was the convention at Saratoga at which the organization of the association was commenced.

In an address by Mr. James Buell, President of the Importers and Traders' National Bank, of New York city, who was chairman of the committee on resolutions, referring to the greenback agitation then of such engrossing interest, it was said that "half a generation of men who led and controlled public opinion have passed across the stage since the suspension of specie payments; other and younger men have come to the front who have, so to speak, been educated on a paper basis."

This same thought might well be applied to the organizers of the new association. The older generation of bankers who had pursued a policy of isolation were passing away, and a younger race with new ideas of the merits of organization and mutual support were succeeding them. The system of independent banks encouraged by the genius of American institutions which had put an end to monopoly banking by special and exclusive powers granted either by the Federal or State Government, had gone through its cycles of evolution. The grand, gloomy and peculiar isolation of the independent bank, looking askance at all similar institutions, had to give way to the human desire for friendship and association with its kind. Man is a gregarious creature, and the younger men were discovering that the political advantages of independent banks could be made to coalesce with the business advantages

and social amenities which would grow out of association and personal acquaintance.

The men who commenced the organization in 1875 and completed it in 1876 were chiefly men in the prime of their strength. Many of them have passed away during the twenty-five years which have elapsed, but in the association they have a conscious monument which will always preserve and revere their memory.

Action of the Convention of 1875.

The time of the convention at Saratoga in 1875, which commenced the organization of the association, was largely taken up with the statement of bankers' grievances. The issue of the day and the objects in view were well set forth in the address of the Hon. Chas. B. Hall, President of the Boston National Bank, of Boston. He laid stress on one of the main objects of the association—the encouragement of acquaintance and sociability as a means for the advancement of business. "We have," he said, "too few holidays in this country. We do not take time for recreation. The people of this country are after the almighty dollar every day and every night." He returned thanks to those who had had the courage to call the convention "for better acquaintance, for pleasure, for amusement, to get us away from home for a holiday."

In the constitution which was adopted at the Philadelphia convention in 1876, when the organization of the association was completed, this view of the aim of the association was embodied with the other aims. The general declaration of objects remaining unchanged to the present day is "In order to promote the general welfare and usefulness of banks and banking institutions, and to secure uniformity of action, together with the practical benefit to be derived from personal acquaintance, etc., etc." The aims in this declaration are more soberly stated than they were in President Hall's opening address in 1875, but the dignity of a constitution did not permit more than the suggestion of the social object in view. However, the history of the association will show that its power for good and at times its very continuance have depended upon the pleasant social features of its conventions.

Just here attention may be called to another point in the shaping of the organization to be an association not only of National banks but of all banking institutions. In 1865 a convention of bankers was held in New York city, but calls being issued to those connected with National banks only, no other banks were represented. There was an erroneous impression abroad that the convention at Saratoga in 1875 was intended to form an association of National banks only, perhaps created by the fact that most of the original seventeen who met Mr. Howenstein in New York, and who issued the call for the convention, were National bankers. At any rate Mr. N. B. Van Slyke, President of the First National Bank, of Madison, Wisconsin, in introducing a resolution for a permanent organization—it was under this resolution that the first executive council of nine was appointed—took especial pains to make it clear that the organization when completed should apply to the banking interests of the country as a whole.

Relation of the Association to State Associations.

It is well known that the association never did adequately provide for the organization of State bankers' associations under its auspices. The constitu-

tion created the offices of the vice-presidents, one from each State, each of whom should have power in his own State to call together members of the association in his State and discuss matters of interest to bankers in the State with a view to bringing them before the national association for adjustment. This feature of the constitution appears to have grown out of suggestions made by Mr. J. D. Hayes, Vice-President of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank, of Detroit. He said, at Saratoga in 1875: "I take it the object in calling this convention was to form a National Bankers' Association, the vice-presidents from each State to form State organizations, and then the national organization would become a convention of delegates from the State organization." He then showed how matters pertaining to State banking needs and grievances could be better handled by the local organization and finally, when needed, aid could be obtained from the central organization.

Probably the intention of the framers of the constitution was to have the vice-presidents carry out something in the line of Mr. Hayes' suggestion. It was provided that the vice-president might call meetings in his State, and perhaps an active vice-president, fully instructed by the central association, might have organized a State association which would have worked under the auspices of the national association, whose members would have been also members of the latter. But ideas on this subject were still vague, an association of any kind was a novelty. It is clear, however, that if Mr. Hayes' suggestion could have been carried out, the antagonistic attitude of the State associations to the American Bankers' Association, which existed for many years after the organization of State associations was seen to be a necessity of the times, might have been avoided. Mr. Hayes' suggestion of delegates from the State associations being the only material for the national association would not have worked, because this would have deprived the American Bankers' Association of its free membership by which any banker in the country could attend its conventions and enjoy large opportunities for social pleasure and acquaintance with bankers from every section.

The full realization of all the benefits of association among the bankers, was necessarily a matter of growth. Logically, to follow the analogy of the States and the Federal Union, the State associations should have formed first, and then for further strength have formed a union or central association. Any one can see that in 1875 this was impracticable. The entire support of the bankers of the whole country was then necessary to form an association which would have strength to be respected.

It may be that as the American Bankers' Association perfected its organization and increased its revenues it would have recognized the signs of the times and employed its vice-presidents to organize the bankers in each State. Nevertheless it is a compliment to the American Bankers' Association that its success in bringing bankers together and the marked benefits which accrued from their acquaintance and united action caused the State associations in due time to spring independently into existence.

The question of expense was always an important one to the American Bankers' Association. For many years its leaders endeavored to make the tax of maintaining it as small as possible, and this in the light of events seems to have been a mistaken policy, as some of the original objects of the association other than the development of State associations by its vice-presidents were for some time neglected. On the other hand it may be said that at first

the success of the organization and the principle of association itself were at stake, and that this was better insured by the expenditure of such revenues as it had in the publication of its proceedings, in the bringing together the bankers of the country to discuss wide and general financial questions, and in the airing of the most universal grievances, than in carrying out other aims.

Executive Council as the Governing Body.

The constitution vested the main authority of the association in an executive council of nine members which has been increased in numbers from time to time until it now numbers thirty. This form of government was modelled, as was natural, on banking lines and is necessarily oligarchical. For the ordinary business of the association such a compact body was a necessity and no doubt it has worked well, but for the development of the usefulness of the association on new lines necessary to be taken up with the progress of events, it was perhaps too conservative. The executive council usually initiated all business to be brought before the conventions, but before undertaking any new line of policy presented it to the convention of delegates for debate and approval. If the delegates to the conventions are looked upon as a popular assembly, the power of the council to repress some topics and dictate others may be regarded as somewhat oppressive. The argument in favor of controlling free action of the delegates is that while there may be a large number of banks entitled to send delegates, only a portion as a rule do send such delegates to any one convention. Any convention may therefore not be a representative body of all the members. The sense of the majority of any body of delegates may not therefore be the real wish of a majority of the membership.

Another consideration is that while men may have been created equal politically, banks are not equal. Some have vastly more power, resources and influence than others. Among delegates the representatives of powerful banks have more influence when they express opinions than the representatives of weak banks. The banks of the conntry are a sort of a hierarchy rather than a democracy. The great central banks with their train of correspondents who rely upon them for support and favor have much more influence than those who lock to them for countenance and support. Each bank has influence and prestige according to its resources. The management of the American Bankers' Association has been a constant exhibition of the comparative weight of delegates gained from the bank they represent. If the representative of a bank does not receive the consideration due his real banking weight, he will not take much interest in the association. A man's personality counts for something, too, in that it draws to him the attention of those who have banking power. If he is a good speaker, they desire him to represent their views.

Practical Results in the Conventions.

To illustrate the workings of a convention, take the case of a bright man who attends for the first time a convention as a delegate from an average bank. He meets and is introduced to other delegates, and discusses with them such business as he or they may be interested in which is to be brought before the convention. The discussions of the convention are largely purely academic, that is they are carried on more for mutual information than for

coming to any decisive conclusion. But let any question arise which affects the policy which the executive council is to carry into practice, our delegate will be surprised to find that although the majority of the delegates seem favorable to it in private conversation, they will make no strenuous effort to use the power of the majority to carry it, if it is distasteful to the executive council. If it is something that is opposed by the council, it will be found that the word has gone out through the hierarchy of banking influence from the highest to the lowest, that it must not be. Those who advocate it will make impassioned and forcible speeches in its favor, but presently bankers of influence and their followers will oppose it, and a thrill will go down the backbones of the assembly. Our observer will find most of those whose private views he knows to be different voting against the proposition with the majority. At one convention, which shall be nameless, when it was mentioned to a powerful (in a banking sense) member of the executive council that a scheme to defeat the policy of the council was on foot headed by a certain delegate representing an average bank, "Oh! he will not do anything; he is my man," said the member of the council with a smile, and the scheme never materialized. Every prominent banker knows, if he cannot control a man himself, through whom he can reach him. The hierarchy is well organized.

This condition of affairs, from a democratic standpoint, does not seem to be right, but it is difficult to conceive how it can be prevented. The association would lose its prestige if it ignored the wishes of the powerful banks and their managers. Then it must not be supposed there is any apparent harshness or tyranny in the exercise of this power, nor is there any great unfairness in the distribution of honors and offices so long as those who receive them recognize the powers that be. The executive council, being on the inside, knows how to lay the plans which in its judgment are for the best interests of itself and the association. The only check upon the council would be in the decline of membership and revenue to carry out the purposes of the association. The history of the association shows how many improvements and adaptations have been made in order to retain and increase the membership and the consequent power of the association. There are, no doubt, other improvements that should be made for this chief object.

Officers of the Association.

The officers of the association consist of the president, first vice-president, the members of the executive council, the treasurer, and one vice-president from each State. The secretary is not an officer of the association under the constitution; he is elected by the executive council and is their paid employee. He is actually the secretary of the council, who defines his duties and fixes his salary. The present secretary of the executive council is paid $6,000 a year for his services.

No officer of the association receives a salary. The executive council, of which the president, the first vice-president and the treasurer are members, *ex-officio*, have their expenses paid for one meeting of the council, which is usually held in New York city in March of each year, and have the honors paid to officials at the conventions. A great attraction to all delegates is to be elected to one of these offices, and one cause of dissatisfaction with the association is that there has been a suspicion that there is more or less intrigue in order to secure the principal positions. From the members of the executive

council are generally selected the committees who direct the special work of the association. The general desire of the delegates, judging from the amendments which have been made in the constitution in relation to the election of officers, is to secure as free a rotation as possible.

METHODS OF ELECTING OFFICERS.

Until 1889 there was no restriction in the constitution as to the method of electing officers. The usual procedure was a motion that the president appoint a nominating committee of five, to select the new officers. This nominating committee reported later, and the ticket prepared by them was usually adopted by the convention. Under this method the same names appear in the offices year after year. In 1889 an amendment was adopted by which, immediately after the first adjournment the vice-presidents of the States met and made a list of delegates one from each State from which the president selected a nominating committee of seven. This restricted the power of the president somewhat, but from this list he could generally select seven who would do about what was desired by the executive council. The fact is that as long as the president of the association had the power of selecting the nominating committee, being a member of the executive council, he was very sure to be biased by the wishes of the council and not by those of the delegates when the latter happen to differ with the former. There is no reason why the nomination of president and vice-president should not be made by the convention itself without the intervention of a committee. An amendment to the constitution to this end was brought before the convention held at Detroit in 1898. It was defeated by the usual methods of opposition and in its place a provision was put in the constitution for calling a meeting of the State delegations together at the conventions, with the vice-presidents from the respective States presiding, each of these State delegations to select one member of a nominating committee. This permits the convention, instead of the president, to select the nominating committee, but it does not permit the convention to nominate the officers. This is good as far as it goes, but the nominating committee is a useless and obsolete piece of machinery. And the plan of presenting candidates for office in this way is undemocratic and not in accord with the free and open manner of conducting other conventions. If the nominating committee at any time presents a ticket that does not meet with the approval of some of the delegates, they do not feel at liberty to name any one else, lest they should be considered as opposing the ruling powers and setting their wishes against the judgment of the committee to whom the convention has delegated its powers. This system therefore prevents the several delegates from exercising their undoubted right to participate in the selection of the officers. They have no voice whatever in determining who shall be voted for, but must quietly ratify the work of the nominating committee.

It is certain that a greater latitude given to the delegates in the selection of officers would result in an accession of strength to the association. It is the small causes of dissatisfaction which induce many members to discontinue their membership, and prevent others from joining. The spirit of freedom of choice is inborn in the American citizen and he will not give up his rights without protest.

As long as the present methods of electing officers continue there will

always be, whether justly or not, suspicions that the present incumbents use the positions they occupy to elect men of their choice, careless whether they are the choice of the convention or not. Nor would it make any difference with the success of the work of the association if another method were adopted. There is every reason in the world why a method that would remove a cause of dissatisfaction that weakens the membership of the association should be devised. So many steps forward have been taken in pacifying the State associations by giving them ample representation on the executive council, by enlarging the work of the protective committee, and by increasing and improving the interest in the annual conventions, that it is to be regretted if the executive council continues to oppose a more democratic method of electing officers.

It is perhaps necessary that the general management of the association should be on banking lines conducted by a compact council, but the selection of officers by oligarchic methods has really no argument in its favor, except the saving of time. But this could be obviated by holding a special session for the purpose of making nominations, so that there need be no crowding of the regular business of the convention. This excuse of no time is really a pitiful one, as three days or even four, could be taken if it was necessary to have this nomination business arranged so as to satisfy all the delegates and remove what must be considered a blot on the fair record of the association. The whole business of the nomination of officers need not take more than an hour if the convention meets for that especial purpose. Such a session moreover would add interest to the conventions, for all men like the excitement of a free election. But whenever interest in the choice of officers runs high some dignified pillar of the banking hierarchy arises and spins off the usual platitudes about log-rolling not being consistent with the dignity of the association, that the offices should seek the men and not the men the offices, etc., which sometimes is true and often is not. But as it is impossible to prevent some log-rolling, there is no reason why the executive council should have it for their sole privilege. In fact, while the association itself has a certain dignity which should be most carefully guarded, the executive council is a still more dignified body than the association. It is formed for high and important functions, and all temptation to lower itself by entering into election intrigues should be removed from it.

After the officers of the association including the executive council are once placed in power, and their functions defined, they should have a free hand in carrying on the ordinary work of the association. But it should be made impossible for them to use their delegated power to perpetuate it. The entire business of nominating and electing officers should be in the hands of the delegates who attend the convention.

Benefits of Membership in the Association.

The question is often asked by bankers, What benefit will I derive from becoming a member of the American Bankers' Association and attending its conventions? There are a number of answers to this. The first and perhaps most evident practical benefit is the protective feature by which all members receive aid in effecting the arrest and punishment of criminals who rob banks by cunning or violence. The second is the opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of other bankers, and the advantages which flow from such

personal knowledge of the ideas and methods of other bankers. As the resolution adopted by the original seventeen who called the first convention at Saratoga expressed it, "The objects of the convention shall be declared of a social as well as of a business nature, to bring the fraternity into relations of a closer and more intimate nature." It is evident now that it was the social side of the association that did much in sustaining it during the first ten or fifteen years of its existence. Third, the association performs a great work in concentrating and crystallizing banking opinion on the right side of important financial questions. When the association started there was as great diversity of opinion among bankers on financial questions as among laymen. The records of the association show that on the greenback question and the silver question bankers differed greatly. By the papers and discussions at the conventions published in the proceedings and widely distributed among the banking community, regardless of membership, the bankers of the United States are now almost unanimously in favor of sound money. Fourth, the association has been instrumental in abolishing many legal grievances and in instituting many financial reforms, both by its own action and by the action it has encouraged through other instrumentalities.

To reach its full possible usefulness, however, the association should be able to number all the banks of the country as its members. It is now very far from doing this notwithstanding the advantages it offers, and perhaps the chief reason that it does not lies in the suspicion that it is controlled in the interest of a clique or coterie. The only way to dispel this suspicion, which is exaggerated beyond what the facts really warrant, is to make the election of officers entirely free from the influence of those in office, and also to insure a free rotation in office.

A BRIEF REVIEW OF THE ASSOCIATION'S HISTORY.

At the twenty-first annual convention, held at Atlanta, Ga., October 15 to 17, 1895, an account of the founding of the American Bankers' Association was given by James T. Howenstein, of Washington, D. C., from which it appears that the institution of the organization resulted from the experiences incident to the memorable financial crisis of 1873. Mr. Howenstein was in that year Cashier of the Valley National Bank, of St. Louis, an institution which was formed chiefly as a "country bankers' bank." Its relations with other banks was extensive and the number of its correspondents was large, and out of the interchange of views relating to the great banking upheaval there was developed a suggestion for a convention of the bankers of the United States. Invitations were sent out by Mr. Howenstein and pursuant thereto a meeting was held at Barnum's Hotel, New York city, May 24, 1875. Amos P. Palmer, Cashier Albany City National Bank, Albany, N. Y., presided and John D. Scully, Cashier First National Bank, Pittsburg, acted as secretary. On motion of Logan C. Murray, Cashier Kentucky National Bank, of Louisville, it was decided to call a convention of the bankers of the United States at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 20, 1875.

The seventeen men who were instrumental in the work of preliminary organization are thus stated by Mr. Howenstein: George F. Baker, Cashier First National Bank, New York; Arthur W. Sherman, Cashier Dry Goods Bank, New York: Edward Skillen, Cashier Central National Bank, New York; Edward H. Perkins, Jr., Cashier Importers and Traders' National Bank, New York; George W. Perkins, Cashier Hanover National Bank, New York; John M. Crane, Cashier National Shoe and Leather Bank, New York; John S. Harburger, Cashier Manhattan Company

Bank, New York; Charles E. Upton, Cashier City Bank, Rochester, N. Y.; John S. Leake, Cashier First National Bank, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Amos P. Palmer, Cashier Albany City National Bank, Albany, N. Y.; Royal B. Conant, Cashier Eliot National Bank, Boston; Morton McMichael, Jr., Cashier First National Bank, Philadelphia; John D. Scully, Cashier First National Bank, Pittsburg; Joshua W. Lockwood, Cashier National Bank of Virginia, Richmond; Logan C. Murray, Cashier Kentucky National Bank, Louisville; Charles C. Cadman, Cashier Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank, Detroit; James T. Howenstein, Cashier Valley National Bank, St. Louis.

In addition to the foregoing names Mr. Howenstein mentions the following gentlemen as pioneer workers in founding the association: Edward C. Breck, Cashier Exchange Bank, St. Louis; Josiah D. Hayes, Vice-President Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank, Detroit; Frank W. Tracy, Cashier First National Bank, Springfield, Ill.; Henry W. Yates, Assistant Cashier First National Bank, Omaha; Thomas R. Roach, Cashier State National Bank, New Orleans; Jackson L. Leonard, of Adams & Leonard, Dallas, Tex.; Edwin A. Burbank, Cashier North National Bank, Boston; John J. Eddy, Cashier National Bank of the Commonwealth, Boston; Philip N. Lilienthal, Manager Anglo-Californian Bank, Ltd., San Francisco; Jacob D. Vermilye, President Merchants' National Bank, New York; William H. Hollister, Cashier Kountze Bros., New York; S. H. Richards, Cashier Commercial National Bank, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.; Joseph L. Stevens, President Central National Bank, Boonville, Mo.; Charles B. Hall, Cashier Boston National Bank, Boston.

THE CONVENTION OF 1875.

In accordance with the call previously mentioned, over 300 bankers, representing thirty-two States and Territories, met at the Town Hall, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 20, 1875, for the purpose of organizing an association of the bankers of the United States. J. D. Scully, of Pittsburg, called the meeting to order and nominated C. E. Upton, of Rochester, N. Y., as temporary chairman. The temporary chairman appointed a committee of nine to provide for a permanent form of organization. The committee reported the nomination of C. B. Hall, of Boston, as president, James T. Howenstein, of St. Louis, secretary, and A. W. Sherman, of New York, treasurer. Addresses were then made by Messrs. Hall and Upton, the subjects being Taxation of Banking Capital and Deposits and Usury Laws. The resumption of specie payments was also discussed. N. B. Van Slyke, of Wisconsin, moved that a committee of nine be appointed to take steps toward forming an American Bankers' Association. On July 22 the members of this committee constituted themselves an executive council and elected James Buell, of New York, president, Geo. F. Baker, treasurer and J. D. Hayes, secretary. In August, 1876, this committee issued calls for a convention to be held at Philadelphia, October 3, 4 and 5, to complete the organization of the American Bankers' Association.

THE CONVENTION OF 1876.

This convention met in the Judges' Hall of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, October 3, and continued in session for three days, C. B. Hall, presiding. Mr. Buell, on behalf of the executive council, presented a draft of a constitution and by-laws, and on motion of Hon. E. G. Spaulding, of Buffalo, the draft was reported to a committee for revision, and the report presented on the following day was unanimously adopted. This constitution provided for a president, one vice-president from each State and Territory, and an executive council of nine, the council to have the appointment of the secretary and treasurer. Hon. C. B. Hall, of Boston, was chosen the first president under the constitution.

At a meeting of the executive council Geo. S. Coe, of New York, was elected chairman, James Buell, secretary, and George F. Baker, treasurer.

The principal addresses delivered at this, the first regular convention of the association, were by Hon. Hugh McCulloch, ex-Secretary of the Treasury, who spoke on the "Financial Condition of the Country," by Geo. S. Coe, on "The Currency," and by J. D. Hayes, on "Panics."

THE CONVENTION OF 1877.

The meeting in this year was held at Association Hall, New York city, commencing September 12 and continuing three days; "Resumption of Specie Payments," "The Silver Question" and "Bank Taxation" were leading topics of discussion.

Mr. Hall was re-elected president and the executive council was increased to twenty-one members.

THE CONVENTION OF 1878.

Met at Saratoga Springs on August 7 and continued three days, the "Resumption of Specie Payments" again being a prominent topic of discussion. "The Popular Demand for the Substitution of Greenbacks for National Bank Notes" was the theme of an address by B. F. Nourse, of Boston. Alexander Mitchell, of Milwaukee, was elected president, and Jacob D. Vermilye, of New York, first vice-president.

THE CONVENTION OF 1879.

The convention was held at Saratoga Springs, Mr. Vermilye presiding, in the absence of President Mitchell. In his report the secretary congratulated the association on the successful resumption of specie payments. Hon. Jno. J. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, made a notable address on "Financial Topics of the Day." Geo. S. Coe, of New York, spoke on "Resumption of Specie Payments and its Effects." Silver was also a prominent subject of debate. Comptroller Knox and the Bank Superintendent of New York were elected honorary members. There was no change in the officers.

THE CONVENTION OF 1880.

Met at Saratoga Springs, August 11. "Bank Taxation" and "Silver" were the principal topics discussed. There was no change in any of the officers.

THE CONVENTION OF 1881.

Met at Niagara Falls, August 10, and in the absence of the president and first vice-president, Hon. E. G. Spaulding was called upon to preside. Hon. Wm. Windom, Secretary of the Treasury, Comptroller Knox, R. H. Inglis Palgrave and many others, contributed to make this an interesting convention. Douglas H. Thomas, of Baltimore, suggested the formation of a Bankers' Protective Union, to punish criminals operating against banks. Geo. S. Coe was elected president and Jacob D. Vermilye chairman of the executive council. Lyman J. Gage became first vice-president and Edmund D. Randolph succeeded Mr. Buell as secretary.

THE CONVENTION OF 1882

Met at Saratoga Springs, August 16, and discussed several important banking and financial topics; no change in officers.

THE CONVENTION OF 1883.

Met at Louisville, Ky., October 10. Papers and addresses were presented by Comptroller Knox, Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, Henry Watterson, Wm. P. St. John, Logan H. Roots and others. Lyman J. Gage was elected president. Logan C. Murray, first vice-president, and Dr. Geo. Marsland, secretary.

THE CONVENTION OF 1884.

This year's convention met at Saratoga Springs, August 13. The diversity of State laws in regard to negotiable paper was prominently discussed, also the "Collection of Country Checks." No change was made in the officers.

THE CONVENTION OF 1885.

The convention of 1885 was held in Chicago, September 23 and 24. A resolution was passed recommending the discontinuance of the coinage of the silver dollar until an international agreement could be secured in regard to the relations of gold and silver as money metals. There was no change in officers.

THE CONVENTION OF 1886.

Met at Boston, August 11. S. Dana Horton spoke on the "Silver Question," Geo. S. Coe on the "Real Service that Banks Render to Commerce and How They Do It," and Comptroller Trenholm on the "Banking and Financial Situation." Several other important addresses were delivered, and the secretary presented a report on "Extradition Treaties." Logan C. Murray succeeded Mr. Gage as president, and H. H. Camp succeeded Mr. Murray as first vice-president. Hon. Jno. Jay Knox succeeded Mr. Coe as chairman of the executive council.

THE CONVENTION OF 1887.

This convention was held at Pittsburg, October 12 and 13. "State Taxation of National Banks" was the subject of an elaborate paper by C. P. Williams, of Albany, N. Y. Hon. Henry M. Knox, Public Examiner of Minnesota, read a paper the "Office of Public Examiner." A resolution was adopted requesting Mr. Knox to prepare an act providing for State examinations, to be submitted to the Legislatures of the various States. The published Proceedings for this year contain an interesting obituary sketch of Alexander Mitchell, a distinguished American banker and a former president of the association. Wm. B. Greene succeeded Dr. Marsland as secretary.

THE CONVENTION OF 1888.

Met at Cincinnati, October 3 and 4. The membership at this time was 1713. Considerable attention was devoted to proposals to amend the constitution in regard to the selection of the nominating committee. Charles Parsons was elected president, and Morton McMichael vice-president.

THE CONVENTION OF 1889.

This convention met at Kansas City, Mo., September 25, and was one of the most notable meetings held up to that time. The silver question was prominently discussed. It is cur-

ious at this time to read the following sentence from the address of a well-known New York banker (not Mr. St. John): "I believe that an initiatory step on our part (the United States) is all that is necessary to re-establish the bimetallic standard throughout the world." A notable address was made by Wm. P. St. John on "The United States Legal-Tender Note and Silver." Amendments to the constitution were adopted in regard to election and nomination of officers. "A National Clearing-House" and many other important topics were discussed. The president and vice-president were re-elected.

THE CONVENTION OF 1890.

Met at Saratoga Springs, September 3, 4 and 5. Educational work, a national bankruptcy law and country collections were discussed. Morton McMichael was elected president and Richard M. Nelson first vice-president.

THE CONVENTION OF 1891.

Met at New Orleans, November 11 and 12. The report of the Committee on Finance and Schools of Political Economy was presented, and addresses were made by Messrs. Coe, St. John, Cornwell and others. John Jay Knox spoke on "A Permanent National Bank Circulation." Richard M. Nelson was elected president, Jno. Jay Knox first vice-president and Wm. H. Rhawn chairman of the executive council. The sum of $2,500 was appropriated for prosecuting bank criminals.

THE CONVENTION OF 1892.

Met at San Francisco, September 7 and 8; membership at this date, 1,985. A eulogy on the late Hon. Jno. Jay Knox was delivered by Mr. Pullen. Wm. H. Rhawn was elected president, M. M. White first vice-president, and Morton McMichael, Jr., chairman of the executive council.

THE CONVENTION OF 1893.

This year's meeting took place at Chicago, October 18 and 19, having been postponed from September 6 and 7 on account of the financial crisis of that year. The membership was 1,672 at the close of August, 1893. "An Elastic Currency," by Horace White, and "The American Bankers' Association: Its Origin, Its Work and its Prospects," by Prof. Sidney Sherwood, were among the notable addresses. The repeal of the Sherman silver purchase law was demanded. M. M. White was elected president, Jno. J. P. Odell first vice-president, and E. H. Pullen chairman of the executive council. On January 18, 1893, Henry W. Ford succeeded W. B. Greene as secretary.

THE CONVENTION OF 1894.

Met at Baltimore, October 10 and 11, and adopted the "Baltimore Plan" for amending the National Bank Act. This plan proposed to substitute the general assets of the bank as security for circulating notes, in place of United States bonds. John J. P. Odell was elected president, Douglas H. Thomas first vice-president.

THE CONVENTION OF 1895.

Met at Atlanta, Ga., October 15, 16 and 17. An amendment to the constitution was adopted providing for the representation of State Bankers' Associations in the conventions, one delegate being allowed for each fifty members. The annual dues were also increased, and the constitution was amended in regard to representation of State associations in the council and the nomination of members of the council. "A Plan for Currency Reform" was presented by Bradford Rhodes, and an interesting address on "The Founding of the American Bankers' Association" was made by James T. Howenstein. E. H. Pullen was elected president, Robert J. Lowry first vice-president, Jos. C. Hendrix, chairman of the executive council, Wm. H. Porter treasurer and James R. Branch secretary.

THE CONVENTION OF 1896.

Met at St. Louis, September 22, 23 and 24. A trust company section was created at this convention. An increased activity was reported by the standing protective committee, and the net gain in membership over the preceding year was 485. Practical banking questions chiefly occupied the attention of this convention. Robert J. Lowry was elected president, Jos. C. Hendrix first vice-president, and Alvah Trowbridge chairman of the executive council.

THE CONVENTION OF 1897.

Met at Detroit, August 17, 18 and 19. The constitution was amended in regard to the nomination and election of officers. The committee on uniform laws reported favorably a general Negotiable Instruments Law. Joseph C. Hendrix was elected president, George H. Russel first vice-president, and Walker Hill treasurer.

THE CONVENTION OF 1898.

Met at Denver, Colo., August 23, 24 and 25. Reports from various States were made, and the social features were especially noteworthy. George H. Russel, was elected president, Walker Hill first vice-president, and George M. Reynolds treasurer.

THE CONVENTION OF 1899.

Met at Cleveland, Ohio, September 5, 6 and 7. This was the twenty-fifth annual convention, and in his report the secretary gave a concise review of the progress of the association from its organization. The paid membership

and the annual dues for the years named have been as follows:

	Paid membership.	Annual dues.
1880	1,325	$10,597
1885	1,395	10,940
1890	1,828	14,490
1895	1,711	14,145
1899	3,915	53,240

Interesting reports were made by the committees on credits, education, fidelity insurance, etc. Walker Hill was elected president, Alvah Trowbridge first vice-president, and Myron T. Herrick chairman of the executive council.

THE CONVENTION OF 1900.

This year's convention will be held at Richmond, Va., October 2, 3 and 4.

PORTRAITS AND SKETCHES OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Walker Hill, President of the American Exchange Bank, St. Louis, Mo., was born at Richmond, Va., May 27, 1855. He comes of English and Huguenot stock. His great grandfather was Col. Humphrey Hill, of London, who came to this country in 1723,

WALKER HILL,
President.

settling in King and Queen county, Va. His ancestors were all identified with educational interests. Mr. Hill was educated at a private school at Richmond. In July, 1871, he took the position of collector for the Planters' National Bank of that city. One year afterward he was appointed assistant teller, which position he occupied one year, when he became teller of the bank. In this post he served eight years. In 1881 he was offered the position of Cashier in the City Bank of Richmond, which he accepted. He remained with the City Bank until 1887, when (having married in 1885 Miss Lockwood, daughter of the late Richard J. Lockwood, St. Louis) the directors of the bank of which he is now President offered him the Cashiership.

In 1888, the time of his association with the bank, its capital was $200,000, its surplus about $70,000, and its deposits about $200,000. It was soon perceived it would be expedient to increase the capital to $500,000, which was done. To-day it has $500,000 capital, $421,000 surplus, and undivided profits and over $4,000,000 deposits. This growth has been conducted on conservative lines and under the shrewd guidance of Mr. Hill, who became its President in 1894. The bank is to-day one of the strongest and one of the most progressive institutions in the country.

At Atlanta Mr. Hill was elected a member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association for three years. At the Detroit convention he was elected treasurer, at the Denver convention first vice-President, and at the Cleveland convention president.

Mr. Hill is active in semi-public affairs in St. Louis, and is treasurer of the following societies and associations: The Business Men's League, the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, the Humane Society of Missouri, the Diocese of Missouri in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and chairman of the finance committee of the St. Louis Y. M. C. A. He is also chairman of the banking and currency committee of the National Board of Trade of the United States.

Mr. Trowbridge is a native of New York State, having been born in Putnam county about sixty-two years ago. In 1853 he entered a country bank as clerk, and in 1868 came to New York city. He was for several years paying teller of the National Bank of North America, of which he became Cashier in 1883, and was elected Vice-President on June 30, 1897, holding that office until recently, when he resigned to become President of the North American Trust Company —an institution with $3,000,000 capital and surplus. It will be seen from this that his banking connections have been of the highest sort, and he has also been an active and efficient worker in the executive council, of which he became a member in 1896, and was soon after elected chairman, continuing to serve in that capacity until the Cleveland

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE,
First Vice-President.

convention, when he was made first vice-president.

Mr. Reynolds was formerly a member of the executive council. He is a native of Iowa, and has been engaged in banking since 1879, principally in Iowa, having been for some time Cashier of the Des Moines National Bank, one among the most progressive banks of the State. His qualifications attracted attention elsewhere, and a year or so ago he was called to Chicago to become Cashier of the Continental National Bank. He is a thoroughly experienced banker and has been

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS,
Treasurer.

an active worker in behalf of the American Bankers' Association. His acquaintance among western bankers is extensive.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

Col. Herrick was born in Huntington, Lorain county, Ohio, October 9, 1854, and was

MYRON T. HERRICK,
Chairman Executive Council.

educated in the public schools there and at Oberlin and Delaware, receiving the degree of A.M. from the Ohio Weslyan University. In 1878 he was admitted to the bar, and continued in the practice of law until 1886, when he organized the Euclid Avenue National Bank, serving as a director and member of the finance committee. In September, 1886, he accepted the position of Secretary and Treasurer of the Society for Savings, and since 1894 has been President. He was made a colonel on Gov. McKinley's staff in 1891, was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888 and 1896 and a presidential elector in 1892. Col. Herrick is connected with many other important banking and financial enterprises of large importance. The Society for Savings, organized in 1849, is one of the most successful Savings banks in the United States, having deposits of almost $35,000,000. One person out of every seven of the population of Cleveland is a depositor.

Colonel Robert J. Lowry, of Atlanta, was born in Greenville, East Tennessee, March 4, 1840. He attended school up to his fourteenth year, when he became a clerk in one

of his father's country stores. At the age of sixteen he was the buyer for all of the stores owned by his father, having evidenced marked business ability, and acquired an accurate knowledge of credits, and familiarity with all descriptions of goods. Having saved something from his small salary, he went to Atlanta in 1861, and embarked in the banking and commission business, the foundation of the present Lowry National Bank. After the Civil War in 1865 he was joined by his father, W. M. Lowry, in the banking business under the firm name of W. M. and R. J. Lowry. After his father's death in 1887 the Lowry Banking Company was organized under a State charter with Col. R. J. Lowry as President. The business was continued under

ROBERT J. LOWRY,
Member Executive Council.

its State charter until May 1, 1900, when a National charter was procured, and the Lowry National Bank was organized, Col. Lowry being its President. This institution does a large and prosperous business, is a designated United States depository, and enjoys the distinction of being the oldest banking institution in Atlanta.

In 1867 Col. Lowry was President of the Volunteer Hook and Ladder Company, holding that post until 1874. Meanwhile he had faithfully served his city in the municipal council, one of the achievements of his term being the city's admirable school system. In 1881, when chairman of the city finance committee, he succeeded in issuing bonds at a lower rate of interest than any previous issue. Large public improvements were undertaken during this time, bringing Atlanta into line with all first-class modern cities. In 1882 Col. Lowry and others organized the Atlanta Home Insurance Company, one of the strongest associations of this character in the country, and of which he is President. He was for several years President of the Chamber of Commerce, is one of the trustees of the Grady Hospital, and is one of the principal owners of the Atlanta Railway and Power Company. By appointment of the United States court he was commissioner for the sale of the Marietta and North Georgia Railroad, and Receiver for the Savannah and Western Railroad. He is one of the trustees of the New York Life Insurance Company, and also a director in the Mercantile Trust and Deposit Company, of Baltimore. In 1896, at the St. Louis convention, he was elected President of the American Bankers' Association, an honor which he greatly appreciated, and which he richly deserved.

Col. Lowry was Captain for a number of years of the "Governor's Guards," one of the prominent military organizations of the State. He is now on the staff of the present Governor, Hon. A. D. Candler, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

Col. Lowry is a man of warm instincts. He takes a great deal of interest in social matters, which afford him relaxation from his responsible duties at the bank. He has frequently been importuned to stand for Congress and other political offices, but beyond membership in the city council he has had no political aspirations.

Major John P. Branch, President of the Merchants' National Bank, Richmond, a

JOHN P. BRANCH,
Member Executive Council.

member of the banking firm of Thomas Branch & Co., and a director in other finan-

cial institutions, was born at Petersburg, Va., in 1830. He went into business there at an early age with his father, the late Thomas Branch, who established the banking house over sixty years ago. Together they organized the Merchants' National Bank, at Richmond, in 1870, Thomas Branch being its first President. When he retired from business he was succeeded by the subject of this sketch. The bank is a large and successful institution, having $200,000 capital and $385,000 surplus and profits. It is a depository for the United States, the State of Virginia, the city of Richmond and for a large number of other banks.

As Vice-President of the Fourth National Bank, of New York, former President of the New York State Bankers' Association, and the National Association of Credit Men, Mr. Cannon is well known in banking and com-

JAMES G. CANNON,
Member Executive Council.

mercial circles. He has made an especial study of credits and has published and read many valuable papers on this subject. His suggestions for conducting the credit department of a bank and on other practical subjects have taken high rank in banking literature.

Mr. Cannon was born at Delhi, N. Y., July 26, 1858. After completing his education he entered the Fifth Avenue Bank, New York city, as a messenger in 1876. He became Assistant Cashier in 1881, and in 1885 was elected Cashier and also a director. Without his solicitation or knowledge he was elected Vice-President of the Fourth National Bank in 1890. Mr. Cannon is still a director of the Fifth Avenue Bank, the National Shoe and Leather Bank, a trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and connected with other business and benevolent organizations.

This is a portrait of J. B. Finley, a member of the executive council of the association. He organized the People's Bank, of

J. B. FINLEY,
Member Executive Council.

Monongahela City, Pa., in 1870, and has managed it since that time, serving first as Cashier and afterwards as President. In 1895 Mr. Finley was elected President of the Fifth National Bank, of Pittsburg, and is still President of both banks.

Mr. Sands was formerly a vice-president of the association and President of the West Virginia Bankers' Association. He is Cashier of the First National Bank, of Fairmont, West Va., which has $100,000 capital and $95,000 undivided profits. Mr. Sands was born in Anne Arundel county, Md., and was educated at St. John's College, Annapolis. After being in the mercantile business at Baltimore he moved to West Virginia and entered the Fairmont Bank as teller. He was elected Cashier in 1862, and has held that office since, the bank being converted into the First National Bank in 1865.

During all the financial vicissitudes which this country has experienced in the last half-century, the institutions with which Mr. Sands has been connected have successfully pursued an even tenor of business. His influence and judgment have not been confined to the affairs of the bank. He has been connected with the Normal School for many years, President of the Monongah Coal and

Coke Co., treasurer of the Monongabela River Railroad Co., director of the West Fairmont Coal and Coke Co., also director in the Buffalo and New England Coal Companies, President of the First National Bank of Mannington, W. Va., and director in the Traders' National Bank, Clarksburg, W. Va. He has three sons in the banking business, whom he has raised in his bank—Lawrence

JOSEPH E. SANDS,
Member Executive Council.

E. Sands, Cashier of the National Exchange Bank of Wheeling; C. Sprigg Sands, Cashier of the Traders' National Bank, Clarksburg, W. Va., and O. J. Sands, President of the American National Bank, Richmond, Va. He helped to organize the West Virginia Bankers' Association, was president thereof in 1898 and is now a member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association and has been quite an active member almost from organization.

In addition to Mr. Sands' other enterprises, he owns a farm and carries on quite a large dairy business.

James C. Hunter first saw the light of day on March 5, 1862, in the quaint little Minnesota town of Elysian. His parents are of that sturdy Scotch type which has given to this and other countries so many exceptionally able financiers. In 1875, at the early age of 13, he entered the American Exchange Bank, of Duluth, as junior clerk, and ever since that time he has been with that institution, working his way up gradually to the position of Cashier, which he has ably filled since January, 1838. During Mr. Hunter's connection with the American Exchange Bank, he has seen its capital increase from $25,000 to $500,000, with a proportionate increase in the general business of the bank, which is now the second largest State bank in Minnesota, its deposits at this date being four millions with loans of three millions.

JAMES C. HUNTER,
Member Executive Council.

Mr. Hunter's standing as a banker in Minnesota has recently been publicly and worthily acknowledged by his being unanimously elected to the presidency of the Minnesota Bankers' Association at its last annual convention held this summer in Winona, Minn. Mr. Hunter's reputation as a banker is not confined to his own city and State, but he is widely known throughout the West.

Homer W. McCoy was born near Ironton, Ohio, in 1859. After leaving the public schools he pursued an extensive course of study in the Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio, and subsequently in Philadelphia, Pa. His early business training was in a wholesale drug business at Peoria, Illinois, and the experience gained in the credit department in that line has been of great value to him since in the profession of banking. In 1886 he established a private bank at Cuba, Illinois; in 1891 he was chosen Cashier of the Bank of Commerce at Peoria, Illinois, and soon after disposed of his private banking interests. In 1897 the Bank of Commerce was consolidated with the Merchants' National Bank, and Mr. McCoy was elected a director and one of the Vice-Presidents of the new institution, which position he retained until 1899 when he was tendered the management of the Commercial National Bank of Peoria with the office of Cashier and a member of the board of directors; under

HOMER W. MCCOY,
Member Executive Council.

his management of less than one year the business of the bank has been doubled and the Commercial National Bank is to-day one of the leading banking institutions of Peoria. Mr. McCoy has always been prominent in bankers' association matters; he is a member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association and is serving his second term as a member of the council of the Bankers' Association of Illinois. He is one of the best-known country bankers in the West.

FRANK G. BIGELOW,
Member Executive Council.

Though the BANKERS' MAGAZINE is not able to present an extended biography of Mr. Bigelow, here are some facts that speak pretty well for him. The First National Bank, of Milwaukee, of which he is President, has $1,000,000 capital, $300,000 surplus, $358,000 undivided profits, and deposits exceeding $14,000,000. Mr. Bigelow was born in 1847 at Hartford, N. Y., and went to Milwaukee in 1864 and entered the above bank. He has served the Wisconsin Bankers' Association recently as its president.

G. W. Garrels was born in Germany in 1842. After graduating from college in Hildesheim

G. W. GARRELS,
Member Executive Council.

he spent nine years with mercantile houses in Germany, Holland and Belgium and went to St. Louis in 1866, where after filling a clerkship for one year at the Fourth National Bank he became connected with the Franklin Bank, which was organized in 1867 with a paid-up capital of $60,000, as general bookkeeper. In 1868 he was elected Cashier, a position which he still holds. The Franklin Bank has out of its own earnings increased its capital and surplus to $750,000 and paid its stockholders cash dividends of upward of half a million dollars. Its total resources now exceed $4,200,000.

Samuel R. Shumaker, member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association, is Cashier of the First National Bank, of Huntingdon, Pa., the thirty-first bank chartered under the National banking system, and for thirty-seven years one of the leading banks in central Pennsylvania. Its capital is $100,000, surplus $65,000 and depos-

its $500,000. Mr. Shumaker is also President of the Windber National Bank, organized in January, 1900, at Windber, Pa., a mining

SAMUEL R. SHUMAKER,
Member Executive Council.

town in Somerset county, with a daily output of 400 cars of coal. In 1897 he was treasurer of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, and in 1900 its president.

Breckinridge Jones is the First Vice-President and Counsel of the Mississippi Valley

BRECKINRIDGE JONES,
Member Executive Council.

Trust Company, of St. Louis, and has been an officer of that institution since its incorporation in 1890. The company has a capital of $3,000,000, a surplus of $3,500,000, and undivided profits of $324,000, with deposits of about $12,000,000, making it, in its own resources, the strongest trust company west of the Atlantic Coast States. Mr. Jones was the organizer of the Trust Company Section of the American Bankers' Association, and is serving in the executive council as a special representative of the trust companies, members of the association.

Joseph Gill Brown, President of the Citizens' National Bank, of Raleigh, N. C., was born at Raleigh, November 5, 1854. His parents, Henry J. and Lydia Lane Brown, were of the highest character and exemplary

JOSEPH G. BROWN,
Member Executive Council.

piety, and instilled in the mind of their son principles of integrity and industry, which have ever characterized him. His education was obtained in the schools of his native city and county, and at Trinity College, an institution of high standing. His rank there was very high. He is a member of the Methodist church, and in its councils he stands as one of its leading laymen, having been recently chosen by the bishops of his church as delegate to the Ecumenical Conference in London, September, 1901. He has long been recognized as a leader in the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in his State, and he is one of their most graceful and fluent speakers. He has also served for a number of years as treasurer of the city of Raleigh. In 1875 Mr. Brown entered the Citizens' National Bank, of Raleigh, as runner. He so commended himself to its officers and directors by his diligence that he was gradually ad-

vanced from one position to another, until November 4, 1894, the day he became forty years old, he was made President. The business of the bank is constantly growing under his management, and it is recognized as one of the best banks of the State. Its capital stock is $100,000, and its surplus $50,000. Its deposits have for some time ranged from a half to three-quarters of a million dollars.

Mr. Brown has a wife and four children living. He is of fine physique, and his health is excellent. In manner he is cordial and attractive. It is hoped that his bank, his State, his church and the American Bankers' Association may long have the benefit of his services.

Mr. Rhodes is the Editor of the BANKERS' MAGAZINE, President of the First National Bank of Mamaroneck, and also of the Union

BRADFORD RHODES,
Member Executive Council.

Savings Bank of Westchester County, both banks being located at Mamaroneck, N. Y. He was born in Beaver county, Pa., in 1849. After being educated at Beaver Academy he became principal of Darlington Academy, and in 1872 came to New York and engaged in newspaper work. Soon after he embarked in the publishing business on his own account, established RHODES' JOURNAL OF BANKING in 1877, and in 1895 he purchased the BANKERS' MAGAZINE and consolidated the two publications. He was a member of the Assembly of the New York Legislature for three consecutive terms, 1888, 1889 and 1890, and as a member of the committee on banking was influential in securing important amendments to the banking laws of the State. In 1892 Mr. Rhodes received the Republican nomination for Congress from the Sixteenth New York District by unanimous vote of the convention, but declined on account of increasing business. He was twice chosen chairman of his group of the New York State Bankers' Association and is now serving his second term as a member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association. His membership in social organizations includes the Union League Club, Larchmont Yacht Club, Republican Club, Apawamis Gold Club, Long Beach Fishing Club and the Transportation Club. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

The First National Bank, of Mamaroneck, of which Mr. Rhodes is President, was organized by converting the Mamaroneck Bank, a State institution, into a National bank. From its incorporation on September 14, 1891, with $35,000 capital, the Mamaroneck Bank prospered until it had $35,000 surplus and a considerable sum in its undivided profits account. Before entering the National system the paid-up capital was increased to $50,000 and the surplus to $50,000; at that time the bank had in addition about $8,000 undivided profits. Dividends of two per cent. quarterly are paid to the stockholders. On June 8 a certificate of incorporation was issued by the Comptroller of the Currency to the First National Bank of Mamaroneck, the charter number being 5411.

George F. Orde entered the Northern Trust Company Bank, of Chicago, in 1895 and

GEO. F. ORDE,
Member Executive Council.

became its Cashier. Nine years previous to that he was with the American Exchange National Bank, holding the position of As-

sistant Cashier. Mr. Orde first attended a meeting of the American Bankers' Association at Baltimore, in 1894, and has attended every convention since that date. He has found that the meetings of the association afford a great deal of pleasure and has always taken a keen interest in the proceedings.

The Northern Trust Company Bank was organised in 1889. It has a capital of $1,000,000, surplus fund, $500,000, undivided profits, $600,000 and deposits $18,500,000. The officers of the bank are as follows: Byron L. Smith, President; F. L. Hankey, Vice-President; George F. Orde, Cashier; Thomas C. King, Assistant Cashier; Arthur Heurtley, Secretary; H. O. Edmunds, Assistant Secretary. The bank has only forty stockholders.

One of the active and effective workers in the council is Caldwell Hardy, Cashier of the

CALDWELL HARDY,
Member Executive Council.

Norfolk, Va., National Bank. He was born in Camden county, N. C., in 1852; removed with his parents to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1859, and was educated at the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn. Before he was eighteen he entered a broker's office in Wall street, and later removed to Norfolk, Va., with whose interests his family had been identified for many years. On August 1, 1885, when the Norfolk National Bank was organized he became its Cashier, and has held the position ever since. His banking experience, however, dates farther back than that. The bank has been most prudently managed and has accumulated a large surplus, a fine line of deposits, and has been profitable to its shareholders. Mr. Hardy is also Cashier of the Norfolk Bank for Savings and Trusts.

Gen. Whiting was born and reared at Hampton, Va.; his ancestors held prominent positions in the War of Independence and the War of 1812. He was educated at the Hampton Military Academy and the University of Virginia, and was appointed a first lieutenant in the Alabama battalion of regulars before Fort Sumter was fired on—afterwards

JULIAN WYTHE WHITING,
Member Executive Council.

became captain of artillery and opened the fight on Farragut's fleet as it entered Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864. After the war he went into the cotton business, and when the People's Bank, of Mobile, got into trouble in January, 1884, he took the Presidency. Its business was then at a low ebb, and the stock was hardly worth twenty-five cents on the dollar. In five years the deficit was made up from earnings, and then the bank began paying eight per cent. dividends, then ten per cent., and for four or five years past has paid twelve per cent. The quotation for the stock is now 325 bid. The bank has a net surplus and profits at this time of $315,000, and a line of deposits of about $1,500,000.

Mr. Ingwersen was born in Clinton county, Iowa, October 31, 1864, and was educated with a view of practicing law, graduating from the law department of the University of Michigan with the class of 1887. Shortly after graduating he located in Sioux City, Iowa, where he practiced his profession until the winter of 1890, when he went to Carroll, Iowa, and assisted in organizing the Citizens' State Bank, of which he became Cashier. In addition to performing his duties as Cashier of the bank he practiced law and served one term as county attorney of Carroll county, Ia.

In the fall of 1892 the bank was sold to the First National Bank of the same place, and in the spring of 1893, when the People's Trust and Savings Bank, of Clinton, Iowa, was organized, Mr. Ingwersen was offered the position of Assistant Cashier, the Cashiership remaining vacant. He held this position until 1894, when he was elected Cashier.

J. H. INGWERSEN,

Member Executive Council.

The bank does a large business, having $300,000 capital, $108,000 surplus and profits, and deposits amounting to $3,276,263.

STUART G. NELSON,

Member Executive Council.

Mr. Nelson has always been in the banking business, and was Cashier of the Seaboard Bank, of New York, when it opened its doors for business as a State bank in January, 1893, it becoming afterward, in 1885, a National bank. Mr. Nelson has served in various capacities in the clearing-house association, having been its secretary for two years, and being now chairman of the committee on admissions; also is director and trustee in several of the other large financial institutions in the city. The bank has been unusually prosperous and enjoys the reputation of being one of the most successfully managed banks in the city, and its business is growing steadily; both in its line of city deposits and of interior bank deposits it is very well known throughout the entire country, having correspondents in almost every State in the Union. Its deposits now amount to about $16,000,000; it has a capital of $500,000 and surplus and earned undivided profits of $750,000. Its directors are among the most influential men of the city, and take an active interest in the management of the bank.

Mr. Nelson is now Vice-President of the Seaboard National Bank.

Daniel Annan, Cashier of the Second National Bank, of Cumberland, Md., is a descendant of old colonial families and is a na-

DANIEL ANNAN,

Member Executive Council.

tive of the city in which he pursues his business career. His early education was obtained at the old Allegany County Academy.

which institution he left to accept a position with the Second National Bank at the time of its organization. Mr. Annan showed great aptitude for banking and was duly elected Cashier of the bank. In this position he has justly earned a reputation for being a far-seeing and careful business man and a shrewd financier. It is largely owing to his ability that the Second National now holds the proud position of number one on the "Roll of Honor" of the National banks of Maryland. Mr. Annan has always taken a deep interest in the affairs of the American Bankers' Association, and has been a most zealous worker for its success. He has been vice-president of the association for Maryland, and is now a member of the executive council. Mr. Annan is one of Cumberland's leading citizens and is one of the foremost in aiding works undertaken for public improvement. The esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens is attested by the many positions of trust and honor which he has held.

H. L. Burrage, member of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association, is the Vice-President of the Eliot National Bank, of Boston, Mass.

H. L. BURRAGE,
Member Executive Council.

Mr. Burrage entered the Third National Bank, of Boston, in 1889, when seventeen years of age, and was connected with that institution in various positions from messenger to Cashier, which latter position he held for about five years, until elected Vice-President of the Eliot.

The Eliot National Bank has a capital of $1,000,000 with surplus and undivided profits of over $700,000. Deposits at the present time are over $10,000,000, having increased in the past three years from about $2,000,000.

Mr. Stevens is a native of the Green Mountain State, having been born at St. Johnsbury, Vt., in 1861. His early days were passed on a farm in that rugged State. At the age of nineteen he entered the First National

T. E. STEVENS,
Member Executive Council.

Bank, of St. Johnsbury, where he served a clerkship of over three years; believing that superior advantages existed in the then rapidly growing West, he left the East and settled in Omaha, accepting a position as teller in the Omaha National Bank, and later entered the Commercial National Bank of that city as paying teller. At the age of twenty-six he organized the Blair (Neb.) State Bank, and was elected its Cashier, which position he now holds. This bank has been highly successful from the start, and it is recognized as one of Nebraska's strong financial institutions. Eastern people who have placed their investments through Mr. Stevens have never had occasion to regret their action, not having suffered the loss of a loan or the foreclosure of a mortgage. He is recognized as a business man of high ability, and is pre-eminently endowed by nature with those qualifications that make a successful banker. He was elected to the executive council last year at Cleveland.

Charles Tipton Lindsey, was born in South Bend, Indiana, November 3, 1850, and began his business career in 1868 as messenger for the First National Bank, of which his father was then Cashier, the intervening years being largely spent in securing a good business

education. When the South Bend National Bank was organized, in 1870, he became one of its official force, but in 1878 resigned to engage in other business. When the Citizens' National Bank was organized in South Bend, in 1892, Mr. Lindsey was a leading spirit in its organization, becoming a director at the outset, and in 1895 was called to its cashiership. Since becoming Cashier of that bank, he first assisted in establishing the Indiana Bankers' Association, in 1897, being elected a vice-president at the outset, and in 1898 being chosen President. Advancing methods demanding something more than a National bank's charter made permissible, he interested capital and organized, in 1900, the Citizens' Loan, Trust and Savings Company, and

CHARLES T. LINDSEY,
Member Executive Council.

was chosen President. Mr. Lindsey, in the meantime, had secured to the Citizens' National Bank the privilege of being United States depositary, this bank being alone in Northwestern Indiana in being so recognized by the national Government. Believing in co-operation, he secured for the Citizens' National Bank and the Citizens' Loan, Trust and Savings Company, a membership in both the Indiana Bankers' Association and the American Bankers' Association. As a member of the latter association, Mr. Lindsey was honored at the Cleveland meeting in 1899 by being chosen a member of the executive council for a term of years.

ROBERT MCCURDY,
Member Executive Council.

Mr. McCurdy is President of the First National Bank, of Youngstown, Ohio. The bank was organized June 2, 1863, and was original bank No. 3 in the National banking system.

Its original capital was $144,000, which has been increased from time to time by cash and from profits, until the capital is now $500,000 and surplus and undivided profits are over $300,000.

The bank has never passed a semi-annual dividend, and has never paid a dividend of less than four per cent. and in addition all taxes. The bank succeeded to the business of the Mahoning County Bank, a State bank organized in 1850, and has mainly the same stockholders. The first President was Dr. Henry Manning, who resigned on account of the infirmities of age in 1866, and was succeeded by Wm. S. Parmelee, who retired in 1877, on account of his removal to Cleveland to live, and Robert McCurdy, who had been Cashier for about twelve years, was elected President, and has since held the office. In its life the bank has had three Presidents and four Cashiers. The present Cashier is Myron E. Dennison, who was appointed in 1896. At the time of his promotion he had been paying teller for twelve years. This bank and its predecessor have been doing business over fifty years, and there has never been a defalcation in either bank.

Mr. Powers was born in Hancock county, Ky., October 17, 1844. He was elected Vice-President of the Planters' Bank of Kentucky in 1879. The Planters' Bank was converted

J. D. POWERS,
Member Executive Council.

into the First National Bank November 1, 1881, and in 1885 Mr. Powers was elected President of the First National Bank, and has

since that time continued as President. The capital stock of the bank is $137,900. The bank owns $430,000 Government bonds, carried at par, having charged off all premium on bonds. The surplus and undivided profits, with fund for taxes, amount to $21,467.82. Dividends paid since organization, November 1, 1881, $280,631. Mr. Powers was President of the Kentucky Bankers' Association from 1897 to 1898. He is a member of the executive council of the Kentucky Bankers' Association, and a member executive council American Bankers' Association. He is a director in the Hancock Deposit Bank, Hawesville, Ky., and president of the Las Vegas Water Company, director in the Louisville Henderson and St. Louis Railway, and president of the Owensboro Transfer and Contract Company, and is also connected with various other industrial and financial associations.

Mr. Hannan was born in Rochester, N. Y., March 19, 1856. He removed to Dowagiac, Mich., at the age of two years. At the age

CHARLES R. HANNAN,
Member Executive Council.

of eight he was thrown on his own resources owing to a disastrous fire which wiped out his father's property. By his own industry in peddling apples and peaches, and then popcorn—in fact doing anything and everything by which he could turn an honest dollar, he was able to clothe himself and obtain an education. After finishing the schools in his native town he took a business course at New Haven, Conn., and then spent two years in school at Oberlin, Ohio.

In April, 1877, with the money he had saved up and with what he could borrow, he entered the banking business at Quincy, Mich., under the firm name of Lee & Hannan. Six months later he bought the interest of Mr. Lee and continued the business as sole owner, under the style of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank. In 1881 he organized the First National Bank, of Quincy, taking the position of Cashier. In 1883 he caught the "western fever" and sold out his interests at Quincy, going to Columbia, Dakota, where he opened the Farmers and Merchants' Bank, which he afterward sold and went to Council Bluffs, Iowa, to accept the position of Cashier of the Citizens' State Bank, control of which had been secured by the President and himself. The Citizens' State Bank was a success from the time he went with it.

In 1898 he secured the entire capital stock of the First National Bank, of Council Bluffs, one of the oldest institutions in Western Iowa, Charter No. 1,479, and consolidated the two banks, which are now doing business under the charter of the First National Bank, in which he now owns the controlling interest. At the time he purchased the bank its deposits were but $200,000, and those of the Citizens' State Bank, $1,100,000. They are now over $2,500,000. The success of the bank is credited entirely to Mr. Hannan.

Mr. Hannan has been interested in a number of banks, but at present is connected with but five, being President of the German-American Bank, of Minden, Iowa, Vice-President and Cashier of the First National Bank, of Council Bluffs, director in the State Savings Bank, of Council Bluffs, and a stockholder in two others.

He is, and has been, connected with many of the public improvements and enterprises in Council Bluffs. Was Receiver of the Lake Manawa Railway Company; secured a charter for an electric line, and, together with his associates, built a line from Lake Manawa to Council Bluffs, thence to Omaha, Nebraska.

He has always taken an active part in the work of the State bankers' association, having presided at the meeting of the first State association ever organized in the United States, which was at Aberdeen, Territory of Dakota, in 1883. He has been President of the Iowa State Bankers' Association, and always a worker for it. He is a Republican in politics.

P. W. HUNTINGTON,
Member Executive Council.

Ohio is represented in the executive council by P. W. Huntington, who was President of the Hayden National Bank, at Columbus, prior to its consolidation with the Clinton National under the title of the Hayden-Clinton National Bank, and also President of the consolidated bank until a short time ago

He is the head of the old-established banking firm of P. W. Huntington & Co., having $100,-000 capital and $34,000 surplus.

J. C. MITCHELL,

Member Executive Council.

A portrait of Mr. Mitchell was not received in time for presentation in this number, much to the MAGAZINE's regret. Mr. Mitchell is Cashier of the Denver National Bank, Denver, Colo., of which Joseph A. Thatcher, vice-president of the association for Colorado, is President. This is a distinction for one bank to be thus honored; but the Denver National is a big bank, having $500,000 capital, about $200,000 surplus and profits and over $6,000,000 deposits.

A. G. CAMPBELL,

Member Executive Council.

One of the effective workers in the executive council is A. G. Campbell, President of the First Natchez Bank, Natchez, Miss. Mr. Campbell is energetic in promoting the interests of the association, and is a man whose suggestions have weight. The First Natchez Bank is an exceptionally strong country bank, having $100,000 capital, $50,000 surplus and $25,000 undivided profits. Its patronage is extensive and of a kind that is most desirable, while the management, as evidenced by the figures given and by other equally convincing facts, is of the very best.

A. P. WOOLDRIDGE,

Member Executive Council.

Texas is represented in the executive council by A. P. Wooldridge, President of the City National Bank, of Austin, an institution having $150,000 capital. Mr. Wooldridge is an active and interested worker at the conventions of the association. He was elected a member of the executive council for the full term of three years at the convention held at Denver in 1898.

MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

(*Members ex-officio.*)

WALKER HILL, President American Exchange Bank, St. Louis, Mo.
ALVAH TROWBRIDGE, President Ninth National Bank, New York city.

(*Members for one year.*)

ROBERT J. LOWRY, President Lowry National Bank, Atlanta, Ga.
JAMES G. CANNON, Vice-President Fourth National Bank, New York.
P. W. HUNTINGTON, P. W. Huntington & Co., bankers, Columbus, Ohio.
J. B. FINLEY, President People's Bank, Monongahela, Pa.
J. E. SANDS, Cashier First National Bank, Fairmont, W. Va.
*JOHN P. BRANCH, President Merchants' National Bank, Richmond, Va.
*F. G. BIGELOW, President First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.
*G. W. GARRELS, Cashier Franklin Bank, St. Louis, Mo.
*A. G. CAMPBELL, President First Natchez Bank, Natchez, Miss.
*J. C. HUNTER, Cashier American Exchange Bank, Duluth, Minn.

(*Members for two years.*)

BRECKINRIDGE JONES, 1st Vice-President Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.
J. C. MITCHELL, Cashier Denver National Bank, Denver, Colo.
J. G. BROWN, President Citizens' National Bank, Raleigh, N. C.
H. L. BURRAGE, Vice-President Eliot National Bank, Boston, Mass.
BRADFORD RHODES, President First National Bank, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
*CHARLES R. HANNAN, Vice-President and Cashier First National Bank, Council Bluffs, Ia.
*HOMER W. MCCOY, Cashier Commercial National Bank, Peoria, Ill.
*S. R. SHUMAKER, Cashier First National Bank, Huntingdon, Pa.
*R. MCCURDY, President First National Bank, Youngstown, Ohio.
*A. P. WOOLDRIDGE, President City National Bank, Austin, Tex.

(*Members for three years.*)

MYRON T. HERRICK, President Society for Savings, Cleveland, Ohio.
GEO. F. ORDE, Cashier Northern Trust Co., Chicago, Ill.
CALDWELL HARDY, President Norfolk National Bank, Norfolk, Va.
J. W. WHITING, President People's Bank, Mobile, Ala.
J. H. INGWERSEN, Cashier People's Trust and Savings Bank, Clinton, Iowa.
*S. G. NELSON, Vice-President Seaboard National Bank, New York.
*J. D. POWERS, President First National Bank, Owensboro, Ky.
*DANIEL ANNAN, Cashier Second National Bank, Cumberland, Md.
*T. E. STEVENS, Cashier Blair State Bank, Blair, Neb.
*C. T. LINDSEY, Cashier Citizens' National Bank, South Bend, Ind.

*Nominated by their respective State bankers' associations.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE COUNCIL.

New England States. (1.)

Massachusetts—H. L. Burrage.

Total membership of the association in the New England States, 339.

Eastern States. (7.)

New York—Alvah Trowbridge, James G. Cannon, Bradford Rhodes, Stuart G. Nelson.
Maryland—Daniel Annan.
Pennsylvania—J. B. Finley. S. R. Shumaker.

Total membership of the association in the Eastern States, 1125.

Southern States. (9.)

Virginia—John P. Branch, Caldwell Hardy.
West Virginia—J. E. Sands.
Georgia—Robert J. Lowry.
North Carolina—Joseph G. Brown.
Alabama—J. W. Whiting.
Mississippi—A. G. Campbell.
Texas—A. P. Wooldridge.
Kentucky—J. D. Powers.

Total membership of the association in the Southern States, 605.

Middle States. (13.)

Indiana—C. T. Lindsey.
Ohio—Myron T. Herrick, Robert McCurdy, P. W. Huntington.
Illinois—Homer W. McCoy, Geo. F. Orde.
Missouri—Walker Hill. G. W. Garrels, Breckinridge Jones.
Iowa—J. H. Ingwersen, Charles R. Hannan.
Minnesota—J. C. Hunter.
Wisconsin—F. G. Bigelow.

Total membership of the association in the Middle States, 1338.

Western States. (2.)

Nebraska—T. E. Stevens.
Colorado—J. C. Mitchell.

Total membership of the association in the Western States, 379.

Pacific States.

Total membership of the association in the Pacific States, 207.

☞ For table showing total membership of the association by States for the years 1898 and 1899, see page 441.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Edward Jefferies Buck was born at Port Gibson, Miss., September 3, 1865: attended the Chamberlain Hunt Academy, and after sev-

EDWARD J. BUCK,
Vice-President for Alabama.

eral years' employment with the Missouri Pacific Railway system graduated in the law class of 1889 in the University of Mississippi; was elected Cashier of the Manufacturers' National Bank, of Pittsburg, Kansas, in 1891. The only dividend paid by this institution was during his term as Cashier. He left Pittsburg and organized the Bank of Biloxi, Miss., which opened in the spring of 1893, making a dividend of seventeen per cent. the first year of its existence. This bank has the record of having made fifty per cent. last year, and will probably make 100 per cent. the present year. He afterwards organized the Bank of West Feliciana and the Bank of Clinton, both in Louisiana, and was actively connected with their management until 1899, when he went to Mobile, Ala., and organized the City National Bank, with a capital of $200,000, of which institution he is second Vice-President and Cashier. This bank has had a remarkable growth. Within six months after opening its doors the deposits were in the neighborhood of $400,000, and its net profits for the first six months were over four per cent. The bank has bought its own building and fitted it up handsomely and conveniently, and is one of the progressive and growing institutions of the State.

At the meeting of the American Bankers' Association at Cleveland, Mr. Buck was elected vice-president for Alabama.

M. B. Hazeltine, vice-president of the association for Arizona, which office he has held several years, is Cashier of the Bank of Arizona, of Prescott, Arizona, the oldest bank in the Territory.

Born in Southwestern Ohio, a farmer boy, educated in the Cincinnati public schools, he

went west in 1890 to take a position in the above-named bank, of which his brother, W. E. Hazeltine, was Cashier. Having filled all the subordinate positions, from messenger up, he was elected Assistant Cashier in 1894, and in 1896, his brother having resigned because of ill health, brought on by overwork and too close attention to business, M. B. Hazeltine was elected his successor.

He has had the pleasure of seeing the deposits more than double since he took charge, and to-day only one bank in the Territory can show a larger footing of assets. His

M. B. HAZELTINE,
Vice-President for Arizona.

bank enjoys an enviable position in the esteem of old-timers and new-comers alike, and is the local depository of some of the largest mining companies in the Territory.

The bank is now erecting, on one of the finest corners in its town, a granite and pressed-brick modern bank building, up to date in every particular, and hopes to be safely housed therein by the end of the year. The building will cost close to $50,000, and will be one of the finest bank buildings in the entire Southwest.

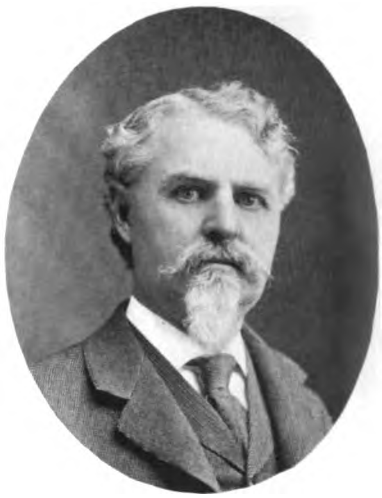
GEO. T. SPARKS,
Vice-President for Arkansas.

Mr. Sparks is President of the First National Bank, Fort Smith, Ark. It is a good, strong bank with $200,000 capital and $100,000 surplus. In this respect it is not exceptional, however, for the banks of Arkansas are as a rule noted for stability and good management, the business conditions generally being favorable to profitable yet conservative banking operations.

S. G. MURPHY,
Vice-President for California.

Mr. Murphy is absent on a trip to Europe at the present time, and the MAGAZINE is unable to present his portrait and biography. Mr. Murphy is President of the First National Bank, of San Francisco, which has $1,500,000 capital, $1,000,000 surplus, about $200,000 undivided profits and over $4,600,000 deposits.

Mr. Thatcher was born in Shelby county, Ky., in 1838, removing to Independence, Mo., in 1852. He was educated in the public schools, and graduated from Jones' Law College, St. Louis. In 1860, on the discovery of gold in Colorado, he went to that then Territory, engaging in mining and merchandising at Central City until 1863, when he took charge of the private bank of Warren Hussey & Co., and managed it until 1870, when in connection with Joseph Standley he purchased the bank and continued the business under the name of Thatcher & Standley until 1874, when he organized the First National Bank, of Central City, of which he was

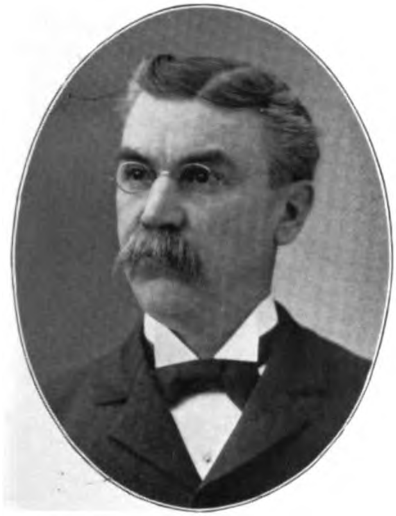


JOSEPH A. THATCHER,
Vice-President for Colorado.

President until 1883, when he moved to Denver and established the Denver National Bank, of which he has always been President. Mr. Thatcher has served the association as vice-president from his State formerly as well as at the present time.

The subject of this sketch was born in Watertown, Conn., September 27, 1846, and spent his earlier years on a farm. His education was obtained in the common schools, supplemented by a course at a business col-

lege. His first banking experience was at the age of twenty-three, when he was appointed Cashier of the branch of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, at Wilmington, N. C., which after two years was relinquished for reasons affecting his health. Since that time he has been engaged in similar business at Waterbury, Conn. In December, 1880, he assisted at the organization of the Manufacturers' National Bank, and was for seven years teller of that bank. In 1887 he organized the Fourth National Bank, and was ap-



B. G. BRYAN,

Vice-President for Connecticut.

pointed Cashier, and in 1899 he was elected President.

The bank has a capital of $100,000, surplus of $50,000 and other profits of about $6,000. It owns $100,000 of the new two per cent. Government bonds and $113,000 other bonds, which are worth a premium of at least $10,-000, but are all carried on the books at par. The bank has no furniture and fixture account, although a new banking room has recently been fitted up at an expense of several thousand dollars. Dividends of six per cent. have been regularly paid since July 1, 1889. These results have been obtained with a deposit line averaging less than $300,000.

BENJAMIN NIELDS,

Vice-President for Delaware.

Mr. Nields is President of the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Co., Wilmington, a successful institution having $500,000 paid-up capital, $100,000 surplus and $81,000 undivided profits, and over $1,600,000 deposits.

JAMES M. JOHNSTON,

Vice-President for the District of Columbia.

James M. Johnston, Second Vice-President of the Riggs National Bank, of Washington, D. C., was born at Washington, D. C., February 27, 1850; graduated at Princeton University 1870 and received degree of A.M. from Princeton in 1873; graduated at the Law School of Columbia University in 1872 and practiced law from that time until 1888. In the latter year he became a member of the firm of Riggs & Co., bankers, Washington, D. C. Since the conversion of that institution into a National bank, in July, 1896, Mr. Johnston has been Second Vice-President and director.

The firm of Corcoran & Riggs was established in 1845 and was dissolved by the retirement from business of W. W. Corcoran in 1854. George W. Riggs, the junior partner, then continued the business under the firm name of Riggs & Co. This firm continued in existence until July 1, 1896, on which date it was succeeded by the Riggs National Bank. C. C. Glover, President, and Mr. Thomas Hyde, Vice-President of the last-named institution, were for many years members of the firm of Riggs & Co. From 1845 to the present time the business has been conducted in the building constructed in 1827 for, and used by, the Bank of the United States during its existence.

JOHN T. DISMUKES,

Vice-President for Florida.

Mr. Dismukes is one of the prominent and successful bankers of the South. The First National Bank, of St. Augustine, of which he

is President, has $100,000 capital, $20,000 surplus and $13,000 undivided profits. Its management has been such as to make it yield a good profit to the shareholders while accumulating a satisfactory reserve fund.

John H. Reynolds was born August 16, 1846, at Benton, Tenn. He was educated at Cleveland, Tenn.; Mendham, N. J., and Emory and Henry College, in Virginia, and also received a commercial education at Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College in New York.

He was employed as a clerk in the Cleveland (Tenn.) National Bank (of which his father was President) in 1873, and was advanced to teller in the following year. Later on he was tendered the Cashiership of the Cleveland Exchange and Deposit Bank, which office he accepted and entered on his duties January 1, 1875.

JOHN H. REYNOLDS,

Vice-President for Georgia.

During the summer of 1877, he in company with B. I. Hughes, organized the First National Bank, of Rome, Ga., of which they were respectively President and Cashier. They opened for business September 11, 1877. They have been successful beyond their most sanguine expectations, and although twenty-three years have passed they are still filling the Presidency and Cashiership.

The First National Bank, of Rome, Ga., has a capital of $150,000 and a surplus of $150,000. It stands No. 248 of the 385 National banks in the United States that make up the "Roll of Honor."

H. WADSWORTH,

Vice-President for Idaho.

Mr. Wadsworth is President of the Boise City National Bank, of Boise. It is a strong and well-managed bank, with $100,000 capital, $20,000 surplus and $6,000 undivided profits. The other officers are: Cashier, Alfred Eoff; Assistant Cashier, Walter S. Bruce.

E. C. CURTIS,

Vice-President for Illinois.

The vice-president for Illinois is Ed. C. Curtis, Cashier of the Grant Park National Bank, located at Grant Park, in the northern part of the State. The bank has $50,000 capital.

Mr. Lacy is a native of Texas, and is twenty-nine years of age. He is Cashier of the City National Bank, Ardmore, I. T., and has been connected with the institution since its organization. It is a successful bank, having $50,000 capital and $25,000 surplus and profits.

DON LACY,

Vice-President for the Indian Territory.

Mordecai Carter was born near Plainfield, Indiana. His early life was spent on the farm. He acquired a good education at the public schools. Having a decided faculty for mechanical invention he obtained some patents which proved valuable; some years were spent travelling in the sale of his own and other manufactures, and a wide experience gained, which has been very valuable in his career as a banker. He spent some years

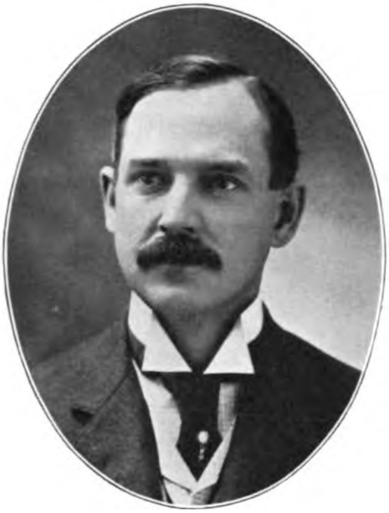
in the lumber and mercantile business, and afterward accepted a position in the First National Bank, of Danville, Ind. In 1895 he was elected director and Cashier, and three years later was elected President, which office he now fills. Under his progressive management the bank has enjoyed a wide degree of prosperity, having erected a well-equipped bank building and increased its business to a

MORDECAI CARTER,
Vice-President for Indiana.

satisfactory degree. In 1899 Mr. Carter with others organized the Danville Trust Company, and was elected a director and secretary; he also organized the Danville Lumber Company, and is one of its directors.

Mr. Carter believes there is much to be learned and enjoyed in attending conventions of bankers' associations, and has attended all the meetings of the American Bankers' Association since the Atlanta meeting in 1895, and was one of the prime movers in organizing the Indiana Bankers' Association, being its first secretary.

Mr. Huxford was born at Albion, Mich., and graduated from the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., in 1885. From 1886–88 he was connected with the firm of S. A. Kean & Co., Chicago, and left there to become the organizer and manager of the Cherokee (Iowa) State Bank. He is fond of athletic sports and is independent in politics. Mr. Huxford was elected president of the Iowa Bankers' Association in June, 1900, and vice-president of the American Bankers' Association in September, 1899.



E. D. HUXFORD,
Vice-President for Iowa.

The vice-president for Kansas is E. L. Meyer, President of the First National Bank, of Hutchinson, an institution having $100,000 capital, surplus and profits exceeding $44,000,

E. L. MEYER,
Vice-President for Kansas.

and deposits amounting to over $800,000. It dates its organization from 1876, which makes it a pioneer institution of the city in which it is located. Hutchinson is in about the center of the State, in the midst of a fine agricultural and stock-raising country. The

production of salt is also a leading industry of the place. Through all the vicissitudes incident to the development of a new country, the First National Bank kept steadily to a safe course in its management and has been profitable to its owners, and has established a good surplus fund.

Mr. Meyer, the President of the bank, has been actively connected with its management for many years, for a long time as Cashier and later as President. He is progressive in his ideas, and has given his support to all wise and well-directed enterprises for benefiting the locality with which he is identified. He is a courteous gentleman, devoted to the interests of the bank, and has done very much to keep it up to a high standard of management and thereby to insure its success.

Captain C. G. Smallhouse was born near Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on June 11, 1835. He moved to Kentucky in 1855, and located

C. G. SMALLHOUSE.

Vice-President for Kentucky.

at Rumsey, on Green River, in 1856. At Rumsey he was engaged in the hardware business and acted as agent of the State for the collection of tolls for Green and Barren River until 1868. He was elected President of the Green and Barren River Navigation Company shortly after its organization, and continued so to act until the United States became the owner of the lease. He moved to Bowling Green, Ky., in order to accept the position of Cashier of the Warren Deposit Bank. At the death of the President, T. B. Wright, in 1888, he was elected President of the bank, and holds that position now.

The Warren Deposit Bank was organized in July, 1871, with a capital of $150,000. In 1889 the capital was increased to $200,000. The bank now has a surplus of $55,000, and has never failed to pay a semi-annual dividend: the gross amount of dividends paid out amounting to $345,937.50. The charter of the bank expires at an early day, when a National bank will be organized.

G. W. BOLTON,

Vice-President for Louisiana.

Mr. Bolton is a well-known Southern banker, and the bank of which he is President—the Rapides Bank, of Alexandria—is a notably strong one, the capital being $90,000, surplus $30,000 and undivided profits $20,000. J. W. Bolton is Cashier.

JOHN CASSIDY,

Vice-President for Maine.

Mr. Cassidy is President of the Eastern Trust and Banking Company, of Bangor. It has $171,900 paid-up capital, $100,000 surplus, $50,000 undivided profits and deposits exceeding $2,000,000.

Charles S. Lane is a member of the firm of Eavey, Lane & Co., a well-known and successful banking house of Hagerstown, Mary-

CHARLES S. LANE,

Vice-President for Maryland.

land. The firm is composed of Henry S. Eavey, Charles S. Lane and William P. Lane.

Charles S. Lane was educated at St. Timothy's Academy, Baltimore county, Maryland; Edge Hill School in Princeton, New Jersey, and at Princeton University, where he graduated in 1872. After his graduation

he entered the banking house of Johnson Bros., in Baltimore, where he remained until 1874, when he became a partner in the banking house of Hoffman, Eavey & Co., Hagerstown, which was established in 1869, and of which the present firm is the successor.

Mr. Lane has been an active and interested member of the State Bankers' Association, of Maryland, since its organization, and of the American Bankers' Association, of which latter he has been during the past year vice-president from Maryland.

He has always taken a deep interest in public questions affecting the financial policies of the Government, always favoring the maintenance of the gold standard and the stability of the currency of the country. He has not held any political office, but is prominently connected with many of the financial and industrial institutions of the State.

George W. Grant, Vice-President of the Third National Bank, of Boston, represents the association in Massachusetts. Mr. Grant

GEORGE W. GRANT,

Vice-President for Massachusetts.

was born in Boston in 1859, and his first banking experience was with the National Exchange Bank, of Salem, where he remained four years. He then served for seven years as Cashier of the well-known banking house of Messrs. Blake Bros. & Co., in Boston. In 1887 he became Cashier of the National City Bank, of Boston, holding the position for eleven years, until the liquidation of the bank, when he was appointed Assistant Cashier, and in due time Cashier, of the Eliot National Bank. After remaining with that institution for about eighteen months he was called to the position which he now holds.

The Third National Bank is one of the largest banks in the city of Boston, having a capital and surplus of $1,800,000, and deposits of $11,000,000, and the management of the bank is recognized as being one of the best and most conservative in the community.

M. W. O'BRIEN,

Vice-President for Michigan.

Mr. O'Brien, who represents the association as vice-president for Michigan, is President of the People's Savings Bank, Detroit, an institution having total resources exceeding $8,000,000. The capital is $500,000, surplus $125,000 and undivided profits $68,000. Savings deposits alone are $5,609,000; commercial deposits over $1,000,000 and bank deposits $500,000.

Kenneth Clark was born in 1847 in Montgomery county, N. Y., and graduated from an eastern college in 1869. In 1870 he went to St. Paul and studied law for two years, when he went into mercantile business in which he continued until 1892, when he became Vice-President of the Capital Bank, of St. Paul. In 1897 he was elected to succeed Gov. W. R. Merriam as President of the Merchants' National Bank, of St. Paul. This bank was established in 1872 with $200,000 capital, which was increased in 1878 to $500,000, and later to the present amount, $1,000,000. The surplus is $100,000 and the deposits $4,000,000. The bank has always done a good business.

KENNETH CLARK,

Vice-President for Minnesota.

R. F. LEARNED,
Vice-President for Mississippi.

The vice-president for Mississippi was born at Jackson in that State in 1834; went to California in 1850 and spent the next six years between California and Australia, cruising on the Pacific. He returned home in time to participate in the Civil War, on the Southern side. At the close of the conflict he started in business again entirely without means, and since then besides conducting a successful private business he has been honored with the presidency of the Natchez Cotton Mills Company, Natchez Ice Company, the Natchez and Bayou Sara Packet Company, and the Britton & Koontz Bank, of Natchez. It is a State bank, chartered in 1896, with R. F. Learned, President, George W. Koontz Vice-President and F. C. Martin, Cashier. This bank is a continuance of the banking business established by W. A. Britton from 1839 to 1847, W. A. Britton & Co., consisting of W. A. & A. C. Britton and Geo. W. Koontz, 1847 to 1860, Britton & Koontz (W. A. Britton retiring), 1860 to 1896. It is the proud record of this bank that since its inception in 1839 it has at all times honored every draft and check against funds in its hands.

J. B. Thomas was born in Kentucky, June 18, 1849; removed to Missouri in 1871; worked in various offices in the court-house at Albany, Mo., for several years. In 1878 he was elected clerk of the circuit court and recorder; re-elected four years later to the same office. At the expiration of his term of office he engaged in the real estate business for some years, and in 1890 was elected Cashier of the Bank of Albany, which position he has filled continuously from that time. In 1898 he was elected President of the Missouri Bankers' Association and served one year. He has been a director of the Bank of Albany continuously for more than twenty years. In 1895 he was elected Grand Master of Masons for Missouri and served for one year. In 1899 Mr. Thomas was unanimously chosen vice-president of the American Bankers' Association for Missouri, at the convention in Cleveland, Ohio, and now holds that position.

J. B. THOMAS,
Vice-President for Missouri.

The Bank of Albany of which he is Cashier, was organized in 1877. Under the present management it has paid in dividends to its stockholders in nine years seventy per cent. of their capital, and the bank now enjoys an unparalleled season of prosperity.

William L. Moyer was born in Indiana forty-four years ago, and received his early education in the public schools of that State, finishing his educational career in the State Normal School at Terre Haute. Not being able to obtain a college course he at once commenced teaching school at North Manchester, Ind. After some five years of that class of work he secured a position in the Citizens' Bank, of Wabash, Ind., where he remained a similar period of time, working his way upward in a quiet but steady manner to the position of Assistant Cashier. Being offered the position of Cashier of the First National Bank of Anthony, Kans., he subsequently filled it for a period of three years. In 1890 he was offered a position in the American Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago. He had not been there long before he was made Assistant Cashier, and later on a director.

He was given charge of the country bank accounts. and through his unceasing labors he succeeded in building up a large list of country correspondents. Mr. Moyer was also for some time secretary of the Illinois Bankers' Association. In 1899 he was selected by Mar-

WILLIAM L. MOYER,
Vice-President for Montana.

cus Daly, the Montana copper king, to manage his financial interests, and is now a member of the banking firm of Daly, Donahoe & Moyer, at Butte.

E. R. GURNEY,
Vice-President for Nebraska.

E. R. Gurney is Cashier of the Laurel State Bank, of Laurel. Mr. Gurney writes, in response to a request for a sketch of his life, that the entire story would be but a dull recital of daily hard work. However, he is proud of his bank, which he considers the best in the world (with some few exceptions) and he believes that the story of its usefulness and its success will some day be interesting reading. In five years, since its organization, its deposits have already reached $100,000. Mr. Gurney is also an enthusiastic believer in the future of Nebraska, and is confident that her wealth and prosperity, already wonderful, have but begun to develop and twenty-five years hence will see her one of the wealthiest of the sisterhood of States.

Mr. Bugbee was born in Corinth, Orange county, Vt. He early entered a general store as clerk, and after four years of mer-

PERLEY R. BUGBEE,
Vice-President for New Hampshire.

cantile life decided to have a college training, and graduated from the scientific department of Dartmouth College in 1890. Finishing his college course he chose banking, and accepted a clerkship in the Dartmouth National Bank. In 1894 he was appointed Cashier of the bank and also made treasurer of the Dartmouth Savings Bank, which position he has since held.

The Dartmouth National Bank has $50,000 capital, $14,000 surplus and $9,000 undivided profits, and about $140,000 deposits.

The Savings bank has deposits exceeding $800,000.

FRANK B. ADAMS,
Vice-President for New Jersey.

New Jersey's vice-president is Frank B. Adams, who is Cashier of the Essex County National Bank of Newark. That his banking connections are of the highest may be inferred from the fact that the bank has $300,000 capital, $300,000 surplus and $486,000 undivided profits. Deposits are between four and five million dollars.

Louis H. Brown, Cashier of The Bank of Deming, Deming, New Mexico, and vice-president of the American Bankers' Association for New Mexico, was born near Minneapolis, Minn., December 21, 1857, and was educated in Elmira, N. Y., to which place his parents returned in 1859. In 1878 he became a member of the firm of J. L. Brown & Son, wholesale tobacconists, Elmira, N. Y., remaining in that business until September, 1884, when he was appointed superintendent and manager of the Old and New Mexico Ranch and Cattle Co. of Elmira. He took charge of their ranches in New Mexico, which position is still retained. From 1887 until the spring of 1892 he held the position of Cashier of the Commercial National Bank, of Sioux City, Iowa, when he organized The Bank of Deming, at Deming, New Mexico, which opened for business June 10, 1892, about four months after the failure of the First National Bank, of Deming. With Hon. J. Sloat Fassett, of Elmira, New York, as President the management of the bank devolved upon the Cashier, and owing to the disastrous failure of the First National Bank and the general panic of 1893 it was exceedingly difficult to restore the confidence of the people, but by careful management and conservative methods the bank has enjoyed steady growth until, as shown by its last semi-annual statement July 2, 1900, its deposits amount to over a quarter of a million of dollars. Mr. Brown was elected vice-president for New Mexico of the American Bankers' Association at the last annual meeting. The Bank of Deming having been a member of the association since 1893.

LOUIS H. BROWN,
Vice-President for New Mexico.

David Cromwell, the Vice-President representing the State of New York, is in all his relations of family descent and business connections closely associated with the Empire State. He was born in New York city May 25, 1838. As a youth he chose the profession of civil engineering, graduating from an engineering academy and practicing engineering for a few years. His path in life, however, has not led in the direction at first planned. In mercantile occupation he found opportunity, and for twelve years he was the proprietor of a department store in Westchester county. In 1878 he was elected county treasurer, and held the office for twelve years. In 1893, upon retiring from the county treasurer's office, he organized the White Plains Bank, and became its President, a position that he still holds. He is also President of the Home Savings Bank, of White Plains. Both banks have been unusually successful. Mr. Cromwell is also a director in the First National Bank, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., a bank of which he was one of the original founders. In 1897 he was

DAVID CROMWELL,
Vice-President for New York.

elected chairman of Group VI, New York State Bankers' Association, and has always had great interest in the State organization's work.

Mr. Wily is a native of Virginia, and is now thirty-three years old. His first experience in banking was as bookkeeper in the First National Bank, of Lynchburg, Va. In 1892 he was elected Cashier of the Merchants and Farmers' Bank, Martinsburg, W. Va. In 1893 he was elected Cashier of the Fidelity Bank, Durham, N. C., which position he now holds. Mr. Wily is also a director in the Fidelity Bank and gives his whole time to the

JOHN F. WILY,
Vice-President for North Carolina.

affairs of that institution, which ranks among the best in the State. It has an exceptionally strong board of directors and its business has grown steadily until now it has $600,000 on deposit.

Mr. Wells removed from Milwaukee to Jamestown, N. D., in 1878, and organized the James River National Bank in 1881, and has been President and chief owner since. In 1883 he organized and became President of the James River Valley Railroad Co. until incorporated into the Northern Pacific Railroad. In 1887 he became President of the Aberdeen, Bismarck and Northwestern Railway, later consolidated with the "Soo" Railroad. In 1894 he was chiefly instrumental in the organization of the North Dakota Bankers' Association and has been its President continuously since. He is also President of the Russell-Miller Milling Co., and of the Wells & Dickey Co., Vice-President of the North Dakota Loan and Trust Co. and American manager of the Alliance Mortgage and Investment Co. Limited, of Manchester, England. In respect of continuous service Mr. Wells is the oldest bank President in

E. P. WELLS,
Vice-President for North Dakota.

North Dakota. He has increasing interests in the East and spends a considerable portion of his time in New York. Mr. Wells and his wife and daughter were guests of the ill-fated Windsor Hotel at the time it was destroyed by fire and made a fortunate escape from the windows of their fifth floor rooms.

The James River National Bank was the only one in the James River Valley that passed successfully through the period of local depression that culminated in the 1893 panic.

Jacob Frick, of Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio, has been a resident of that city since 1859, when he engaged in the grain, seeds and wool business. In 1872 he added merchant milling and continued in this business for thirty-six years. Through his industry and success, Mr. Frick became President of the Wayne County National Bank in 1880, which position he still holds. Under his management this bank to-day stands among the first in the State. Jacob Frick was raised on a small farm. Starting in life a poor boy, he has worked his way up, and now holds many honorable positions. He is Trustee of Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, and of the University of Wooster, Ohio. In politics he is a staunch Republican but has never sought any preferment. Several years ago he erected a fine soldiers' monument—a gift to his city. Every laudable enterprise in his community has always found in him a ready helper. The

subject of this sketch, the son of Daniel and Catharine Miller Frick, was born September 17, 1834, in Westmoreland county, Pa. His father, both farmer and blacksmith, was one

JACOB FRICK,
Vice-President for Ohio.

of the early settlers of the county. Mr. Frick embraced the religious faith of his parents and is a deacon of the English Lutheran Church of Wooster.

J. W. MCNEAL,
Vice-President for Oklahoma.

Mr. McNeal was born in Marion county, Ohio, and lived on a farm until nineteen years of age, receiving a good common school education. His banking experience commenced at Medicine Lodge, Kans., in 1883. He first started a private bank, known as the McNeal, Little & Thompson Banking Company. After some two or three years this was reorganized into the Citizens' National Bank. Mr. McNeal sold his interest in this bank in 1888, went to Oklahoma in 1889 and organized the Guthrie National Bank. This bank is the first National bank ever chartered in either Oklahoma or the Indian Territory. It is the only bank in Oklahoma that has continued under one management from the opening of Oklahoma to the present time. It is one of the best-known banks in Oklahoma and commands a large and profitable business. The dividends paid to its stockholders during the past eleven years amount in the aggregate to double its capital. A. J. Seay, Vice-President, is one of the wealthiest men in the Territory and owns a large block of stock in the bank. W. J. Horsfall, the Cashier, was with the bank at Medicine Lodge, Kans., and is a valuable and trusted bank officer.

Hon. H. W. Corbett is one of the pioneer business men of the Pacific coast. He landed in Oregon March 4, 1851, and established him-

H. W. CORBETT,
Vice-President for Oregon.

self as a merchant at Portland at that early date. His name is still retained there as one of the early landmarks, as the oldest connected with mercantile pursuits. The First National Bank, of Portland, of which he is President, is the oldest on the Pacific coast. Mr. Corbett purchased a controlling interest in the bank in 1868. It was then a Government depository for $100,000 and it had other (gold) deposits of about $40,000; the capital

was $100,000. Its capital is now $500,000 and its surplus $600,000, and the deposits range from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000. It has always maintained a gold basis and has always paid its depositors in gold, including the crisis of 1893 and 1894. Mr. Corbett has found the National banking system most safe, conservative and reliable, the frequent examinations by bank examiners and frequent publication of statements inspiring confidence and eliminating distrust. Mr. Corbett was elected to the United States Senate in 1866 and took his seat in 1867; his term expired in 1873. During his term of service in that body he was a persistent advocate of a return to specie payments and introduced the first bill for the establishment of National gold banks. He also secured the passage of a bill through the Senate to allow National banks to issue currency to the par value of bonds deposited with the Government. The bill failed in the House, but the principle was finally (March 14, 1900) incorporated into the National Banking Law.

Mr. Phillips was born in Scranton, Oct. 16, 1861, attended the public schools of that city, and at an early age began work, entering

FRANK L. PHILLIPS,
Vice-President for Pennsylvania.

the Lackawanna Valley Bank as messenger, in September, 1880, and in May, 1886, he was appointed Cashier of the bank. In 1887 the Valley Bank was merged into the Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, and Mr. Phillips was elected treasurer. He resigned this position in the summer of 1888 to attend college. At the organization of the Traders' National Bank, of Scranton, in 1890, he was selected as paying teller, and in February, 1896, was appointed to his present position as Cashier. The Traders' National Bank's deposits were a trifle over $400,000 at the time of his selection as Cashier; to-day its deposits are nearly $1,300,000.

WM. GODDARD,
Vice-President for Rhode Island.

Col. Goddard is in Europe at the present time. He was until recently President of the Providence Institution for Savings, which has been so successfully conducted that its deposits exceed $14,000,000. Col. Goddard was President for nearly twenty-five years, and had been a trustee of the bank since 1853, still retaining that office. His share in building up the bank was very great, and he resigned only because its business had grown to such an extent that he was no longer able to give it the required amount of his personal attention.

James Albert Brock is a native of Anderson county, in that State, where he obtained his early training and education. When quite young he entered upon a mercantile career, but afterwards became the auditor of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Co. Upon the organization of the National Bank of Anderson, in 1872, he became Cashier, and under his management it attained to a high rank among the banks of the South. The bank changed to the Bank of Anderson in 1891 and Mr. Brock is now President. He is

J. A. BROCK,
Vice-President for South Carolina.

also actively identified with extensive and successful manufacturing and railway enterprises, and is socially prominent.

C. C. BENNETT,
Vice-President for South Dakota.

C. C. Bennett, President of the First National Bank of Pierre, S. D., was born February 4, 1856, in Washington county, Vermont. He attended the common schools, and his education was completed by taking a course in Goddard Seminary at Barre, Vt. In 1879 he settled in Portland, Ore., and followed clerking for three years, when he removed to Pierre, S. D., and in 1884 engaged in the loan business. In 1888 with friends he bought a controlling interest in the First National Bank of Pierre and was elected President of the bank in December, 1888, filling the position continuously to the present time. He was a member of the South Dakota State Senate from 1894 to 1896; member and President of Pierre City Council, two years; member of the masonic fraternity, Knightf Templars. The First National Bank was organized in 1883 with $50,000 capital, and is the oldest bank in Pierre.

John Wellington Faxon, vice-president of the American Bankers' Association for Tennessee for 1896-7 and 1899-1900 (two terms), is a native of Buffalo, New York. He removed to Tennessee in early childhood and located with his father's family at Clarksville, Tenn. He began his banking career in the Bank of America, Rogersville, Tenn., in 1857. In 1859 he was appointed Assistant Supervisor of Banks, or Bank Examiner, of Tennessee. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army, and in 1863, on account of disability, was detailed as clerk in the office of Mr. Memminger, Secretary of the Confederate States Treasury. In 1865, after the war ended, he entered the Northern Bank of Tennessee, at Clarksville, as Assistant Cashier, a private bank owned by D. N. Kennedy, President, and James L. Glenn, Cashier, a position he held for over eighteen years. In 1883 he resigned to assist in organizing the American National Bank at Nashville, and at its consolidation with the Third National Bank, of Nashville, he resigned to accept the Cashiership of the Bank of Hopkinsville, Ky. In 1884 he organized the Farmers and Merchants' National Bank, of Clarksville, Tenn., and remained there as Cashier until 1891, when he accepted the position he now holds as Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank, of Chattanooga, Tenn., one of the largest and most successful banking institutions in the South.

The First National Bank, of Chattanooga, has a capital of $200,000 and surplus and undivided profits of $335,000. During its exis-

JOHN W. FAXON,
Vice-President for Tennessee.

tence of thirty-five years it has never failed to pay a semi-annual dividend, and these dividends have amounted to $793,000. In the last ten years this bank has paid to its customers $197,284 in interest, and paid in public taxes $77,787.

In point of surplus and undivided profits to capital this bank ranks Number 1 in the city and Number 1 in the State.

Mr. Faxon was Secretary of the Tennessee Bankers' Association for six years, and he has ever been an industrious laborer for the cause of sound banking, not only in his own State, but from a national standpoint. To his indefatigable energy is due to a great extent the adoption of the Negotiable Instruments Law by the Legislature of Tennessee, and for his efforts in its behalf he received a vote of thanks from the American Bankers'

Association. He delivered an address on the subject of "Banking as It Relates to Industrial Development," at the American Bankers' convention at Denver. He compiled the History of Banking, in Tennessee, for Knox's History of Banking in the United States, recently published by Bradford Rhodes & Co. He is a sound-money man, and has contributed many articles of merit to the financial journals of the country. In May of the present year he addressed the Southern Industrial convention at its meeting at Chattanooga, on the subject of "Compulsory Arbitration." Mr. Faxon has been twice elected vice-president for Tennessee at the convention of the American Bankers' Association, and on neither occasion was he in attendance at the convention. He has held prominent positions, municipal and commercial, in his State, and in 1894 was president of the Chattanooga Chamber of Commerce. He has been twice endorsed and strongly urged for the position of Treasurer of the United States by a host of friends in many States both North and South.

E. ROTAN,

Vice-President for Texas.

Mr. Rotan is President of the First National Bank, Waco, Tex. As a bank manager he has been conspicuously successful, his bank having earned good profits on the capital of $300,000. Of the earnings, after paying good dividends, $100,000 has been placed in the surplus fund and $65,000 remains as undivided profits.

W. F. ADAMS,

Vice-President for Utah.

W. F. Adams was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1860; received an academic and university training and learned the rudiments of banking in the Oneida County Bank of Utica. He spent eight years in Minneapolis, Minn., as confidential and credit man for a lumbering firm, and in the grain business on his own account, and was one of the original members of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce. This commercial experince has been valuable to him in his banking career. Since 1894 he has been the efficient Cashier of the Utah National Bank of Ogden, one of the leading banks of that section, with deposits of half a million. Mr. Adams ranks among the best informed and most progressive bankers of his State.

E. A. Davis was born in Chelsea, Vt., June 18, 1865, and it was there he had his first experience in banking, in 1884. Later he was

E. A. DAVIS,

Vice-President for Vermont.

employed as teller in the National Bank of White River Junction, Vt., remaining there until 1895, when he went to Bethel, Vt., as Cashier of the National White River Bank, holding this position at present. He was made a director of the bank in January, 1896. The deposits have steadily increased from $60,000 on January 1, 1896, to $215,000 at the present date.

WM. R. TRIGG,

Vice-President for Virginia.

Mr. Trigg is a director of the City Bank, of Richmond, and is president of the Wm. R. Trigg Co., Ship-builders, Richmond. At the last annual convention of the association he delivered a noteworthy address on "How Can

the United States Become the Clearing-House of the World." The City Bank has $400,000 capital, $100,000 surplus and $8,000 undivided profits. Wm. H. Palmer is President and James W. Sinton, Cashier.

Mr. Henry was born on a farm in Bennington, Vermont, in 1844. He enlisted the second year of the Civil War, and served one year as first sergeant of Company A, Fourteenth Vermont Infantry. The Vermont brigade was enlisted to serve nine months, and at the battle of Gettysburg occupied a

HORACE C. HENRY,
Vice-President for Washington.

portion of the Federal line against which Pickett made his desperate charge. The brigade was mustered out in the fall of 1863. In 1866 Mr. Henry went west and located at Minneapolis, Minn. He was, with Hon. R. B. Langdon, a large railroad contractor of that State for ten years, and then commenced contracting on his own account. With his associates in business he has built over 2,000 miles of railroad, having had large contracts on the Minneapolis and St. Louis, the "Soo," the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic, and the Wisconsin Central, besides the commercial dock at Bayfield, Wis., and large iron ore docks at Ashland and Marquette. In 1890 contracts for railroad building for the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railways took him to the Pacific Slope, in Washington, and becoming attached to the mild climate and the people, he has made his home in Seattle since that time. He became connected with the National Bank of Commerce as its Vice-President in 1894, when the bank's deposits were but little over $200,000. In 1899 he was elected President. At the present time, September, 1900, the deposits are over $1,800,000, and increasing rapidly. Mr. Henry has been elected president of the Rainier club for six successive years, and is also president of the Seattle Gas and Electric Company.

Guy A. Wagner, Assistant Cashier of the National Bank of West Virginia, at Wheeling, vice-president of the American Bankers' Association for West Virginia, and a vice-president of the West Virginia State Bankers' Association, is a native West Virginian who comes by his banking proclivities naturally, the family having been prominent in State banking and financial enterprises for many years. His banking experience ranges over the past thirteen years, having started as a junior clerk and risen through

GUY A. WAGNER,
Vice-President for West Virginia.

the successive grades to the responsible position of Assistant Cashier which he now holds in a bank whose history antedates that of the State. The Northwestern Bank of Virginia, now the National Bank of West Virginia, was organized in the early twenties, and after an honorable career was reorganized as a National bank in 1865 and during all these years by wise and prudent management has ranked among the leading and substantial banking institutions of the State. Mr. Wagner is one of the young and progressive business men of the South and has the added distinction of being one of the youngest vice-presidents of the American Bankers' Association.

J. W. P. Lombard, President of the National Exchange Bank, of Milwaukee, Wis.,

was born in Truro (Cape Cod) Massachusetts, August 3, 1849. In 1864 he entered the Fifth National Bank (now America National Bank) Chicago, as messenger. In October, 1874, he removed to Marinette, Wis., and organized the Stephenson Banking Company, of which bank he was Cashier.

In July, 1891, he was elected Second Vice-President of the National Exchange Bank, of Milwaukee, and removed to that city.

J. W. P. LOMBARD,
Vice-President for Wisconsin.

The National Exchange Bank, of Milwaukee, is the successor of the Bank of Milwaukee, which latter began business in 1854. Its present officers are J. W. P. Lombard, President; Grant Fitch, Cashier; and W. M. Post, Assistant Cashier. The capital is $500,000 and the surplus $150,000. It has always aimed to do a conservative business, and its average deposits have gradually increased until at the present time they are over $4,000,000.

The vice-president for Wyoming is W. J. Thom, Cashier of the First National Bank, of Buffalo, Wyo. He was born in Chester county Pa., in 1861, and was educated in St. Louis, and it was also in that city that he acquired his early banking experience, having been connected with the Mechanics' Bank from 1879 to 1882. In the latter year he went farther west, and has been Cashier of the first-named bank since 1887. The bank was organized in 1883 as a private institution and was converted into a National bank in 1885. It passed through the panic of 1893 without a dollar of outside assistance, and is now enjoying the results of the good times in common with the other banks of the country.

W. J. THOM,
Vice-President for Wyoming.

The bank has paid over $107,000 in dividends to the stockholders since its organization.

Mr. Thom was honored by the people of his community by an election to the State Legislature in 1898.

S. M. DAMON,

Vice-President for Hawaii.

The new Territory of Hawaii is represented in the association by S. M. Damon, a member of the well-known firm of Bishop & Co., at Honolulu. The capital of the firm is $800,000 and the surplus $250,000.

JAMES R. BRANCH,
Secretary.

The secretary is not an officer of the association, but an employee appointed by the executive council. At present the place is filled by James R. Branch, who is paid a salary of $6,000 a year for his services.

Mr. Branch was born at Petersburg, Va., in 1863, his family removing to Richmond in the following year. He entered the Merchants' National Bank of that city in 1881. Later he was a member of the city council and in 1895 was appointed National bank examiner for a Southern district. He was called to his present position October 17, 1895, succeeding H. W. Ford. He won the title of Lieutenant-Colonel as a member of the Virginia National Guard, and was appointed Major of the Seventh Immune (colored) regiment during the late trouble with Spain. He did not get into active service, however,

but was stationed at St. Louis, being granted a leave of absence by the members of the executive council.

The manner in which the secretary is appointed is thus defined by Section 4 of Article III of the constitution:

"Sec. 4. The executive council shall meet immediately upon the adjournment of the annual convention of the association and, a quorum being present, elect one of their number chairman and appoint standing committees, a secretary and a treasurer, and such other employees of the association as may be deemed proper: and the council may, at their discretion, discharge the secretary, treasurer or other employees."

The duties of the secretary are thus defined in Section 8 of Article III:

"Sec. 8. The secretary shall make and have charge of the records of the association, as well as those of the council and of the correspondence of the executive council and standing protective committee, and shall promptly send to each member of the association a synopsis of reports received by him of attempted or accomplished crime against any member of the association. Such records shall be the property of this association and be held subject at all times to the order of the executive council."

Since the institution of the protective work the chairman of the protective committee, through his own special clerks, has had entire charge of the correspondence and other matters relating to this feature of the association.

PROGRAMME OF THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

HOTEL JEFFERSON ROOF GARDEN, RICHMOND, VA., OCT. 2, 3, AND 4.

Delegates and visitors will please register at the Secretary's temporary office, Hotel Jefferson.

ORDER OF PROCEEDINGS.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2.

Convention called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., by the President, Mr. Walker Hill, of St. Louis. (Vice-Presidents and members of the executive council are requested to take seats upon the platform.)

Prayer by the Rev. Wm. E. Evans, D.D., Protestant Episcopal Church.

Roll Call.

Address of welcome to the State of Virginia by His Excellency Governor Hoge Tyler.

Address of welcome to the City of Richmond by the Hon. Richard M. Taylor, Mayor.

Address of welcome to the American Bankers' Association by Virginius Newton, President of Richmond Clearing-House Association.

Reply to addresses of welcome, and annual address by the President of the Association, Mr. Walker Hill.

Annual report of the Secretary, Mr. James R. Branch.

Annual report of the Treasurer, Mr. Geo. M. Reynolds.

Report of the auditing committee.

Report of the executive council by the Chairman, Mr. Myron T. Herrick.

Report of the protective committee.

Report of committee on uniform laws, by the Chairman, Mr. Frank W. Tracy.

Report of committee on bureau of education, by the Chairman, Mr. Wm. C. Cornwell.

Report of committee on fidelity insurance, by the Chairman, Mr. Caldwell Hardy.

Report of committee on express company taxation, by the Chairman, Mr. F. W. Hayes.

Meeting of the delegates from the States and Territories to appoint the nominating committee in accordance with Article III, Section 2, of the Constitution, which reads as follows:

"SEC. 2. Immediately after the first adjournment that occurs in the session of the annual convention, the delegations from each State and Territory shall meet, at which several meetings the respective Vice-Presidents of the States and Territories, if present, shall preside, and these meetings of representatives from the States and Territories shall each select a member who shall constitute and be the committee on nominations. The committee may make its report at any subsequent session of the convention, but its nominations shall not exclude the name of any person otherwise nominated in the convention. The delegates from the several State banks and bankers' associations shall assemble and meet apart after the first adjournment, and in such manner as they may determine, shall nominate to the convention five names for members of the executive council, who shall be members of this association, provided that no State association shall thus be represented by more than one member of the executive council. No delegate from any State association shall, however, be eligible unless he is a member of the American Bankers' Association. The elections for President, Vice-President and for five members of the executive council to be chosen by the association shall be by ballot, unless otherwise ordered."

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3.

Convention called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., by the President.

Prayer by the Rt. Rev. Van De Vyver, Bishop of Virginia.

Announcements.

Call of States. Statements limited to five minutes, by bankers, of the general condition of business in their various States.

Practical banking questions. (Discussion limited to thirty minutes for each topic; open to all delegates under the five-minute rule: time to be extended by unanimous consent.)

The Treasury and the Money Market. Address by Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4.

Convention called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., by the President.

Prayer by the Rev. Robert P. Kerr, D.D., Presbyterian Church.

DISCUSSIONS.

1.—The Financial Future of the United States.

Discussion opened by Mr. Charles A. Conant, New York Journal of Commerce.

2.—The Internal Revenue Law.

Discussion opened by Mr. Alfred C. Barnes, President Astor Place Bank, New York.

3.—Public Opinion and the Bank.

Discussion opened by Mr. J. A. S. Pollard, Cashier Fort Madison Savings Bank, Fort Madison, Iowa.

4.—The Education of a Banker.

Discussion opened by Mr. George Hague, General Manager Merchants' Bank of Canada and Delegate Canadian Bankers' Association.

Unfinished business.

Report of committee on nominations. Elections.

Installation of officers elected.

Attention is called to the following: Article VII, Section 1, of the Constitution reads as follows:

ARTICLE VII, SEC. 1. Resolutions or subjects for discussion (excepting those referring to points of order or matters of courtesy) must be submitted to the executive council in writing at least *thirty days* before the annual convention of the association; but any person desiring to submit any resolutions or business in open convention may do so, and upon a two-thirds vote of the delegates present the resolution or business may be referred to the executive council to report upon immediately; provided that this shall not apply to any proposed amendments of the Constitution.

TRUST COMPANY SECTION.

Arrangements have been made for the holding of the separate meeting of this section of the association during the convention, of which members of this section will be specially notified.

RATES AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

Jefferson—$4 to $8 per day; Murphy—$1, European plan; Lexington—$2.50 to $4 per day; New Ford's—$2.50 to $4 per day; Saint Clair—$1.50 to $2 per day.

CLUBS.

The directors and committees of the following Richmond clubs will extend the hospitality of the clubs to delegates attending the convention: Westmoreland—601 East Grace Street; Commonwealth—401 West Franklin Street; Albemarle—301 East Grace Street; Jefferson—808 East Marshall Street; Lake Side Country Club—Henrico County; Virginia Club—2605 East Franklin Street; Deep Run Hunt Club—Henrico County.

REGISTRY ROOMS.

Hotel Jefferson.—Members of the local committees will be in constant attendance, also for the convenience of the members, competent stenographers, well-informed clerks and a corps of messenger boys will be provided.

In the registry rooms will be found the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Postal Telegraph Cable Company, Local Telephone Company, and Long Distance Telephone Company. These companies have kindly put at the disposal of the members the free use of their wires.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

The local committee has arranged for the entertainment of the delegates and their ladies as follows:

First Day, Tuesday, October 2, a reception by the bankers of Richmond at the Hotel Jefferson, 9 o'clock P. M.

Second Day, Wednesday, October 3, after the convention, carriages will be provided and the party will be driven about the city and be shown the historical points. At 8.15 o'clock a theatre party to the delegates and visitors will be given at the Academy of Music.

Third Day, Thursday, October 4, visit to battlefields—Seven Pines, Fair Oaks and The Crater.

Fourth Day, Friday, October 5, take steamer "Pocahontas," 8 o'clock A. M., at foot of Elm Street, for Old Point Comfort. During the trip many historical points and places of interest along the James River will be passed, including Jamestown. A visit will be paid to the ship yards at Newport News and Fortress Monroe, and from the boat can be seen the place of the combat between the Merrimac and Monitor. At Old Point Comfort a special train will take the party to Richmond.

REDUCED RAILROAD RATES TO THE CONVENTION.

An arrangement has been effected with the various trunk line associations by which persons attending the convention who pay full first-class fare going, shall be returned by the same route at one-third the regular rate. Selling agents will furnish, when requested, a certificate with each ticket. These certificates must be presented to the Secretary of the association at the convention, in order that they may be duly stamped by the special agent for the railroads. *Unstamped certificates will not be honored at the reduced rates.*

Applications for certificates and tickets should be made at least thirty minutes before the departure of trains. Certificates are not kept at all stations, but information as to where they may be obtained will be given at any station.

Certificates are not transferable, and return tickets secured upon certificates are not transferable. *No refund of fare will be made on account of any person failing to obtain a certificate.* The return tickets are good only for a continuous passage.

Be sure to get your certificate as above. Round trip tickets cannot be purchased and reduction obtained.

CONVENTION NOTES.

—Richmond and other points to be visited during the convention are rich in historic associations, and visitors will find much to engage their attention aside from the meeting of the association. There ought to be a large attendance.

—Charles A. Conant, a frequent contributor to the BANKERS' MAGAZINE, and a well-known authority on financial and economic topics, will deliver one of the principal addresses at the convention on "The Financial Future of the United States."

—At this time the topic to be discussed by J. A. S. Pollard, Cashier of the Fort Madison (Iowa) Savings Bank, will be of especial interest. He will speak on the subject, "Public Opinion and the Bank."

—As usual, the most complete advance notice of the convention and report of the proceedings will be found in the BANKERS' MAGAZINE.

—Mr. George Hague, General Manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, is thoroughly qualified to speak on "The Education of a Banker," as he is one of the oldest and best-known bankers of the Dominion. Banking standards there are patterned after the Scotch system, and both in Scotland and in Canada the educational requirements of bankers are of a high order.

—Southern hospitality may be expected to provide amply for the entertainment of all who attend the convention.

—The reduction of the taxes imposed to carry on the late war is believed to be advisable by many, and bankers naturally feel a deep concern in the matter, as they are very heavily taxed. They will be interested in the discussion of "The Internal Revenue Law," by Alfred C. Barnes, President of the Astor Place Bank, New York.

—It is to be hoped that ample time will be taken for the various meetings incident to the convention. Heretofore, owing to the multiplicity of the social features, it has been found necessary to hurry the work of the executive council and of some of the committees. These meetings are important, and due deliberation should be observed in their proceedings. While the social part of the programme is most enjoyable, it is perhaps not intended at any time to cause a lack of attention to important matters of business.

COMPARATIVE MEMBERSHIP OF THE ASSOCIATION BY STATES FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS. COMPILED FROM THE PRINTED PROCEEDINGS.

New England States.

	1898.	1899.
Maine	16	19
New Hampshire	18	21
Vermont	27	31
Massachusetts	147	161
Rhode Island	37	38
Connecticut	58	69
Total	303	339

Eastern States.

	1898.	1899.
New York	447	481
New Jersey	104	109
Pennsylvania	355	396
Delaware	11	14
Maryland	78	106
District of Columbia	19	19
Total	1,014	1,125

Southern States.

	1898.	1899.
Virginia	53	60
West Virginia	37	41
North Carolina	32	37
South Carolina	21	23
Georgia	59	64
Florida	22	25
Alabama	27	31
Mississippi	42	48
Louisiana	41	49
Texas	87	104
Arkansas	23	26
Kentucky	55	57
Tennessee	39	40
Total	534	605

Middle States.

	1898.	1899.
Ohio	199	289
Indiana	96	129
Illinois	216	255
Michigan	123	155
Wisconsin	100	122
Minnesota	123	132
Iowa	115	134
Missouri	104	122
Total	1,076	1,338

Western States.

	1898.	1899.
North Dakota	23	27
South Dakota	27	41
Nebraska	68	81
Kansas	85	110
Montana	23	27
Wyoming	8	8
Colorado	52	55
New Mexico	12	12
Oklahoma	6	11
Indian Territory	7	7
Total	311	379

Pacific States.

	1898.	1899.
Washington	24	29
Oregon	26	31
California	100	112
Idaho	4	6
Utah	10	15
Nevada	3	3
Arizona	9	9
Alaska	1	2
Total	177	207

Hawaii.

	1898.	1899.
Honolulu	1	1

Canada.

	1898.	1899.
Montreal	1	1
Toronto	..	1
Total	1	2

Recapitulation.

	1898.	1899.
New England States	303	339
Eastern States	1,014	1,125
Southern States	534	605
Middle States	1,076	1,338
Western States	311	379
Pacific States	177	207
Hawaii	1	1
Canada	1	2
Total	3,417	3,996

JAPANESE FINANCES.

ANNUAL REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE FOR THE ELEVEN YEARS ENDING MARCH 31, 1900.

The following statement of the annual revenues and expenditures of the Japanese Empire for the fiscal years 1890–1900 was compiled by Y Sakatani, Chief Accountant of the Finance Department, and translated into English and furnished to the BANKERS' MAGAZINE by S. Uchida, the Japanese Consul at New York.

The annual fiscal account of the Japanese Government is divided into two parts, ordinary and extraordinary.

Ordinary Part.

FISCAL YEARS.	*Annual revenues.*	*Annual expenditures.*	*Redemption of government bonds.*	*Surplus of annual revenues.*
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
1890	78.527 088	60,574,768	8,036,569	14,915,701
1891	76,264,850	59.395 309	8,540,979	18,[illegible]8,562
1892	80,728,016	60,301,967	3,516,040	16,910,009
1893	85,883,078	58,662,755	5,882,820	21.837,503
1894	89.748,451	54.558,815	5,862,523	29,827,113
1895	95,444,648	60.121,835	7,026,147	28,296,666
1896	104,901,524	90,762,208	9,[illegible]53,635	4,18[illegible],68[illegible]
1897	124,222,964	98,047,487	9,647,640	16,527,[illegible]37
1898	132,819,617	111,453,702	7,618,442	13,777,478
1899	179,560,800	138,316,429	6,467,609	34,776,762
1900	193,730,180	145,539,551	6,868,983	41,321,646

Extraordinary Part—Expenditures.

	Yen.		*Yen.*
1890	9,471,463	1895	18,165,139
1891	20,619,558	1896	68,140,568
1892	12,916,686	1897	115,983,717
1893	20,036,248	1898	100,685,424
1894	17,707,241	1899	107.814.007
Extraordinary army expenditures	200,475,508	1900	102,141,283

Extraordinary Part—Resources of the Expenditures.

	1890.	*1891.*	*1892.*	*1893.*	*1894.*	*Extraordinary army expenditures.*
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Extraordinary revenues of all kinds	6,877,318	2,627,407	1,071,097	3,164,827	2,674,826	4,713,418
Surplus of annual ordinary revenues	2,594,144	13,328,562	11,845,589	16.871,421	15,032,415	....
Surplus revenues of preceding fiscal years	....	4,663,589	....	....	....	....
Chin se indemnity	....	....	....	....	....	78,957,164
Industrial government bonds	....	....	....	....	....	....
Non-industrial government bonds	....	....	....	....	....	116,804,926

Extraordinary Part—Resources of the Expenditures.—Continued.

	1895.	*1896.*	*1897.*	*1898.*	*1899.*	*1900.*
	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.	Yen.
Extraordinary revenues of all kinds......	2,956,098	6,821,483	7,253,574	4,884,387	16,273,349	4,888,283
Surplus of annual ordinary revenues	15,209,041	4,185,681	16,527,837	18,777,473	34,555,894	41,821,645
Surplus revenues of preceding fiscal years	....	39,710,121	15,451,687	2,414,727	....	....
Chinese indemnity......	....	11,789,889	40,360,796	46,187,071	31,818,864	23,752,789
Industrial government bonds..................	....	2,416 251	17,890,866	8,104,136	21,273,123	82,183,616
Non-industrial government bonds............	....	3,217,638	18,499,007	25,317,630	8,398,777	....

The fiscal year of the Japanese Government commences on April 1 every year and ends on March 31 of the following year; for instance, the fiscal year 1890 is from April 1, 1890, to March 31, 1891, inclusive.

The funds raised by the industrial bonds are to be spent for construction of the Hokkaido Railways, building of tobacco offices and its monopoly business fund, construction of the steel foundry plant, the extension of telephone exchanges, and improvements and constructions of Government railway lines. The proceeds of the non-industrial bonds are appropriated for the extraordinary war expenditures and the expansion of the army and navy.

The figures for 1899 and 1900 are taken from the budget, while those for the preceding years are audited and therefore represent actual accounts.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

This Department includes a complete list of NEW NATIONAL BANKS (furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency), STATE AND PRIVATE BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, DISSOLUTIONS AND FAILURES, etc., under their proper State heads for easy reference.

NEW YORK CITY.

—Alvah Trowbridge, President of the North American Trust Co., has been elected President of the Ninth National Bank. Rumors have been current of late of the probable absorption of several other banks by the Ninth National, but up to the present time nothing definite has developed.

Mr. Trowbridge, the new President of the Ninth National Bank, has been prominently identified with city banking. He was for some years Cashier and later Vice-President of the National Bank of North America, resigning to become President of the North American Trust Company.

Oakley Thorne succeeds Mr. Trowbridge as President of the latter institution.

—It is reported that Valentine P. Snyder, President of the Western National Bank, will be chosen a trustee of the American Surety Company to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Edward E. Poor, President of the National Park Bank.

—At a meeting of the directors of the Mount Morris Bank, September 5, Louis M. Schwan was unanimously elected President to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas L. Watt. Mr. Watt will remain a member of the board of directors.

—Plans have been drawn for $30,000 alterations to the Nineteenth Ward Bank, on the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh street, and Third avenue. The four-story and basement brick structure was recently purchased by the bank. The entire corner frontage will be remodelled, the entrance lowered to the street level and the building altered into one of the finest office structures in that district of the city.

—The Trust Company of New York, of which Willis S. Paine is President, has been designated by the Comptroller and Treasurer of the State a depository of the funds of the State.

—A meeting of the stockholders of the Brooklyn Bank will be held on September 18 and the name changed to the Brooklyn Bank of the City of New York, instead of the "City of Brooklyn." It is expected that the establishment of branches will also be authorized at the meeting.

—John W. Castree recently succeeded John R. Waters as Second Vice-President of the Irving National Bank.

—Charles A. Stadler, Vice-President of the Nineteenth Ward Bank, having gone abroad for several months on account of impaired health, Wm. Hoffmann has been elected as his successor. Mr. Hoffmann is treasurer of the United States Brewers' Association and vice-president of the Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Co.

—The Bank of the City of New York is the name of a new State institution to be opened in the vicinity of the Bowery and Hester street. It is to be organized with $200,000 capital and $50,000 surplus.

—Owing to the death of Henry A. Glassford the firm of Chas. T. Wing & Co. has been dissolved. The business will be continued under the name of Lincoln, Caswell & Co., by Ezra Lincoln, Wm. W. Caswell and Wm. H. Allen, Jr.

—Albert H. Wiggin, Vice-President of the National Park Bank, has been elected a director of that institution, to serve out the unexpired term of the late Edward E. Poor, who was also President of the bank.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Boston, Mass.—The deposits in the 186 Savings banks of this State are now $538,845,000.

—Receiver Daniel D. Wing, of the Globe National Bank, has paid to the clearing-house association the last of the $3,000,000 which that institution advanced to the bank eight months ago in the hope that its failure might be averted. Receiver Wing will now devote himself to the task of paying off the depositors. It will take $1,600,000 to do this. Shareholders of the bank were assessed 100 per cent. last spring.

—On August 13 the National Bank of Redemption moved from its location at Devonshire and Water streets, which it had occupied for nearly thirty years, to the corner of Devonshire and Franklin streets, where the National Bank of North America was formerly situated. Its new rooms are large and well fitted up.

New Hampshire Banks.—The Board of Bank Commissioners of New Hampshire recently completed their tabulation of the figures contanied in the reports of the Savings banks and savings departments of the trust and banking companies that are in active operation, showing their condition at the close of business June 30, 1900.

The aggregate resources of these institutions are $62,063,071. There is due depositors $52,596,710, an increase during the year of $2,735,878. The guaranty fund and interest amount to $4,230,592, an increase of $210.051. The aggregate of dividends declared during the year is $1,562,666, the average rate being a fraction over three per cent.

The number of depositors represented in this tabulation is 136,544, an increase of 6,698. Total assets show an increase of $5,426 539. The principal items of decrease are in loans on Western mortgages, $621,332, and in United States and State bonds, $364,147.

The nine State banks and trust companies, with a capital stock of $560,000, have surplus and undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, of $104,710, with deposits subject to check, amounting to $969,536. The assets of these banks aggregate $1,859,348.

Maine Banks and Trust Companies.—Bank Examiner Timberlake recently forwarded to the Comptroller of the Currency statements showing the condition of the trust companies and Savings banks of Maine. It shows that the deposits of the trust companies exceed $9,000,000, and the Savings bank deposits are $66,122,676. The present number of depositors in the latter institutions is 183,106.

St. Albans, Vt.—Work is progressing favorably on the new building of the Welden National Bank, and the structure promises to be one of the finest buildings here. The exterior of the building is now about finished.

Proposed Reduction of Capital.—A meeting of the directors of the First National Bank, of Litchfield, Ct., is to be held September 17 to consider reducing the capital stock from $200,000 to $100,000. The directors announce that the capital now is too large to earn satisfactory dividends. The present intention of the directors is to pay to each of the stockholders one-half of their original investment. and allow the institution to continue with fifty per cent. of its present capital stock.

MIDDLE STATES.

Philadelphia.—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Merchants' National Bank, August 9, the sum of $50,000 was added to surplus account from the earnings since May 1, making the surplus fund $350,000, an increase of $150,000 in twelve months. The capital of the bank is $600,000 and undivided profits $135,379, making the sum of the three items $1,085,-379. Deposits are close to $13,000,000.

—At a meeting of the directors of the Sixth National Bank, August 15, Wm. S. Emley was elected President to succeed the late Wm. D. Gardner. He has been a director since 1888 and Vice-President since 1898.

—Col. Thos. J. Powers, State Bank Commissioner for Pennsylvania, and a well-known and popular citizen of Philadelphia, met an accidental death while returning from Atlantic City on the evening of August 29. It is supposed that while passing through the train he lost his footing on account of a sudden movement of the train after passing over a bridge. His body was found in a marsh on the following morning. Col. Powers was born in Ireland in 1846 and came to this country at an early age. He served in the Civil War. and afterwards held many offices, being appointed Commissioner of Banking in February, 1899.

Baltimore, Md.—The City Trust and Banking Company has moved from 8 South Calvert street to its new quarters at 517-25 West Baltimore street. Besides its regular banking, savings and trust company business the company has concentrated at its new location its storage business, adding two stories to the main buildings, which are now six stories, with two basements.

New Jersey Banks.—A gratifying exhibit of the Savings bank deposits in New Jersey is made in the recent annual report of the State Bank Commissioner.

The total assets of the twenty-six banks of the State is $61,181,322, as against $54,719,989 for the previous year. The total of deposits is $54,713,698, an increase of $10,000,000 over 1899, and the greatest annual increase since 1878.

The depositors have increased from 177.780 in 1899 to 191,572 this year—a gain of 13,792, while the average amount of deposits has been advanced from $274.78 to $285.60. The interest credited and drawn out by depositors was $1,519,358, an increase of over $100,000 compared with 1899.

Twenty-five trust companies are now in existence, an increase of two over last year.

The total resources is $43,029,691, an increase of $8,006,742. The total profits for the year were $2,302,304, and the deposits amounted to $27,869,892, an increase of $5,358,232. The surplus and profits together amount to $3,652,418, an increase of $1,491,274, consisting in part of premiums paid on capital stock. In eleven years the trust companies have increased from $861,250 to $8,657,400 in capital stock, from $8,513,220 to $33,856,403 in deposits, from $206,551 to $3,652,418 in surplus and profits, and from $4,888,604 to $43,029,692 in total resources.

The State banks were decreased in number by one during the year. The total resources are $12,815,998, as compared with $11,839,960 the previous year. There is a total surplus of $1,003,130, with $426,276.49 of undivided profits. The individual deposits subject to check were $8,470,897.87. The aggregate increase of deposits in the Savings banks, trust companies and State banks for the year was $11,758,349, and the aggregate increase of resources was $14,997,108.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Nashville, Tenn.--At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the Fourth National Bank, G. W. Pyle, the paying teller, was appointed Assistant Cashier. J. S. McHenry, individual bookkeeper, succeeded Mr. Pyle as paying teller and D. H. Donnan was advanced to the position of individual bookkeeper.

Both Mr. McHenry and Mr. Donnan have been connected with the Fourth National Bank for a number of years, and are thoroughly qualified to discharge the more important duties now devolving upon them.

The promotion of Mr. Pyle to the important office of Assistant Cashier is regarded as a just recognition of fidelity and merit, and comes as a well-earned reward of long and faithful service. He brings to the position a thorough knowledge of the details of banking, and will prove a valuable aid to the executive officers of that well-known and eminently successful institution.

The Fourth National Bank has never passed a dividend, and has accumulated a large surplus and undivided profits.

Atlanta, Ga.—The Capital City Bank has changed its form of organization and title to the Capital City National Bank, with $250,000 capital and $50,000 surplus.

—The Lowry National Bank was recently designated as a United States depository by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Bristol, Va.—The Dominion National Bank (post office Bristol, Tenn.), finding that its increased business demanded an additional officer, recently passed the following resolution:

"The office of Cashier of this Bank having remained vacant and unfilled since May 10, 1898,

Resolved, That H. E. Jones, President, continue to exercise general supervision, direction, management, etc., of this bank, as heretofore; and

Resolved, That J. E. Brading be and is hereby appointed Cashier of this bank, to fill said office, his services to commence August 1, 1900, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and to continue during the pleasure of the board of directors."

Mr Brading comes to the Dominion Nat onal from one of Chattanooga's largest banks, in which he has held a responsible position for several years past. He began his banking experience with the First National Bank, of Chattanooga, about fifteen years ago, since which time he has obtained valuable experience in commercial banking, as well as in Savings banks and trust companies—holding positions in those lines from bookkeeper to Ca hier. He comes with unqualified recommendations (from former employers) as to business qualifications, sagacity and character, and the bank feels that his acquisition to its force will enable it to better serve the best interests of its stockholders and depositors.

Louisville, Ky.—It is stated that the banks of this city, with one exception, will shortly enter into an agreement to charge for collecting out-of-town checks other than those for their correspondents. To do this it is necessary to form a new clearing-house association, and this will be done, all local banks but one going into it. The Bank of Commerce states that it will not charge for out-of-town collections, and that if the proposed rule is adopted by the other banks it will proceed against them legally on the ground of "boycott." Collection charges provided by the new rule will be one-tenth of one per cent. on all Kentucky and Tennessee business.

Oshkosh, Wis.—The Commercial Bank, which had $100,000 capital and $100,000 surplus, was succeeded on September 1 by the Commercial National Bank, capital $200,000. E. R. Williams was made Assistant Cashier, on account of increasing business, the other officers remaining the same.

WESTERN STATES

Detroit, Mich.—It is reported that the Detroit Trust Company is being organized here with $500,000 capital and the same amount of paid-in surplus.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The Union Bank and Savings Company was recently incorporated with $200,000 capital.

Iowa's Prosperity.—From February 13 to June 30 the State and Savings banks of Iowa increased their deposits nearly $9,000,000. Since 1890 the number of these banks has increased from 164 to 440; their capital from $8,000,000 to $18,000, 00, and their deposits from $23,000,000 to $91,000,000. There was an increase of over 100 per cent. in deposits from June 30, 1897, to June 30, 1900.

Chicago.—Stockholders of the America National Bank have approved the proposal to consolidate with the Corn Exchange Bank.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Northwestern National Bank, of Minneapolis, was among the financial institutions that subscribed to the $28,000,000 of English exchequer war bonds placed in this country. The Northwestern Bank secured $300,000 of these bonds.

Ohio Bankers' Association.—The time for holding the tenth annual convention of the Ohio Bankers' Association, which will meet at Columbus, has been postponed to Wednesday and Thursday, October 24 and 25.

Racine, Wis.—On August 13 the Union National Bank, of this city, was consolidated with the First National Bank, transferring its business and assets to the last-named institution. The Union National was organized in 1881 with $100,000 capital and had built up a considerable business. It was forced to close in the 1893 panic, but resumed, paid depositors and increased the capital to $150,000. Competition was close, however, and consolidation was thought to be wisest for all concerned.

Wisconsin Bankers' Association.—The seventh annual convention of this association met at the Hotel Pfister, Milwaukee, August 15. F. G. Bigelow, President of the First National Bank, Milwaukee, presided. Resolutions were passed approving the efforts of the State Tax Commission to equalize taxes, in favor of the amended banking law which failed to be ratified by the popular vote some time ago, asking that express companies be taxed as banks are under the War Revenue Act, approving the gold standard law, the check collection charges imposed by the New York Clearing-House and urging the passage of the uniform law in regard to negotiable instruments.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as given below:

President—Henry D. Smith, President First National Bank, Appleton.

Vice-President—John Johnston, Vice-President Marine National Bank, Milwaukee.

Secretary—Charles E. Arnold, Assistant Cashier Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee.

Treasurer—George H. Utz, Cashier First National Bank, Menasha.

Members of Executive Council—William Bigelow, Vice-President First National Bank, Milwaukee; John P. Murphy, Vice-President Milwaukee National Bank, Milwaukee; L. S. Tainter, Menomonie.

Vice-Presidents from Congressional Districts—C. M. Blackman, President First National Bank, Whitewater; T. P. Hemmy, Cashier Citizens' Bank, Juneau; George T. Morse, President Citizens' Bank, Reedsburg; C. C. Schmidt, Cashier Second National Bank, Milwaukee; E. Franckenberg, Bank of West Bend, West Bend; C. A. F. Galloway, President Fond du Lac National Bank, Fond du Lac; Joseph Boschert, Cashier German-American Bank, La Crosse; C. L. Alverson, Cashier State Bank, Medford; W. H. Slack, President Northwestern National Bank, West Superior.

CANADA.

Canadian Bank Consolidation.—At a special meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, held at Toronto, August 21, the agreement for the purchase of the assets of the Bank of British Columbia was ratified by a large vote. When the amalgamation is effected the bank will have $10,000,000 capital, and will be next to the Bank of Montreal in that respect, the latter institution having $12,000,000.

Toronto, Ont.—At the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Ontario Bank a by-law was adopted authorizing an increase of $500,000 to the capital, which would bring the amount up to $1,500,000. One-half of the authorized increase is to be made at once, the issue to be to shareholders at 120.

Failures, Suspensions and Liquidations.

Connecticut.—The banking firm of W. E. Brown & Co., Stamford, has discontinued business, after making arrangements with another institution to pay off its obligations.

Illinois.—The State Bank, of Lemont, was placed in the hands of an assignee September 7. It is believed the assets are in a condition to permit the prompt payment of liabilities.

Kansas.—The Hoisington State Bank notified the Bank Commissioner on August 7 that it would pay off all its depositors and quit business.

Kentucky.—On August 17 the Somerset National Banking Company was placed in the hands of R. D. Garrett, Receiver. It was organized on June 29 for the purpose of taking over the business of the Somerset Banking Company, but the Comptroller of the Currency failed to approve the transfer of some of the assets, and it became necessary to appoint a Receiver for the National bank.

Michigan.—The private bank of A. Ives & Sons, Detroit, one of the oldest banks in the West, closed September 10. It was started in 1837 and prospered until about ten years ago. Deposits are supposed to amount to about $170,000.

Missouri.—On August 15 the Oregon County Bank, of Thayer, was closed by a bank examiner.

Oklahoma.—On August 13 the Bank of Kingfisher went into the hands of the Bank Commissioner. Liabilities reported at about $61,000 and assets $51,000. The Receiver has announced that he has $33,000 on hand, enough to pay a dividend of fifty per cent. to depositors.

NEW BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICES, ETC.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of new National banks organized since our last report. Names of officers and other particulars regarding these new National banks will be found under the different State headings.

NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED.

5522—Farmers' National Bank, Plain City, Ohio. Capital, $25,000.
5523—First National Bank, Celina, Ohio. Capital, $25,000.
5524—First National Bank, Russiaville, Indiana. Capital, $25,000.
5525—Anna National Bank, Anna, Illinois. Capital, $25,000.
5526—First National Bank, Lewisville, Indiana. Capital, $25,000.
5527—Jeannette National Bank, Jeannette, Pennsylvania. Capital, $50,000.
5528—First National Bank, Manchester, Tennessee. Capital, $25,000.
5529—First National Bank, Madison, Kansas. Capital, $25,000.
5530—Citizens' National Bank, Covington, Ohio. Capital, $25,000.
5531—First National Bank, Littlestown, Pennsylvania. Capital, $25,000.
5532—American National Bank, Orange, Virginia. Capital, $25,000.
5533—Delta National Bank, Cooper, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
5534—First National Bank, Arcadia, Florida. Capital, $30,000.
5535—First National Bank, Ladysmith, Wisconsin. Capital, $25,000.
5536—First National Bank, Gainsboro, Tennessee. Capital, $25,000.
5537—State National Bank, South McAlester, Indian Territory. Capital, $50,000.
5538—First National Bank, Hindsboro, Illinois. Capital, $25,000.
5539—First National Bank, Milford, Iowa. Capital, $35,000.
5540—First National Bank, Hedrick, Iowa. Capital, $25,000.
5541—First National Bank, Ruthven, Iowa. Capital, $25,000.
5542—First National Bank, Park Rapids, Minnesota. Capital, $25,000.
5543—First National Bank, West, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
5544—First National Bank, Lathrop, Missouri. Capital, $35,000.
5545—People's National Bank, Gallatin, Tennessee. Capital, $50,000.
5546—First National Bank, Pryor Creek, Indian Territory. Capital, $25,000.
5547—Citizens' National Bank, Chickasha, Indian Territory. Capital, $50,000.
5548—First National Bank, Carlyle, Illinois. Capital, $40,000.
5549—First National Bank, Venus, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
5550—First National Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu, H. I. Capital, $500,000.
5551—First National Bank, Carrington, North Dakota. Capital, $25,000.
5552—First National Bank, Chesterhill, Ohio. Capital, $25,000.
5553—First National Bank, Eveleth, Minnesota. Capital, $25,000.
5554—National Bank of Brighton, Brighton, Iowa. Capital, $25,000.
5555—First National Bank, Roseville, Ohio. Capital, $25,000.
5556—Second National Bank, Phillipsburg, New Jersey. Capital, $100,000.
5557—Commercial National Bank, Oshkosh, Wisconsin. Capital, $200,000.
5558—National Bank of Orleans, Orleans, Indiana. Capital, $25,000.
5559—First National Bank, Mount Hope, Kansas. Capital, $25,000.
5560—First National Bank, Stamford, Texas. Capital, $75,000.
5561—First National Bank, Sandy Spring, Maryland. Capital, $25,000.
5562—First National Bank, Hinton, West Virginia. Capital, $50,000.
5563—First National Bank, Elizabethville, Pennsylvania. Capital, $25,000.
5564—First National Bank, Pleasantville, Iowa. Capital, $25,000.
5565—Lamberton National Bank, Oil City, Pennsylvania. Capital, $100,000.
5566—First National Bank, Omro, Wisconsin. Capital, $25,000.
5567—First National Bank, Williston, North Dakota. Capital, $25,000.

APPLICATIONS TO ORGANIZE NATIONAL BANKS APPROVED.

The following notices of intention to organize National banks have been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency since last advice:

First National Bank, Titonka, Iowa; by G. L. Dalton, *et al.*
First National Bank, Whittier, California; by W. Hadley, *et al.*

First National Bank, Rock Falls, Illinois; by A. T. Barnes, *et al.*
First National Bank, Dallas City, Illinois; by B. F. Black, *et al.*
First National Bank, Donora, Pennsylvania; by Wm. I. Berryman, *et al.*
Karnes County National Bank, Karnes City, Texas; by S. C. Butler, *et al.*
Monroe County National Bank, East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania; by T. Y. Hoffman, *et al.*
First National Bank, Chillicothe, Illinois; by Ira D. Buck, *et al.*
National Bank of Abbott, Texas; by E. B. Dawson, *et al.*
Millcreek Valley National Bank, Lockland, Ohio; by C. C. Richardson, *et al.*
American National Bank, Indianapolis, Indiana; by John O. Perrin, *et al.*
Cattlemen's National Bank, Mangum, Oklahoma; by J. P. Withers, *et al.*
Sanford National Bank, Sanford, North Carolina; by A. L. McNeil, *et al.*
National Bank of Commerce, San Francisco, California; by Wm. C. Murdoch, *et al.*
First National Bank, Staples, Minnesota; by John D. Marlin, Jr., *et al.*
First National Bank, Snyder, Texas; H. B. Patterson, *et al.*
First National Bank, Greenville, Alabama; by Richard Tillis, *et al.*
First National Bank, Farmington, Iowa; by B. F. Ketcham, *et al.*
First National Bank, Cuba City, Wisconsin; by Joseph Harris, *et al.*
Franklin County National Bank, Brookville, Indiana; by M. P. Hubbard, *et al.*
Culpeper National Bank, Culpeper, Virginia; by S. Russell Smith, *et al.*
Market National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio; by W. K. Rose, *et al.*
First National Bank, Dundee, Illinois; by F. B. Wright, *et al.*

Application for Conversion to National Banks Approved.

Chehalis National Bank, Chehalis, Wash.; conversion of Chehalis State Bank.

NEW BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.

ARIZONA.

Winslow—Navajo County Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., W. H. Burbage; Cas., Geo. A. Lane.

ARKANSAS.

Texarkana—Texarkana Loan and Trust Co.; Pres., James F. Black; Treas., F. A. Symonds; Sec'y., F. S. Quinn.

COLORADO.

Goldfield—Bank of Goldfield; Pres., E. W. Pfeiffer; Cas., L. T. Holden.

FLORIDA.

Arcadia—First National Bank (successor to King & Chollar); capital, $30,000; Pres., Ziba King; Vice-Pres., Albert Carlton; Cas., Charles C. Chollar, Asst. Cas., Charles J. Carlton.

GEORGIA.

Atlanta — Bankers' Trust Co.; capital, $500,000.

Reidsville—Tattnall Bank; capital, $30,000.

IDAHO.

Boise—Bank of Commerce.

ILLINOIS.

Anna—Anna National Bank (successor to Bank of Anna); capital, $25,000; Pres., David W. Karraker; Cas., John B. Jackson.

Armstrong—Goodwine Bank (successor to Bank of Armstrong); Cas., J. W. Goodwine.

Carlyle—First National Bank (successor to State Bank); capital, $40,000; Pres., Fred. Schlafly; Cas., Aug. Schlafly.

East St. Louis—East St. Louis Trust Co.; capital, $500,000.

Hindsboro—First National Bank (successor to Bank of Hindsboro); capital, $25,000; Pres., S. Dorman; Cas., Frank T. Hanks.

Thomasboro—Bank of Thomasboro; Pres., Fred. Collison; Vice-Pres., Harry Collison; Cas., Wm. H. Wheat.

INDIANA.

Cromwell — Commercial Bank (Leach & Key); Cas., W. P. Allman.

Lewisville—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., D. M. Brown; Vice-Pres., O. Greenstreet; Cas., L. F. Symons; Asst. Cas., C. C. Brown.

Medora—State Bank; capital, $25,000.

Orleans—National Bank of Orleans (successor to Bank of Orleans); capital, $25,000; Pres., George M. Albertson; Cas., Earl R. Conder.

Russiaville—First National Bank (successor to Bank of Russiaville); capital, $25,000; Pres., Robert C. Kincaid; Cas., Lowell W. Cox.

Troy—Bank of Troy.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

Chickasha—Citizens' National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., B. P. Smith; Vice-Pres., Wm. Inman; Cas., C. T. Irwin; Asst. Cas., I. N. Descombs.

Pryor Creek—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., W. A. Graham; Cas., P. W. Samuel.

South McAlester—State National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., J. J. McAlester; Cas., J. H. Maxey, Jr.; Asst. Cas., J. W. Walters.

IOWA.

Brighton—National Bank of Brighton; capital, $25,000; Pres., M. C. Terry; Cas., Frank R. Sage.

Centerville—Citizens' Savings Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., James R. Sooden; Vice-Pres., A. E. Wooden; Cas., C. A. Wooden.

GLADBROOK—State Bank (successor to Citizens' Bank): capital, $50,000; Pres., John M. Moeller; Cas., Oliver Henderson.

GREENVILLE—Greenville Bank.

HEDRICK—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., W. H. Young; Cas., J. T. Brooks.

HILLSBORO—Hillsboro Savings Bank; Pres., J. W. Blackford; Cas., J. W. Young.

LOWDEN—Lowden Savings Bank.

MALVERN—Bank of Malvern (successor to Wearin & Barnes); capital, $10,000; Pres., I. F. Hendricks; Cas., W. H. Guyer.

MILFORD—First National Bank (successor to Commercial Savings Bank); capital, $35,000; Pres., P. Rasmussen; Vice-Pres., M. L. Brown; Cas., H. S. Abbott; Asst. Cas., S. A. Schneider.

OLDS—Olds Savings Bank; capital, $12,000.

PLEASANTVILLE—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres. W. A. Clark; Cas., W. C. Reed.

RUTHVEN—First National Bank (successor to Iowa Savings Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., M. L. Brown; Cas., J. H. Thatcher.

SEARSBORO—Bank of Searsboro; capital, $5,000; Pres., W. L. Darland; Vice-Pres., M. E. Darland; Cas., S. A. Darland.

SHEFFIELD—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., Wm. Storck; Vice-Pres. and Cas., C. J. Le Valley.

STOCKPORT—Stockport Savings Bank; Pres., Peter Neilson; Cas., H. H. Kinsley.

KANSAS.

ANDALE—State Bank; capital, $5,000.

ARMOURDALE—State Bank of Commerce; F. W. Chapman, Cas. and Mgr.

BELLEVILLE—Belleville State Bank; capital, $20,000; Pres., H. F. Talbot; Vice-Pres., J. R. Caldwell; Cas., J. A. Butler.

HOISINGTON—Barton County State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., M. C. Elmore; Cas., J. H. Hartman.

MADISON—First National Bank (successor to People's State Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., A. Wehrman; Cas., J. F. Steintorf.

MOUNT HOPE—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., G. C. Robbins; Cas., R. E. Pierce.

SEVERY—Severy State Bank.

KENTUCKY.

OWENSBORO—Daviess County Bank and Trust Co.; capital, $50,000; Pres., T. S. Anderson; Asst. Cas., W. F. Hurt.

MARYLAND.

SANDY SPRING—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., A. G. Thomas; Cas., Geo. F. Nesbitt, Jr.; Asst. Cas., H. H. Miller.

STOCKTON—Stockton Bank.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT—Detroit Trust Co.; capital, $500,000; surplus, $500,000.

ROCHESTER—Rochester Savings Bank; Pres., E. R. Mathews; Vice-Pres., Marvell I. Brabb.

MINNESOTA.

AITKIN—Bank of Aitkin; Pres., A. D. Davidson; Vice-Pres., A. D. McRae; Cas., W. A. Coulthard; Asst. Cas., K. C. Ness.

ASHBY—First State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., C. D. Wright; Cas. J. L. Everts.

BERTHA—Bank of Bertha; capital, $10,000.

BRANDON—Brandon Bank.

EVELETH—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Geo. A. Whitman; Cas., Walter J. Smith.

FOXHOME—Bank of Foxhome; Pres., A. H. Denniston; Vice-Pres., A. R. Kitts; Cas., S. E. Hall; Asst. Cas., E. C. Hezzlewood.

GOODHUE—City Bank; Capital, $25,000.

MAYNARD—Citizens' Bank; Pres., H. Bendixen; Vice-Pres., John Street; Cas., L. M. Street.

ODESSA—Bank of Odessa.

PARK RAPIDS—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., R. E. Davis; Cas., Wm. M. Taber.

VILLARD—Villard Bank.

WILDER—Farmers' State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., M. H. Evans; Cas., F. H. Vail.

MISSISSIPPI.

CLEVELAND Cotton Exchange Bank; capital, $16,000. Cas., W. T. Winston.

MISSOURI.

LATHROP—First National Bank; capital, $35,000; Pres., W. C. Young; Cas., H. C. Shepherd.

MAYWOOD—Bank of Maywood; capital, $10,000; Pres., W. D. Barr; Cas., H. L. Loudermilk.

ORAN—Bank of Oran; capital, $15,000.

SARCOXIE — State Bank; capital, $15,000; Pres., James B. Wild; Cas., J. W. Perry.

SKIDMORE—Skidmore Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., J. M. Lamar; Vice-Pres., John Barrett; Cas., D. R. Baker.

THAYER—Bank of Thayer; capital, $10,000; Pres., H. J. F. Davis; Cas., E. J. Loop.

VIENNA—Maries County Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., T. A. Felker; Vice-Pres., J. H. Roberts; Cas., J. P. Coates.

MONTANA.

GREAT FALLS—Conrad Banking Co.

TOWNSEND—W. B. Dolenty Bro. & Co. (successors to Hyatt & Dolenty).

NEBRASKA.

BELGRADE—Belgrade State Bank.

NEW JERSEY.

PHILLIPSBURG—Second National Bank; capital, $100,000; Pres., S. C. Smith; Cas., A. McCammon.

NEW YORK.

ELMHURST — Bank of Jamaica (branch); Charles E. Covert, Cas.

NEW YORK—Bank of the City of New York; capital, $200,000; Cas., Wm. R. Kuran.

NORTH DAKOTA.

CARRINGTON—First National Bank (succes-

sor to Carrington State Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., Charles H. Davidson, Jr.; Cas., G. S. Newberry.

MEDINA—Medina State Bank.

WILLISTON—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Charles H. Davidson, Jr.; Cas., W. H. Denny.

OHIO.

BROOKVILLE—Farmers and Merchants' Bank (successor to Citizens' Bank); capital, $25,-000; Cas., O. E. Baker.

CELINA—First National Bank; capital, $25,-000; Pres., James H. Day; Cas., Charles H. Howick.

CHESTERHILL—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., C. P. Yocum; Cas., H. A. Jackson.

CLEVELAND—Union Bank and Savings Co.; capital, $200,000.

COVINGTON—Citizens' National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Henry Flesh; Cas., J. L. Goodknight.

EAST CLEVELAND—Windermere Savings and Banking Co.; capital, $25,000.

GRAND RAPIDS -Grand Rapids Savings Bank Co.

JENERA—Redick Banking Co.

MOUNT BLANCHARD—Stewart & Patterson.

PLAIN CITY -Farmers' National Bank (successor to Farmers' Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., William Atkinson; Vice-Pres., C. F. Dutton; Cas., Cephas Atkinson; Asst. Cas., J. R. Woods.

ROSEVILLE—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., J. N. Owens; Cas., Thomas Brown.——Farmers and Merchants' Banking Co.

SYLVANIA—Sylvania Banking Co.

YOUNGSTOWN—Mahoning County Building and Savings Co.; capital, $4,000.

OREGON.

SHANIKO—Eastern Oregon Banking Co.; capital, $25,000; Pres., J. W. French; Cas., F. T. Hurlburt.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ELIZABETH—State Bank; capital, $50,000.

ELIZABETHVILLE—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., J. A. Romberger; Cas., H. H. Weaver.

GETTYSBURG Citizens' Bank; capital, $50,000.

HOMEWOOD—Homewood People's Bank; capital, $50,000.

JEANNETTE—Jeannette National Bank (successor to Merchants and Farmers' Bank); capital, $50,000; Pres., J. R. Morrow; Cas., Charles O. Spillman.

LITTLESTOWN First National Bank (successor to Littlestown Savings Institution); capital, $25,000; Pres., S. S. Mehring.

OIL CITY—Lamberton National Bank (successor to Lamberton Bank); capital, $100,-000; Pres., Robert G. Lamberton; Cas., Charles M. Lamberton.

PHILADELPHIA—Cramp, Mitchell & Serrill.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

BLACKSBURG—Bank of Blacksburg; capital, $10,000.

COLUMBIA — Carolina Trust Co.; capital, $100,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

EDGEMONT—Bank of Edgemont; capital, $5,000; Pres., Henry S. Clarke; Cas., M. E. Clarke.

SOUTH SHORE—First State Bank; capital, $6,000; Pres., Chas. Anderson; Cas., R. J. Sweet; Asst. Cas., E. B. Sweet.

WAGNER—First State Bank; Cas., Albert Boynton.

TENNESSEE.

GAINESBORO—First National Bank (successor to People's Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., R. V. Brooks; Cas., Clay Reeves.

GALLATIN -People's National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., E. S. Payne; Cas., Thomas H. King.

MANCHESTER -First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., W. P. Hickerson; Vice-Pres., J. H. Smith; Cas., T. B. Clark.

TEXAS.

BLOOMING GROVE—Citizens' Bank (successor to First National Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., M. G. Young; Cas., Roger S. Loyd.

MADISONVILLE—Shapiro & McIver.

STAMFORD—First National Bank; capital, $75,000; Pres., W. D. Reynolds; Cas., R. V. Colbert.

VALLEY MILLS—Bosque Valley Bank.

VENUS—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., J. C. Smyth; Cas., C. C. Marshall.

COOPER—Delta National Bank; capital, $25,-000; Pres., S. C. Ratcliff; Cas., James A. Smith.

WALNUT SPRINGS—J. A. Rushing & Son.

WEST—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., H. M. Lary; Cas., T. E. Lary.

VIRGINIA.

BLACKSTONE—Farmers' Bank; capital, $35,-000; Pres. J. Z. Powell; Cas., W. H. Bridgeforth; Asst. Cas., Y. L. Niblitt.

ORANGE—American National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., J. W. Lockwood, Jr.; Cas., Newton Lockwood.

RICHMOND—Industrial Bond and Banking Co.

WEST POINT—Citizens' Bank; capital, $25,000.

WASHINGTON.

ABERDEEN—Aberdeen State Bank.

ASOTIN—First Bank.

NEW WHATCOM — Scandinavian-American Bank.

WEST VIRGINIA.

BENWOOD—Bank of Benwood; capital, $25,000.

HINTON- First National Bank (successor to Bank of Hinton); capital, $50,000; Pres., Azel Ford; Cas., W. M. Puckett.

WISCONSIN.

BALSAM LAKE—Polk County Bank.

CLINTONVILLE — German Bank: capital, $10,000; Prop., R. W. Roberts; Cas., S. H. Rondeau.

COLBY—State Bank: capital, $25,000.

LADYSMITH—First National Bank: capital, $25,000; Pres., James L. Gates; Cas., O. E. Pederson.

OMRO—First National Bank (successor to Bank of Omro); capital, $25,000; Pres., P. A. Wheeler; Cas., W. P. Wheeler.

OSHKOSH—Commercial National Bank (successor to Commercial Bank); capital, $200,000; Pres., G. W. Roe; Vice-Pres., Leander Choate; Cas., Thomas Daly; Asst. Cas., E. R. Williams.

WYOMING.

MEETEETSE—Stock Growers' Bank.

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

HONOLULU—First National Bank of Hawaii; capital, $500,000; Pres., Cecil Brown; Cas., W. G. Cooper.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

BEAMSVILLE — Bank of Hamilton; R. J. Hewat, Agt.

BURLINGTON—Traders' Bank of Canada; F. B. Bennett, Mgr.

SAULT STE MARIE—Traders' Bank of Canada; A. F. H. Jones, Mgr.

QUEBEC.

SHAWINIGAN FALLS—Bank of Ottawa; W. W. Forest, Mgr.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS, CAPITAL, ETC.

CALIFORNIA.

LIVERMORE — Bank of Livermore; Fred. Mathieson, Cas.

SANTA CRUZ City Savings Bank; H. S. Deming, Pres.

SAN FRANCISCO—American Bank and Trust Co.; William A. Marshall, director, deceased.

COLORADO.

FORT COLLINS—First National Bank; C. R. Welch, Vice-Pres. in place of P. Anderson.

LEADVILLE—American National Bank; Geo. W. Goodell, Asst. Cas.

CONNECTICUT.

MERIDEN—Meriden National Bank; Owen B. Arnold, President, deceased.

RIDGEFIELD—Ridgefield Savings Bank; W. H. Beers, Pres. in place of Lewis Henry Bailey, deceased.

ILLINOIS.

CHATSWORTH—Commercial National Bank; John F. Ryan, Vice-Pres.; Harry S. Cowling, Asst. Cas.

CHICAGO—First National Bank; David R. Forgan, First Vice-Pres.; Aug. Blum, additional Asst. Cas.——Continental National Bank; capital reported increased to $3,000,000.——America National, Northwestern National and Corn Exchange National Banks; reported consolidated under latter title.

GRANITE CITY—First National Bank; Ferd. Vorwald, Vice-Pres.

LEROY—Citizens' Bank; Leonard A. Crumbaugh, Pres., deceased.

OGDEN—First National Bank; Bertie Freese, Asst. Cas.

QUINCY—State Savings, Loan and Trust Co.: Harry Wood, Asst. Cas., deceased.

INDIANA.

MADISON—National Branch Bank; John A. Zuck, Cas.

RICHMOND—Second National Bank; John Milton Gaar, Pres., deceased.

SULLIVAN—National Bank of Sullivan; Joe K. Smock, Vice-Pres.; Ben. C. Crowder, Asst. Cas.——Sullivan State Bank; Geo. R. Dutton, Cas. in place of Wakefield Giles.

IOWA.

LE MARS—German-American Savings Bank; E. C. Pfaffle, Cas. in place of M. H. Tinney, resigned.

LENOX—First National Bank; J. H. Bennison, Vice-Pres.

MILO—Citizens' Bank; Ed. R. Guthrie, Cas.

KANSAS.

ANTHONY—First National Bank; John D. Brown, Pres. in place of D. F. Sholly.

ASHLAND—Stock Growers' National Bank; J. W. Berryman, Vice-Pres.; A. M. Laningham, Cas.; no Asst. Cas. in place of Paul S. Woods.

CANEY—Home National Bank; J. E. Stone, Vice-Pres.; John M. Cunningham, Asst. Cas.

EMPORIA—Citizens' National Bank; T. J. Acheson, Vice-Pres.; H. W. Fisher, Asst. Cas.

KENTUCKY.

RICHMOND—Madison National Bank; C. D. Chenault, Pres. in place of Waller Bennett; Waller Bennett, Cas. in place of C. D. Chenault.

MAINE.

BATH—Bath National Bank; Arthur Sewall, Pres., deceased.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—American National Bank; Wm. L. Wilcox, Cas. in place of Simon P. Schott.——City Trust and Banking Co.; removed to 517 W. Baltimore street.——National Bank of Baltimore; C. Morton Stewart, director, deceased.

FREDERICK—Franklin Savings Bank; A. D. O'Leary, Pres., deceased.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ABINGTON—Abington Savings Bank; Otis W. Soule, Pres., deceased.

BOSTON—National Webster Bank; Henry Whitman and Francis A. Peters, elected directors.

SOMERVILLE—Somerville National Bank; Howard B. Chase, Act. Cas. in place of Jas. F. Beard.

WESTFIELD—Westfield Savings Bank; Reuben Loomis, Pres., deceased.

MICHIGAN.

IRONWOOD — First National Bank: H. F. Jahn, Vice-Pres. in place of Fred Fehr; E. T. Larson, Cas. in place of H. F. Jahn; no Asst. Cas. in place of E. T. Larson.

MINNESOTA.

STEWARTVILLE—First National Bank; C. L. Wooldridge, Vice-Pres.; no Cas.; Tobias Hogenson, Asst. Cas.

MISSISSIPPI.

WINONA—Bank of Winona; capital increased to $190,000.——Citizens' Bank: capital increased to $100,000.

MISSOURI.

HANNIBAL—Bank of Hannibal: J. T. Nelson, Cas., deceased.

STURGEON—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; Marshall H. Harris, Pres., deceased.

NEBRASKA.

ELGIN—First National Bank; C. B. Burrows, Vice-Pres.; A. J. Thatch, Asst. Cas.

SYRACUSE — First National Bank; Fritz Nicklas, Cas. in place of C. E. Cotton.

WEEPING WATER—First National Bank; Charles Philpot, Vice-Pres.; Lloyd P. Wolcott, Asst. Cas. in place of R. E. Finney.

WYMORE—First National Bank: L. J. Dunn, Vice-Pres.; R. A. Harvey, Cas. in place of L. J. Dunn.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

LACONIA—Laconia National Bank; C. W. Tyler, Cas. in place of O. W. Tibbetts; A. W. Dinsmoor, Asst. Cas. in place of C. W. Tyler.

NEW JERSEY.

ASBURY PARK—First National Bank; Martin H. Scott, Cas. in place of Martin V. Dager; no Asst. Cas. in place of Martin H. Scott.

JERSEY CITY — Hudson County National Bank; Richard C. Washburn, Pres., resigned.

NEWARK—Dime Savings Institution; resumed September 10.

ORANGE—Orange National Bank; Frank C. O'Reilly, Vice-Pres. in place of William Pierson.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY—Albany Savings Bank; William B. Van Rensselaer, Pres. in place of J. Howard King; Marcus T. Hun, First Vice-Pres.; James D. Wasson, Second Vice-Pres.

ALBION Citizens' National Bank; Perry Church, Pres. in place of Ezra T. Coann, deceased.

CANTON—Lawrence County Bank; Frederick W. Scribner, Asst. Cas., deceased.

CHESTER—Chester National Bank; Hiram Tuthill, Pres. in place of Jonas D. Millspaugh, resigned.

COOPERSTOWN—First National Bank; Lynn J. Arnold, Pres. in place of Charles K. McHarg.

FORT PLAIN—Farmers and Mechanics' Bank; Frank W. Bauder, Pres. in place of Stafford Mosher, resigned.

JOHNSTOWN — Johnstown Bank; John W. Cline, Pres., deceased.

MALONE—People's Bank; M. F. McGarrahan, Cas.; H. H. Seaver, Asst. Cas.

MIDDLETOWN—Merchants' National Bank; Albert Bull, Vice-Pres., deceased; also Pres. Middletown Savings Bank.

NEW YORK--Chase National Bank; E. J. Stalker, Cas. in place of J. T. Mills, Jr.; W. O. Jones, Asst. Cas. in place of A. J. Stalker. ——Irving National Bank; John W. Castree, Second Vice-Pres. in place of John R. Waters.——Bowery Savings Bank; Robert Leonard, Sec., deceased.——Alfred De Cordova & Co.; removed to 30 New Street.——Nineteenth Ward Bank; William Hoffman, Vice-Pres. in place of Charles A. Stadler, resigned.——Flower & Co.; John Davison Flower, deceased.——Mount Morris Bank; Louis M. Schwan, Pres. in place of Thomas L. Watt, resigned.

TICONDEROGA—First National Bank; Henry G. Burleigh, Pres., deceased.

WHITEHALL—Old National Bank; Henry G. Burleigh, Pres., deceased.

NORTH DAKOTA.

HARVEY—First National Bank; J. H. Ehlers, Vice-Pres.

OHIO.

BRIDGEPORT—First National Bank: F. W. Henderson, Act. Cas. in place of J. B. Lee.

COLUMBUS—Hayden-Clinton National Bank; F. W. Prentiss, Pres. in place of P. W. Huntington.

PIQUA—Piqua National Bank; Francis Jarvis, Pres., deceased.

POMEROY—Pomeroy National Bank; P. B. Stanberry, Pres. in place of D. H. Moore.

ST. CLAIRSVILLE—Second National Bank; C. W. Troll, Pres. in place of N. K. Kennon.

TIFFIN—City National Bank; T. A. Miller, Cas. in place of Dallas J. Osborne; H. E. Thoads, Asst. Cas.

OKLAHOMA.

HENNESSEY — First National Bank; John Smith, Vice-Pres.; W. A. Rhodes, Asst. Cas.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BELLEVUE—Bellevue National Bank; Geo. M. Paden, Vice-Pres.

CONSHOHOCKEN—First National Bank; Michael O'Brien, Pres., deceased.

FOREST CITY—First National Bank; James White, Vice-Pres.; William T. Morgan, 2d Vice-Pres.

LATROBE—Citizens' National Bank; David W. McConaughey, Vice-Pres., deceased.

PHILADELPHIA—Sixth National Bank; William S. Emley, Pres. in place of William D.

Gardner, deceased.——Corn Exchange National Bank; no Vice-Pres. in place of Benjamin Githins; Charles S. Calwell, Cas. in place of J. R. McAllister; M. N. Willits, Jr., Asst. Cas. in place of Charles S. Calwell.——Union Trust Co.; J. Simpson Africa, Pres., deceased.

PITTSBURG—Iron City National Bank; J. D. Lyon. 2d Vice-Pres.——Safe Deposit and Trust Co.; John H. Ricketson, Vice-Pres., deceased; also director Bank of Pittsburg.

SOMERSET—First National Bank; George R. Scull, Pres. in place of Edward Scull, deceased.

RHODE ISLAND.

CENTERVILLE—Centreville National Bank of Warwick; Thomas W. D. Clarke, Cas. in place of M. Fifield, deceased.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE—Fourth National Bank; G. W. Pyle, Asst. Cas.

TEXAS.

LOCKHART—Lockhart National Bank; Thos. McNeal. Vice-Pres.; B. H. Walker, Cas.; Charles W. Leesemann, Asst. Cas.

MINERAL WELLS—First National Bank; J. L. Cunningham, Vice-Pres.; J. A. Jones, Asst. Cas.

SONORA—First National Bank; E. F. Vander Stucken, Vice-Pres.

VIRGINIA.

BRISTOL—Dominion National Bank; no 2d Vice-Pres. in place of A. S. McNeil; J. E. Brading, Cas.

WASHINGTON.

TACOMA—National Bank of Commerce; F. A. Rice, Asst. Cas.

WISCONSIN.

ANTIGO—First National Bank; W. B. McArthur, Asst. Cas.

DURAND—First National Bank; O. H. Obert, Vice-Pres.; E. T. Sidney, Asst. Cas.

LA CROSSE—Security Savings Bank; W. W. Withee, Pres.; Emil Borreson, Cas.

MANAWA—Bank of Manawa; C. W. Farland, Cas. in place of S. H. Rondeau.

OCONOMOWOC—First National Bank; Geo. L. Wilsey, Vice-Pres.; E. C. Theobald, Asst. Cas.

RACINE—Union National Bank and First National Bank; consolidated under latter title.

SHAWANO—First National Bank; W. C. Zachow, Pres.; D. E. Wescott, Vice-Pres.; Frank W. Humphrey, Cas.

TIGERTON—First National Bank; R. H. Hackett, Vice-Pres.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

MATTAWA—Bank of Ottawa; D. Robertson, Mgr. in place of W. W. Forrest.

OTTAWA—Bank of Ottawa; Plunkett B. Taylor, Mgr. in place of D. Robertson.

TORONTO—Canadian Bank of Commerce and Bank of British Columbia; consolidated under former title.——Ontario Bank; capital increased to $1,500,000.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

VANCOUVER—C. E. Neill, Mgr. in place of W. M. Botsford.

NOVA SCOTIA.

HALIFAX—Merchants' Bank of Halifax; W. M. Botsford, Manager.

BANKS REPORTED CLOSED OR IN LIQUIDATION.

CONNECTICUT.

STAMFORD—W. E. Brown & Co.; discontinued busines.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO—Lincoln National Bank; in voluntary liquidation July 30.——Frank A Stauber; in hands of Patrick Davenport, Receiver.——Thompson, Miller & Co.

LEMONT—State Bank.

KANSAS.

HOISINGTON—Hoisington State Bank.

KENTUCKY.

SOMERSET—Somerset National Banking Co.; In hands of R. D. Garrett, Receiver, Aug. 17.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT—Albert Ives & Sons.

MINNESOTA.

LEROY—Bank of Leroy.

MISSOURI.

THAYER—Oregon County Bank.

OKLAHOMA.

KINGFISHER—Bank of Kingfisher.

RHODE ISLAND.

PHENIX—Phenix National Bank; in voluntary liquidation to take effect August 21.

TEXAS.

BLOOMING GROVE—First National Bank; in voluntary liquidation June 30.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

AURORA—J. L. Ross & Co.

MONEY, TRADE AND INVESTMENTS.

A REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

NEW YORK, September 8, 1900.

THE UNITED STATES LENDING MONEY TO GREAT BRITAIN was an event so novel in some of its aspects that it is not surprising that the occurrence made a sensation not only here but abroad. The novelty does not consist in American capital seeking foreign investment, for a number of our financial institutions in the last few years have invested in foreign securities. But it is a new thing for Great Britain to place a loan in the United States.

Early in the month announcement was made that on August 7 the Bank of England would receive subscriptions for £10,000,000 3 per cent. Exchequer bonds repayable at par August 7, 1903, and that certain prominent bankers in New York, Boston and Philadelphia were authorized to receive subscriptions. More than the entire loan, over $55,000,000, was subscribed for here and more than $28,000,000 were alloted to American subscribers. About $4,000,000 additional of the bonds are understood to have been secured by American investors who placed their subscriptions in London.

The event is of exceptional importance as indicating the advanced position which this country has taken as a banking nation. Great Britain has need of gold and the United States was able to supply the need. The evidence of it was found in the large shipments of gold which followed speedily upon the placing of the British loan. On August 8, $3,200,000 gold was shipped from New York to London, on August 9 $2,100,000 to Paris, on August 11 $3,300,000 to London, on August 14 $500,000 and on August 15 $8,200,000 also to London. The last mentioned shipment was the largest ever made in one day. The total shipments in a period of only eight days amounted to $17,383,907. The effect of such a movement long continued would have been disturbing to our local money market, but the banks quickly recovered from the large draft upon their reserves. In the week ended August 18 the New York banks lost $8,100,000 specie and their surplus reserve fell $7,500,000. In the two weeks following the specie reserve increased $8,000,000 and the surplus reserve $6,500,000.

While the financial strength of the country is attested by this disclosure of its resources, a discouraging factor exists in the political agitation to which the country is doomed for the next two months. Only that it is a "Presidential year" there would be a hopeful feeling regarding the immediate future of business generally. There have been several months of a resting spell since the great rise in values and increase in trade operations. Inflated prices have worked down to conservative levels, and reckless activity has been made to halt. Ordinarily a revival in general lines of business might be looked for early this month. But so many people are expressing doubts about any improvement "until after election" that it is possible that the expected may happen.

We should have to go back at least three years to find greater stagnation than is existing at the present time. The total clearings in New York for the week ended September 1 were $274,000,000 less than for the corresponding week last year and $178,000,000 less than in 1898. Outside of New York the clearings for the last week of August were more than $200,000,000 less than in 1899 and $130,000,000 less than

in 1898. The decline in the price of steel billets since April from $32 to $18 per ton is only one illustration of the course prices have taken recently.

Yet a pessimistic view is not permissible for the prosperity of the last three years has been so great that producers in all lines of industry have been content to see a halt for a time. The sifting down and weeding out process has been necessary to prevent a headlong rust into adversity.

An evidenee of the measure of prosperity the country has enjoyed is offered in the compilation made by the "Financial Chronicle" of the gross and net earnings of railroads in the first half of the year compared with those of the corresponding period of previous years:

RAILWAY EARNINGS BY HALF-YEAR PERIODS, 1894–1900.

JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30.	*Number of roads.*	*Gross earnings.*	*Increase or decrease.*	*Net earnings.*	*Increase or decrease.*
1894	179	$380,945,696	—$68,760,061	$96,846,247	-$23,505,096
1895	177	381,778,437	+13,134,181	109,815,538	+7,297,471
1896	181	4 4,420,650	+17,917,779	115,747,088	+4 136,566
1897	179	434,376,198	—1,734,085	124,799,000	+6 760,[illegible]
1898	186	487,273,197	+51,151,046	143,514,617	+17,820,828
1899	178	520,558,717	+31,782,631	155,806,629	+11,242,792
1900	177	611,258,241	+73,730,299	186,998,310	+26,125,030

That the railroads have prospered in the last few years is evident from the above figures, and the fact is warrant for the assertion that the country has been prosperous. Stockholders of railroads have also had evidence of the improved earnings of their properties. The Rio Grande Western on September 1 paid its first cash dividend on common stock, five per cent. The Baltimore and Ohio has declared its first dividend on the new common stock, two per cent., payable this month and two per cent. payable next March. The Union Pacific has increased its semi annual dividend from 1½ per cent. to two per cent., and the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville has increased the dividend on its preferred stock to two per cent., the dividend paid last March having been one per cent. While noting these increased distributions of profits it should also be mentioned that the railroads generally have been very conservative in the matter of keeping on hand a substantial surplus for use in less favorable times.

Much interest has been manifested in the August report of the Department of Agriculture. It made the average condition of spring wheat on August 1 56.4 per cent., as compared with 55.2 per cent. on July 1 and with 83.6 per cent. on August 1, 1899. The indicated yield on a reported acreage of 18,205,000 is estimated at 180,280,000 bushels, and the total spring and winter wheat yield on an acreage of 43,113,000 at 513,997,000 bushels.

The department reported the condition of corn on August 1 at 87.5 per cent., comparing with 89.5 per cent. on July 1, and with 89.9 per cent. on August 1, 1899. The acreage is 83,300,000 and the estimated yield 2,190,000,000 bushels, or 118,000,000 bushels more than the yield of 1899. This would be the largest crop ever produced excepting that of 1896 when the total was 2,283,875,000 bushels. Reports of damage to the corn crop since August 1 have been frequent and Kansas particularly is said to have had a large portion of its crop injured by hot weather.

The condition of cotton on August 1 was seventy-six per cent., as compared with 75.8 per cent. on July 1 and eighty-four per cent. on August 1, 1899. The mean of August averages for the last ten years was 85.3 per cent. The total visible supply of cotton is estimated at 1,278,427 bales, as against 2,836,226 a year ago. Statistically, then, the price of cotton should rule at favorable figures. The price has declined three-eighths of a cent per pound during the past month but is 3 7-16

cents per pound higher than it was a year ago. It is within five-eighths of a cent of the highest price recorded in nearly ten years.

The production of pig iron has fallen to a point where it seems the decrease should be near an end. The total weekly capacity of the furnaces in blast on August 1 was 244,426 tons, the smallest since March, 1899. The largest weekly output was 298,014 tons on February 1 last, and the decrease in six months has been 53,578 tons. The output, however, is still at the rate of more than 12,000,000 tons per annum.

An event of the month which caused general rejoicing was the rescuing of the envoys in Pekin, the allied armies having forced their way into the Imperial City. The indications point to the early withdrawal of the American and Russian armies from China.

The summary of the statements of the National banks of the United States showing their condition on June 29 has been issued by the Comptroller of the Currency. It shows the effect of the law of March 14, 1900, to a greater extent than did the statement of April 26. The number of banks increased in two months 101 and is now 3,732. The aggregate capital increased $4,485,006 and the total resources $132,209,575. The individual deposits increased $8,880,100 and the deposits due to National, State and Savings banks, bankers and trust companies increased $87,432,812. National bank circulation increased $29,052,718 since April 26 and $65,944,635 in the past year. On June 29 there were $282,424,040 of Government bonds held by National banks to secure bank circulation, an increase of $17,000,000 in two months, which is $12,000,000 less than the increase in circulation.

There has been very little change in the reserves of the National banks, specie showing a decrease of $2,000,000, all in gold, and legal tenders an increase of $750,000.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Capital.	*Surplus.*	*Individual deposits.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Legal tenders.*
July 14, 1898......	$622,016,745	$247,935,215	$2,023,357,159	$284,921,377	$50,755,753	$135,299,997
Sept. 20, 1898......	621,517,895	247,555,108	2,031,454,540	250,670,426	43,208,732	126,848,800
Dec. 1, 1898........	620,516,245	246,695,5 2	2,225,269,818	281,475,195	47,125,516	135,750,702
Feb. 4, 1899........	608,801,245	247,522,450	2,232,193,156	321,915,796	49,927,699	187,143,066
April 5, 1899.......	607,282,570	246,169,894	2,437,223,420	317,210,532	46,952,020	13[illegible],055,428
June 30, 1899......	604,865,827	248,146,168	2,522,157,509	309,338,008	47,484,088	134,927,985
Sept. 7, 1899	605,772,970	248,449,235	2,450,725,595	291,612,581	46,958,802	127,754,651
Dec. 2, 1899........	606,725,265	250,367,692	2,380,610,361	274,687,240	40,138,136	114,732,795
Feb. 13, 1900........	631,084,465	252,269,088	2,481,847,085	289,381,232	50,196,592	136,966,493
April 26, 1900......	617,051,455	253,724,596	2,449,212,656	297,683,828	60,367,240	146,198,063
June 29, 1900......	621,536,461	256,249,448	2,458,092,757	295,121,378	60,892,331	146,950,522

THE MONEY MARKET.—Call money as represented by bankers balances rules at very low figures and the rate of 1¼ per cent. is almost uniform. While banks quote 1½ per cent. as their minimum, they offer unemployed balances at the close of the day at the ruling rate, but are getting as much as two per cent. on loans that are allowed to remain undisturbed. Very little is doing in time money. Commercial paper is in little demand and rates are higher than a month ago. At the close of the month call money ruled at 1¼ @ 1½ per cent., averaging about 1¼ per cent. Banks and trust companies quoted 1½ per cent. as the minimum rate. Time money on Stock Exchange collateral is quoted at 3½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days, and 4 @ 4½ per cent. for 4 to 6 months on good mixed collateral. For commercial paper the rates are 4 @ 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days endorsed bills receivable, 4¾ @ 5½ per cent. for first-class four to six months single names, and 5 @ 6 per cent. for good paper having the same length of time to run.

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY.

	April 1.	May. 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Call loans, bankers' balances........	2 —4	2 —2½	1½ -2	1 —3	1¼—1½	1¼—1½
Call loans, banks and trust companies................................	3 —3½	2 —	2 —	1½—	1½—	1½—3
Brokers' loans on collateral, 30 to 60 days................................	4 —	3 —3½	3 —	3 —	3 —	3 —3½
Brokers' loans on collateral, 90 days to 4 months........................	4 —4½	3½—4	3 —3½	3 —3½	3½—4	3½—4
Brokers' loans on collateral, 5 to 7 months................................	4 —4½	3½—4	3½-4	4 —4½	4 —4½	4 —4½
Commercial paper, endorsed bills receivable, 60 to 90 days............	4½—5	4 —	3½—4	3¾—4	4 —4½	4 —4½
Commercial paper prime single names, 4 to 6 months..............	4¾—5½	4 —4½	3¾—4¼	4 —4½	4¼—4¾	4¾—5½
Commercial paper, good single names, 4 to 6 months...............	5½—6½	5 —6	4½-5½	5 —5½	5 —5½	5 —6

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—A new record for loans was made by the New York Clearing-House banks on August 25, the total then reported being $817,402,300; the highest previous record was $810,025,800 on June 23, 1900. Deposits are again approaching a record point the total at the end of the month being $903,486,900, while the largest recorded was $914,810,300 on March 4, 1899. Deposits increased nearly $16,000,000 in the last five weeks and loans nearly the same. The surplus reserve is slightly less than it was a month ago but increased $6,500,000 in the last two weeks. The reserves of the banks rapidly recovered from the effect of the gold shipments made in the middle of the month.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS—CONDITION AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

	Loans.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Circulation.	Clearings.
Aug. 4....	$803,697,900	$176,586,400	$76,179,100	$894,482,500	$29,144,878	$26,645,700	$782,061,800
" 11....	808,046,200	177,029,800	75,448,500	897,409,400	28,125,950	27,411,800	667,786,100
" 18....	814,883,600	168,922,900	75,218,600	894,817,800	20,557,050	28,083,600	736,760,300
" 25....	817,402,300	173,531,200	75,696,800	901,356,800	23,888,925	28,586,000	671,308,000
Sept. 1....	816,849,000	176,904,400	76,045,800	903,486,900	27,078,475	28,902,300	659,777,500

DEPOSITS AND SURPLUS RESERVE ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

MONTH.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.
January	$675,064,200	$15,788,750	$828,087,700	$19,180,975	$740,046,900	$11,168,075
February......	722,484,200	35,609,450	861,637,500	39,232,025	795,917,300	30,871,275
March.........	729,214,800	22,729,125	910,573,600	30,384,900	829,917,000	13,641,550
April..........	682,236,800	35,720,800	898,917,000	15,494,850	807,816,600	9,836,150
May...........	658,508,300	44,504,675	883,595,300	25,524,675	852,062,500	21,128,300
June..........	696,006,400	53,704,600	890,061,600	42,710,600	887,954,500	20,122,275
July	750,074,600	62,018,550	905,127,800	14,274,550	888,249,300	16,859,375
August........	741,680,100	41,904,475	862,142,700	10,811,125	887,841,700	27,535,975
September....	752,389,800	14,990,050	849,798,800	9,191,250	903,486,900	27,078,475
October.......	702,128,200	15,827,150	785,364,200	1,724,450	....	....
November	761,574,200	26,091,550	761,635,500	2,038,525	....	....
December.....	789,525,800	17,097,950	748,078,000	8,536,700	....	....

Deposits reached the highest amount, $914,810,300, on March 4, 1899, loans, $817,402,300 on August 25, 1900, and the surplus reserve $111,623,000 on February 3, 1894.

NON-MEMBER BANKS—NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE.

Dates.	*Loans and Investments.*	*Deposits.*	*Specie.*	*Legal tender and bank notes.*	*Deposit with Clearing-House agents.*	*Deposit in other N. Y. banks.*	*Surplus.*
Aug. 4.....	$59,512,600	$67,630,100	$2,813,700	$3,614,800	$8,047,100	$4,296,600	$1,864,675
" 11.....	59,591,200	68,396,400	2,884,600	3,843,600	8,277,300	4,634,300	2,540,700
" 18.....	59,429,400	68,245,100	2,918,900	3,766,500	8,192,600	4,514,500	2,831,225
" 25.....	60,201,900	68,128,400	2,824,100	3,794,200	7,651,000	4,633,600	1,870,800
Sept. 1.....	60,329,300	67,802,100	2,835,700	3,764,500	7,306,700	4,368,200	1,824,575

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The changes in the condition of the clearing-house banks of Boston and Philadelphia are shown in the following tables:

BOSTON BANKS.

Dates.	*Loans.*	*Deposits.*	*Specie.*	*Legal Tenders.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
Aug. 4........	$186,248,000	$207,683,000	$14,662,000	$9,121,000	$5,481,000	$109,900,200
" 11........	187,666,000	206,722,000	14,604,000	9,110,000	5,545,000	98,749,100
" 18........	188,498,000	206,153,000	14,409,000	9,302,000	5,566,000	102,450,000
" 25........	188,454,000	208,411,000	14,454,000	9,180,000	5,635,000	87,911,000
Sept. 1........	187,808,000	200,506,000	14,139,000	9,003,000	5,694,000	81,242,600

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Dates.	*Loans.*	*Deposits.*	*Lawful Money Reserve.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
Aug. 4....................	$153,896,000	$188,041,000	$58,474,000	$7,713,000	$86,447,800
" 11....................	154,943,000	188,034,000	58,459,000	7,720,000	70,780,600
" 18....................	155,643 000	188,391,000	57,484,000	7,692,000	75,073,800
" 25....................	156,735,000	188,855,000	56,927,000	7,698,000	73,857,500
Sept. 1....................	157,126,000	188,902,000	56,922,000	7,688,000	69,345,100

MONEY RATES ABROAD.—There has been no change in the rate of discount of any of the European banks during the month and open market rates are generally lower than a month ago. The Bank of Bengal at Calcutta on August 9 advanced its rate from 3 to 4 per cent. Discounts of sixty to ninety day bills in London at the close of the month were 3¾ per cent. as against 4⅛ per cent. a month ago. The open rate at Paris was 2⅝ per cent. against 2⅞ per cent. a month ago, and at Berlin and Frankfort 3⅞ against 4⅛ @ 4¼ per cent. a month ago.

MONEY RATES IN FOREIGN MARKETS.

	Mar. 2.	*Mar. 30.*	*May 18.*	*June 2.*	*July 20.*	*Aug. 10.*
London—Bank rate of discount.....	4	4	4	3½	4	4
Market rates of discount:						
60 days bankers' drafts......	3⅝	3¾ ⅞	3⅛	2⅝— ¾	4⅛	4⅛
6 months bankers' drafts....	3½— ⅝	3⅝— ¾	3¼	3	4¼— ⅜	4¼
Loans—Day to day...........	2½	2½	2½	2⅛	2½	2½
Paris, open market rates............	3⅝	3½	3¼	2¾	2⅞	2¾
Berlin, "	4⅞	5¼	4½	4⅝	4	4¼
Hamburg, "	4⅞	5¼	4½	4⅝	4	4¼
Frankfort, "	5	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	4	4¼
Amsterdam, "	2⅞	3⅛	3¼	3¼	3⅜	3¼
Vienna, "	3⅞	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4	4¼
St. Petersburg, "	6	6⅛	6⅛	6½	6⅛	...
Madrid, "	4	4	4	3½	3½	3½
Copenhagen, "	5	5½	6	6	6	6

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT AND LONDON MARKETS.

	May 16, 1900.	June 13, 1900.	July 11, 1900.	Aug. 15, 1900.
Circulation (exc. b'k post bills)	£29,849,370	£29,510,365	£30,610,180	£30,251,935
Public deposits	8,615,773	7,787,494	8,839,805	8,120,850
Other deposits	40,904,914	39,833,500	42,018,396	42,068,110
Government securities	14,519,878	14,600,906	20,870,536	20,087,580
Other securities	31,234,057	29,870,396	29,408,364	30,116,001
Reserve of notes and coin	21,757,050	21,002,884	18,829,864	18,382,334
Coin and bullion	33,331,420	32,738,249	31,665,044	30,859,289
Reserve to liabilities	43¾%	44%	36⅞%	36⅛
Bank rate of discount	4%	3½%	3%	4%
Price of Consols (2¾ per cents.)	101⅝	101 5/16	99⅝	98¾
Price of silver per ounce	27 9/16d.	27 11/16d.	28 1/16d.	28 1/16d.
Average price of wheat	25s. 11d.	25s. 5d.	27s. 10d.	26s. 2d.

EUROPEAN BANKS.—The Bank of England by offering to pay interest on American gold while in transit and advancing the price of coin and bars, managed to attract considerable gold from New York. It gained about $18,000,000 during the month, but in the last two weeks the gain was over $22,000,000, a large part of which had previously been shipped from New York. The Bank still has about $2,000,000 less than it held a year ago. The Bank of France gained $13,000,000 during the month and has about $65,000,000 more than the total of a year ago.

GOLD AND SILVER IN THE EUROPEAN BANKS.

	July 1, 1900.		August 1, 1900.		September 1, 1900.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
England	£33,642,121	....	£31,639,576	....	£35,370,220	....
France	84 506,022	£45,949,058	87,309,044	£45,612,852	89,998,194	£45,455,230
Germany	29,278,000	15,083,000	29,317,000	15,102,000	29,371,000	15,181,000
Austro-Hungary	37,584,000	9,690,000	37,740,000	9,814,000	37,724,000	9,972,000
Spain	13,689,000	16,910,000	13,689,000	16,854,000	13,689,000	16,902,000
Netherlands	4,873,000	6,046,000	4,871,000	5,963,000	4,870,000	5,922,000
Nat. Belgium	2,902,000	1,451,000	2,808,000	1,404,000	2,811,000	1,405,000
Totals	£206,474,143	£95,129,058	£207,373,620	£94,749,852	£213,833,414	£94,787,230

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The market for sterling has been strong throughout the month, the Bank of England bidding for gold and securing a large amount from this side. Exports of gold weakened exchange to some extent and late in the month lower discounts in London and more liberal offerings of commercial drafts against cotton and grain caused a decline in long sterling. At the close of the month, however, the tendency in rates for sterling was upwards and further gold exports were deemed probable.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE—ACTUAL RATES ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

	May. 1.	June 1.	July 1.	August 1.	Sept. 1.
Sterling Bankers—60 days	4.84⅛— ¾	4.84⅛— ¾	4.83¾— 4	4.83¾— 4	4.84¼— ½
" " Sight	4.88¼— ½	4.87 — ¼	4.86¼— ½	4.87½— ¾	4.87½— ¾
" " Cables	4.89 — ¼	4.87¾— 8	4.86¾— 7	4.88 — ¼	4.88¼— ½
" Commercial long	4.84 — ¼	4.84 — ¼	4.83¼— ½	4.83¼— ¾	4.83¾— 4
" Docu'tary for paym't.	4.83⅛— 5	4.83¼— 4¼	4.82¼— 3¾	4.83¾— 4¼	4.83¼— ½
Paris—Cable transfers	5.14⅜—	5.15⅝—15	5.15⅝—	5.15 —	5.15⅝— 1/16
" Bankers' 60 days	5.18¾— ⅛	5.18¾— ⅛	5.18¾—	5.18⅛—	5.18⅛—
" Bankers' sight	5.15⅝— 1/16	5.16¼—15⅝	5.16¼—15⅝	5.15⅝—	5.16¼—15⅝
Swiss—Bankers' sight	5.18¾—	5.18¾— ⅛	5.18¾—	5.19⅜—18⅛	5.18¾— ½
Berlin—Bankers' 60 days	94⅝— 11/16	94⅝— 11/16	94½— 9/16	94½— 9/16	94½— ⅝
" Bankers' sight	95 3/16— ¼	95¼— 5/16	95 3/16— ¼	95⅛— 3/16	95 3/16— ¼
Belgium—Bankers' sight	5.16¼—	5.16⅞— ¼	5.16⅞—	5.16⅞— ¼	5.16⅞—
Amsterdam—Bankers' sight	40 3/16— ⅜	40¼— 5/16	40 3/16— ¼	40¼— 5/16	40¼— 5/16
Kronors—Bankers' sight	26⅞— 15/16	26 13/16— 15/16	26⅞— 15/16	26 13/16— ⅞	26 13/16— ⅞
Italian lire—sight	5.48¾—46¼	5.47½—45⅝	5.45 —42½	5.47½—45	5.47½ —45

RATES FOR STERLING AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

Week ended	Bankers' Sterling. 60 days.	Bankers' Sterling. Sight.	Cable transfers.	Prime commercial, Long.	Documentary Sterling 60 days.
Aug. 4	4.84 @ 4.84¼	4.87¾ @ 4.88	4.88¼ @ 4.88½	4.83½ @ 4.83¾	4.83 @ 4.84¼
" 11	4.84 @ 4.84¼	4.87¾ @ 4.88	4.88½ @ 4.88¾	4.83½ @ 4.83¾	4.83 @ 4.84¼
" 18	4.84 @ 4.84¼	4.87½ @ 4.87¾	4.88 @ 4.88¼	4.83½ @ 4.83¾	4.83¼ @ 4.84¼
" 25	4.84¼ @ 4.84½	4.87¾ @ 4.88	4.88¼ @ 4.88½	4.83¾ @ 4.84	4.83¼ @ 4.84½
Sept. 1	4.84¼ @ 4.84½	4.87½ @ 4.87¾	4.88¼ @ 4.88½	4.83¾ @ 4.84	4.83¼ @ 4.84½

Foreign Trade.—The exports of merchandise in July were the smallest reported for any month in the past year but were the largest ever reported for July in any year. For twelve consecutive months the exports have exceeded $100,000,000 in value, a record with which there is nothing in previous history to compare. The imports were $2,500,000 larger than in June and over $3,000,000 more than in July, 1899. The July imports are the largest since 1895. The net exports for the month were nearly $36,900,000, a gain of $2,000,000 compared with July, 1899. For the seven months of the calendar year the net exports were $309,000,000 or $70,00,0000 more than in 1899 and only about $7,000,000 less than in 1898.

Exports and Imports of the United States.

Month of July.	Merchandise. Exports.	Merchandise. Imports.	Merchandise. Balance.	Gold Balance.	Silver Balance.
1895	$56,541,580	$73,025,646	Imp., $16,484,057	Exp., $3,124,384	Exp., $3,086,643
1896	67,717,789	52,108,552	Exp., 15,609,237	" 19,263,450	" 3,128,045
1897	71,103,968	53,674,759	" 17,429,209	" 4,523,918	" 2,011,230
1898	72,525,049	50,984,381	" 21,540,668	Imp., 1,144,655	" 2,231,176
1899	94,926,170	60,101,744	" 34,824,426	" 289,012	" 1,271,676
1900	100,413,501	63,536,253	" 36,877,248	" 1,675,605	" 1,602,625
Seven Months.					
1895	443,406,784	464,625,876	Imp., 21,219,092	Exp., 11,857,411	Exp., 16,629,978
1896	512,329,786	421,764,109	Exp., 90,565,677	" 27,310,349	" 18,598,125
1897	560,872,280	506,481,172	" 54,391,108	" 23,391,986	" 15,117,780
1898	694,066,646	377,245,219	" 316,821,427	Imp., 87,515,459	" 13,936,134
1899	687,944,803	448,546,623	" 239,398,180	Exp., 3,876,665	" 18,954,909
1900	812,446,645	502,954,673	" 309,491,972	" 12,139,210	" 13,124,023

National Bank Circulation.—The circulation of the National banks of the country increased $4,208,454 during the month, making the total increase in the last twelve months of $82,152,018. The circulation based on bonds now amounts to $290,-641,356 and the bonds dedosited to secure circulation amount to $295,790,380. More than 98 per cent. of the face value of the bonds is now represented by notes outstanding.

National Bank Circulation.

	May 31, 1900.	*June 30, 1900.*	*July 31, 1900.*	*Aug. 31, 1900.*
Total amount outstanding	$300,488,889	$309,559,719	$320,015,356	$324,223,810
Circulation based on U. S. bonds	263,089,117	274,115,552	286,447,434	290,641,356
Circulation secured by lawful money	37,399,772	35,414,167	33,567,922	33,582,454
U. S. bonds to secure circulation:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent	15,401,250	11,009,400	8,227,550	3,430,150
" " 1907, 4 per cent	19,504,100	16,350,700	15,426,950	14,636,450
Five per cents. of 1894	1,659,500	1,320,500	1,496,500	1,389,000
Four per cents. of 1895	9,097,350	7,762,850	8,715,350	8,930,350
Three per cents. of 1898	12,034,440	10,099,640	9,159,780	7,981,780
Two per cents. of 1900	219,133,350	237,843,950	251,922,800	259,422,650
Total	$276,829,990	$284,387,040	$294,948,930	$295,790,380

The National banks have also on deposit the following bonds to secure public deposits: 2 per cents of 1891, $1,508,530; 4 per cents of 1907, $15,637,700; 5 per cents. of 1894, $4,683,000; 4 per cents. of 1895, $9,478,900; 3 per cents. of 1898, $11,560,480; 2 per cents. of 1900, $45,896,700; District of Columbia 3.65's, 1924, $75,000; a total of $88,840,280.

The circulation of National gold banks, not included in the above statement, is $80,515.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—The volume of money in circulation was increased more than $9,000,000 in August, most of the increase, however, being at the expense of the United States Treasury holdings. There was a decrease of $1,600,000 in gold coin, offset by an increase of $2,700,000 in gold certificates. Increases of $1,000,000 each in silver dollars and subsidiary silver and of $5,000,000 in silver certificates were reported with a decrease of $3,000,000 in Treasury notes of 1890 and an increase of $3,500,000 in bank notes.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

	June 1, 1900.	*July 1, 1900.*	*Aug. 1, 1900.*	*Sept. 1, 1900.*
Gold coin	$618,624,530	$614,918,991	$622,848,108	$620,695,656
Silver dollars	67,645,528	66,429,476	65,759,841	66,835,495
Subsidiary silver	75,658,587	76,294,050	76,541,200	77,862,649
Gold certificates	204,049,299	200,555,469	207,603,409	210,388,389
Silver certificates	408,477,649	408,499,347	410,557,294	415,875,727
Treasury notes, Act July 14, 1890	78,636,759	75,247,497	72,855,940	69,890,651
United States notes	322,752,949	316,614,114	317,910,951	317,956,971
Currency certificates, Act June 8, 1872	4,785,000	8,705,000	2,680,000	2,560,000
National bank notes	294,057,570	300,161,552	311,097,165	314,627,528
Total	$2,074,687,871	$2,062,425,496	$2,087,353,408	$2,096,683,042
Population of United States	77,676,000	77,816,000	77,956,000	78,097,000
Circulation per capita	$26.71	$26.50	$26.78	$26.85

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.—The United States Treasury lost $3,000,000 in cash in August and an increase of $5,000,000 in certificates outstanding made a decrease in the net holdings of more than $8,000,000,. The net gold balance was reduced $5,300,000.

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

	June 1, 1900.	*July 1, 1900.*	*Aug. 1, 1900.*	*Sept. 1, 1900.*
Gold coin and bullion	$422,906,844	$421,112,674	$431,170,785	$428,652,898
Silver Dollars	428,165,552	430,341,739	431,641,874	430,975,719
Silver bullion	71,126,896	69,873,837	69,266,656	67,873,779
Subsidiary silver	6,013,488	6,606,973	7,235,871	7,705,186
United States notes	23,,928,067	30,066,902	28,770,065	28,724,045
National bank notes	6,512,189	9,478,892	8,998,726	9,676,802
Total	$958,653,036	$967,480,997	$977,084,007	$973,607,869
Certificates and Treasury notes, 1890, outstanding	695,948,707	688,007,313	693,696,643	698,714,747
Net cash in Treasury	$262,704,329	$279,473,684	$283,387,364	$274,893,122

SUPPLY OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The stock of money in the country on September 1 was about $800,000 larger than August 1. This is almost exactly represented by an increase in silver and may be credited to the seigniorage on silver coinage. There was a loss in gold of $4,200,000 and an increase in National bank notes of a similar amount.

SUPPLY OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

	June 1, 1900.	*July 1, 1900.*	*Aug. 1, 1900.*	*Sept. 1, 1900.*
Gold coin and bullion	$1,041,531,374	$1,036,031,645	$1,053,518,893	$1,049,347,994
Silver dollars	495,811,080	496,771,215	497,401,215	497,801,215
Silver bullion	71,126,896	69,873,837	69,266,686	67,873,779
Subsidiary silver	81,672,075	82,901,023	83,777,071	85,567,835
United States notes	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016
National bank notes	300,569,759	309,640,444	320,095,891	324,304,325
Total	$2,337,392,200	$2,341,899,180	$2,370,740,772	$2,371,576,164

Certificates and Treasury notes represented by coin, bullion, or currency in Treasury are not included in the above statement.

GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS.—The receipts of the Government in August were $811,442 less than the disbursements, but the deficit was $3,200,000

less than in July. Customs revenues increased $1,500,000 over July, but other receipts fell off about $300,000. The expenditures were $3,400,000 smaller than in July notwithstanding an increase of nearly $2,000,000 in pension payments. It is probable that a surplus will again be reported in the near future.

UNITED STATES TREASURY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS. *Source.*	*August, 1900.*	*Since July 1, 1900.*	EXPENDITURES. *Source.*	*August, 1900.*	*Since July 1, 1900.*
Customs	$21,384,495	$41,186,766	Civil and mis	$11,869,782	$24,078,291
Internal revenue	26,054,736	53,615,425	War	15,231,700	34,076,824
Miscellaneous	2,249,525	4,841,725	Navy	5,456,554	10,775,228
			Indians	991,282	1,947,727
			Pensions	13,780,799	25,697,143
Total	$49,688,756	$99,643,916	Interest	3,170,081	7,909,638
Excess of receipts	*811,442	*4,835,935	Total	$50,500,198	$104,479,851

* Deficit.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COIN AND BULLION—QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

	Bid.	*Asked.*		*Bid.*	*Asked.*
Trade dollars	$ .60	$ .70	Twenty marks	$4.73	$4.77
Mexican dollars	.48¾	.49½	Spanish doubloons	15.50	15.65
Peruvian soles, Chilian pesos	.44½	.46	Spanish 25 pesos	4.78	4.80
English silver	4.83	4.87	Mexican doubloons	15.50	15.65
Victoria sovereigns	4.87	4.89	Mexican 20 pesos	19.53	19.60
Five francs	.94	.96	Ten guilders	3.96	4.02
Twenty francs	3.86	3.90			

Fine gold bars on the first of this month were at par to ¼ per cent. premium on the Mint value. Bar silver in London, 28[illegible]d. per ounce. New York market for large commercial silver bars, 61⅞ @ 62⅝c. Fine silver (Government assay), 62⅛ @ 63c. Official price, 61⅝c.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.—The public debt statement for August shows an increase in the net debt of nearly $3,000,000. The interest-bearing debt is reduced nearly $20,000,000 by the retirement of the continued two per cent. bonds, all of which have been paid off except $9,000,000 which now appear in the non-interest bearing debt. The net cash balance is $285,000,000, a decrease of $14,000,000 for the month.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.

	Jan. 1, 1899.	*Jan. 1, 1900.*	*Aug. 1, 1900.*	*Sept. 1, 1900.*
Interest bearing debt:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent	$25,364,500	$25,364,500	$19,625,900	....
Loan of March 14, 1900, 2 per cent	....	....	320,687,550	$330,421,050
Funded loan of 1907, 4 "	559,650,200	545,366,550	348,859,809	343,922,150
Refunding certificates, 4 per cent	39,100	37,170	35,170	35,170
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	100,000,000	95,009,700	44,070,600	41,974,650
" 1925, 4 "	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400
Ten-Twenties of 1898, 3 per cent	192,846,780	198,679,000	125,530,740	122,830,840
Total interest-bearing debt	$1,040,215,980	$1,026,772,320	$1,021,125,160	$1,001,499,260
Debt on which interest has ceased	1,237,200	1,208,500	1,176,310	9,201,960
Debt bearing no interest:				
Legal tender and old demand notes	346,735,013	346,734,863	346,734,863	346,734,863
National bank note redemption acct	28,868,814	36,299,218	33,290,751	33,374,308
Fractional currency	6,883,974	6,880,558	6,878,990	6,878,410
Total non-interest bearing debt	$382,487,801	$389,914,640	$386,904,604	$386,987,581
Total interest and non-interest debt	1,423,940,982	1,417,895,460	1,409,206,075	1,397,688,802
Certificates and notes offset by cash in the Treasury:				
Gold certificates	36,808,999	184,844,619	229,000,179	235,975,679
Silver "	399,430,504	401,464,504	419,153,000	424,212,000
Certificates of deposit	20,685,000	12,350,000	2,680,000	2,560,000
Treasury notes of 1890	96,523,280	88,320,280	73,538,000	70,388,000
Total certificates and notes	$553,447,783	$686,979,403	$724,371,179	$733,135,679
Aggregate debt	1,977,388,765	2,104,874,863	2,133,577,254	2,130,824,481
Cash in the Treasury:				
Total cash assets	980,431,351	1,048,006,042	1,105,014,184	1,104,841,959
Demand liabilities	685,666,656	764,410,589	805,154,819	819,422,263
Balance	$294,764,695	$283,595,453	$299,859,365	$285,419,696
Gold reserve	100,000,000	100,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
Net cash balance	194,764,695	183,595,453	149,859,365	135,419,696
Total	$294,764,695	$283,595,453	$299,859,365	$285,419,696
Total debt, less cash in the Treasury	1,129,176,286	1,134,300,007	1,109,346,710	1,112,269,106

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.

The following table shows the highest, lowest and closing prices of the most active stocks at the New York Stock Exchange in the month of August, and the highest and lowest during the year 1900, by dates, and also, for comparison, the range of prices in 1899:

	Year 1899.		Highest and Lowest in 1900.		August, 1900.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	24⅞	17	29¾—Apr. 2	18⅝—Jan. 8	29⅛	25⅞	28½
preferred	68⅛	50⅝	74⅜—Apr. 2	58¼—Jan. 11	72	69	70⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	61½	43⅞	89⅞—Apr. 19	55¼—Jan. 8	76⅛	71⅛	72⅛
Baltimore & Ohio. pref.	85½	67½	90 —Apr. 16	72¾—Jan. 9	81⅛	79	79¾
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	137	61	80⅛—Apr. 10	49 —June 25	60⅞	52⅛	55⅛
Canadian Pacific	99⅛	84⅝	99¾—Feb. 13	85⅛—June 25	91	87	89
Canada Southern	70	46¼	58½—Apr. 7	47⅝—Feb. 27	50⅛	48⅝	49
Central of New Jersey	126⅝	97	138 —Aug. 23	115 —Jan. 6	138	129	135
Ches. & Ohio vtg. ctfs.	31⅞	23¾	33⅞—Apr. 9	24 —June 25	28⅝	26⅝	27¼
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy	149¼	144¼	133⅛—Apr. 2	119⅛—Jan. 10	128¼	123⅞	125
Chicago & E. Illinois	100¼	59½	109 —Mar. 27	88 —Jan. 31	95	95	95
preferred	132⅝	112¾	125 —Aug. 15	120 —Jan. 17	125	125	125
Chicago, Great Western	20⅝	10⅜	15¼—Apr. 2	10 —June 18	11¼	10¾	11
Chic., Indianapolis & Lou'ville	19	7¾	29 —Apr. 16	14 —Jan. 15	24½	22	23½
preferred	52½	31	63⅞—Apr. 4	45¼—Jan. 24	58	50¼	57¼
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul	136⅛	112¼	126¾—Apr. 4	108½—June 25	115⅛	110⅝	113½
preferred	179	165	174½—Mar. 21	169½—Jan. 18	174½	170½	173
Chicago & Northwestern	173	141¼	167½—May 22	150¼—June 25	166	157	164
preferred	210½	188	203 —Aug. 24	193⅛—May 9	203	199¾	202
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific	122⅛	100	114¾ Mar. 28	102 —June 25	108⅝	105½	106½
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Om.	126⅛	91	123½—Jan. 31	112 —May 12	115½	112¼	115
preferred	185	170	175 —Mar. 8	172 —Feb. 8	....	....	....
Chicago Terminal Transfer	25¼	7⅛	13⅝—Apr. 27	9 —Jan. 10	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝
preferred	56⅛	31¼	39¼—Apr. 27	30⅛—June 25	33	30¼	30½
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	64⅝	42½	66⅝—Mar. 30	55 —June 19	60	58	58
preferred	108	94	111⅛—Mar. 29	103⅛—June 11	106	106	106
Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling.	16¼	9	28 —Apr. 27	14½—Jan. 10	26	26	26
Col. Fuel & Iron Co.	64	30½	51⅛—Apr. 2	29½—June 18	36⅛	32⅝	35
Consolidated Gas Co.	223¼	163	199 —Jan. 8	167¼—Aug. 14	179⅝	167¼	174½
Delaware & Hud. Canal Co.	125¾	106½	119½—Mar. 28	110 —June 26	114½	111½	113
Delaware, Lack. & Western	194½	157	186 —Feb. 20	173½—Jan. 30	182½	175	177
Denver & Rio Grande	25⅜	15⅞	24¼—Mar. 26	16½—June 22	19⅝	18	19
preferred	80	63	76¼—Mar. 26	64½—June 18	68½	66¼	66⅝
Erie	16¼	10	14⅜—Mar. 27	10⅛—June 21	10¾	10¾	10⅝
1st pref	42	27⅞	43½—Apr. 4	31¼—Jan. 9	34⅞	32¼	33¾
2d pref	22½	15⅛	23⅛—Apr. 4	15⅝—Jan. 10	17⅜	15⅝	17
Evansville & Terre Haute	46½	36	54⅜—Mar. 15	40⅛—Jan. 5	....	....	....
Express Adams	119	108¾	130 —Apr. 30	111 —Jan. 8	126	125	125
American	160	133	159 —May 2	142 —Mar. 6	157½	155	156
United States	60	45	49¾—Mar. 31	45 —Mar. 12	47	45½	45½
Wells, Fargo	135⅛	124	129½ Feb. 2	120 —June 1	128	124½	125½
Great Northern, preferred	195	142¼	174½—Jan. 3	144¾—June 22	153½	151½	152
Hocking Valley	37⅝	21	41½—Apr. 21	30½—Jan. 10	35¼	34½	34½
preferred	66¼	53½	67⅞—Apr. 5	58 —Jan. 8	63½	61¾	63¼
Illinois Central	122	105½	120¼—July 23	110 —June 25	118¼	116⅛	116¾
Iowa Central	15¾	10¼	20½—July 20	11⅞—Jan. 12	19¾	18¼	19
preferred	62¼	40	58 —Mar. 30	42 —Aug. 13	46	42	44
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf	18	7	21½—Mar. 27	7⅞—Jan. 31	....	....	....
Laclede Gas	85	51	80 —Jan. 5	65 —May 10	75½	74	75¼
Lake Erie & Western	24	14¾	34⅛—Apr. 9	20½—Mar. 16	30	27	27½
preferred	85	60	100 —Apr. 2	83¼—Feb. 2	95	93	95
Long Island	85	45	89 —May 5	47½—Jan. 4	66¾	60½	64½
Louisville & Nashville	88⅝	63	87⅝—Apr. 2	70½—Aug. 1	72½	70½	71¼
Manhattan consol	133⅝	85¼	101 - Feb. 14	84 —June 25	93	89½	91⅝
Metropolitan Street	269	147	182 —Feb. 13	144¼—May 14	157½	151½	154
Mexican Central	17⅛	6	14¾—Apr. 18	10½—Jan. 8	12⅝	11¼	11⅝
Minneapolis & St. Louis	78	35¼	69¾—Mar. 28	45½—June 18	56½	55	55¾
preferred	99½	73½	98⅜—May 5	87½—June 18	94½	93¼	94½
Missouri, Kan. & Tex.	15	9¼	12¾—Mar. 28	9½ -Aug. 4	10	9½	9⅝
preferred	45¼	28⅜	40¼—Apr. 17	28¼—June 25	31½	30	31
Missouri Pacific	52½	33	61½—Apr. 16	38⅜—Jan. 11	52⅛	49¾	50⅝
Mobile & Ohio	52	32	48½—Apr. 2	35 —June 25	39	36¼	36¼
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River	144¾	120	139⅝—Apr. 4	125⅝—June 25	131	128½	130

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.—*Continued.*

	Year 1899.		Highest and Lowest in 1900.		August, 1900.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis....	19¾	11½	14⅞—Mar. 29	11 —June 20	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
" 2d preferred........	41	29	40¼ Mar. 29	29 —June 20	....	....	....
N. Y., New Haven & Hartf'd.	222	199	215¾—Jan. 3	210¼—June 20	212	210½	212
N. Y., Ontario & Western.....	28⅞	18⅝	26½—Mar. 28	18¼—June 20	22⅛	20	21¼
Norfolk & Western............	28⅝	17⅜	41⅛—Apr. 18	22⅝—Jan. 10	31⅞	33	34¼
" preferred............	74¼	61⅝	80 —Apr. 12	67 —Jan. 8	78	75	75
North American Co...........	17⅜	6⅞	15⅞—Mar. 24	13⅜—Jan. 23	15⅝	15	15
Northern Pacific tr. receipts.	57½	42⅞	62¾—Apr. 4	48 —June 22	53¼	50⅛	50½
" pref tr. receipts.....	81½	68	78¼—Mar. 28	69¾—June 25	72½	71	71½
Pacific Mail....................	55	35	47¼—Jan. 2	25¾—June 11	33¾	30	31⅝
Pennsylvania R. R............	142	122⅛	142¾—Apr. 5	125 —June 27	130¼	127½	128¾
People's Gas & Coke of Chic.	129½	90½	111½—Apr. 2	92 —Mar. 9	100⅛	93¾	94
Pitts., Cin. Chic. & St. Louis...	88	43	80½—Jan. 2	50 —Aug. 14	54	50	54
" preferred............	99	80	94 —Jan. 8	78 —June 25	82⅞	80	82⅞
Pullman Palace Car Co.......	207¾	156	189⅞—Jan. 19	176 —June 25	188	182	187
Reading........................	25	15½	21½—Apr. 4	16 —June 20	17⅝	16¾	16⅞
" 1st prefered..........	68½	42¼	66¾—Apr. 5	49 - Jan. 9	60½	56¾	57⅝
" 2d preferred..........	38¼	22¼	35⅝—Apr. 5	26 —Jan. 9	29¼	27¼	28
St. Louis & San Francisco....	14⅞	8⅛	12 —Mar. 31	8⅝—June 25	10	9¼	9⅞
" 1st preferred........	75½	64	72⅛—Mar. 30	66 —July 12	68⅛	67½	68½
" 2d preferred.........	44⅞	28½	39 —Mar. 30	31¼—June 23	35	32⅝	33½
St. Louis & Southwestern....	18¼	6¾	13¾—Mar. 26	8¾—June 20	13½	10¼	12⅞
" preferred............	40⅝	17	34¾—Apr. 16	21⅞—June 23	30⅝	25½	29¾
Southern Pacific Co...........	44¼	27	43 —Mar. 27	30⅜—June 18	34¼	32⅝	33⅞
Southern Railway............	14¼	10¼	15¾—Mar. 27	10⅝—June 25	11⅝	10⅞	11
" preferred............	58⅝	40⅞	61½—Mar. 27	49¼—June 25	52⅞	51⅝	52
Tennessee Coal & Iron Co....	126	36	104 —Feb. 2	62 —June 26	72½	68¼	70½
Texas & Pacific................	25⅝	12¼	21 —Apr. 17	13½—June 25	15½	14	14
Union Pacific..................	51½	38½	60⅞—Apr. 4	44⅝—Jan. 10	60¾	57¾	59¼
" preferred............	84½	66¼	77¾—Mar. 28	70½—June 23	76⅞	75¼	76½
Wabash R. R..................	8⅞	6½	9⅝—Apr. 27	6½—Mar. 13	7⅞	6¾	7
" preferred............	25½	19	24¼—Apr. 27	17 —June 25	19⅛	17¾	18¼
Western Union	98¼	82	88½—Jan. 5	77½—June 22	81¾	79¼	80
Wheeling & Lake Erie........	13	7⅞	11¾—Mar. 26	8 —June 18	9⅛	8½	9
" second preferred....	32⅞	21¼	33½ Mar. 26	21⅝ - June 18	25½	23⅜	23⅝
Wisconsin Central............	21	13½	20¾—Mar. 31	13 —June 27	14⅞	14	14½
" preferred............	59	54	57 —Apr. 2	37 —July 3	39½	37	37
"INDUSTRIAL"							
American Co. Oil Co..........	46	30	37 —Mar. 29	30 —June 25	34⅝	33	33
Am. Smelting & Refining Co.	59	30	43⅞—Feb. 6	34½—June 18	38	36	36⅝
" preferred............	94½	77½	93 —Mar. 24	85 —June 25	89½	88	89
American Steel Hoop Co.....	48⅝	24	50½—Feb. 6	17 —June 25	20⅞	17½	20
" preferred............	86¾	70	86 —Feb. 6	64¾—Aug. 28	67¾	64¾	67¾
American Steel & Wire Co....	72	32	59⅞—Apr. 12	28½—June 25	37¼	32	35½
" preferred............	128	84	95 —Feb. 1	69½—June 25	76¼	73	74⅝
American Sugar Ref. Co......	182	114½	137¼—Jan. 4	95¼—Mar. 3	126	117¾	118½
American Tin Plate Co........	52¾	20	36⅝—Feb. 7	18 —June 23	30	22	29¼
American Tobacco Co........	229½	78½	111½—Feb. 14	84½—June 25	96¼	91⅝	80
Continental Tobacco Co......	65⅞	20	38 —Jan. 3	21½—May 21	26⅞	24	26
" preferred............	108⅞	71	89½—Jan. 3	70 —May 12	79	74½	78½
Federal Steel Co..............	75	39¾	57¾—Feb. 6	28¼—June 25	35¾	31¾	34½
" preferred............	93½	67	77½—Feb. 6	60¾—June 26	67¾	65	67
General Electric Co...........	132	95½	140¾—Aug. 20	120 —Jan. 10	140¾	130	139
Glucose Sugar Refinding Co..	76¾	37	58½—Feb. 5	44 —May 15	55	51¼	51⅝
International Paper Co......	68½	17	25½—Jan. 3	14½—Mar. 6	23	22	22¼
" preferred............	95	62¼	70½—Feb. 6	58 —Mar. 6	66¾	65¼	66¾
National Lead Co..............	40½	22½	28¼—Feb. 5	15⅞—Aug. 11	20	15⅞	18
National Steel Co..............	63	31¾	53½—Feb. 6	20 —June 23	28	23½	27¼
" preferred............	90⅝	85	97 —Feb. 6	79¾—June 26	86	83⅝	86
Pressed Steel Car Co..........	61	44⅝	58¾—Jan. 17	37¾—Aug. 28	41	37¾	39½
" preferred............	91	75	88½—Jan. 17	71 —Aug. 25	73	71	72
Republic Iron & Steel Co.....	33⅞	16½	27½—Feb. 6	8¾—June 25	13½	9	13
" preferred............	79	60½	70¾—Feb. 6	49 —Aug. 1	55	49	54¾
Standard Rope & Twine Co..	15¼	6½	10¼—Jan. 4	4½—Mar. 6	7	5	5½
U. S. Leather Co.............	40⅞	5⅝	19 —Jan. 3	7¾—June 25	11⅝	10	10¾
" preferred............	84½	64½	77 —Jan. 3	65 —June 25	69	68¼	68¾
U. S. Rubber Co.............	57	37⅞	44 —Jan. 2	21 —July 6	31½	26¼	30⅝
" preferred............	121	90¾	104¾—Jan. 3	90 —Feb. 27	96⅝	94	94½

RAILWAY, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last Sale, Price and Date and Highest and Lowest Prices and Total Sales for the Month.

Note.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	August Sales. High.	August Sales. Low.	August Sales. Total.
Ann Arbor 1st g 4's	1995	7,000,000	Q J	91⅝	Aug. 30,19'	93	91	53,000
Atch., Top. & S. F.								
Atch Top & Santa Fe gen g 4's	1995	133,092,500	A & O	100¾	Aug. 31,19'	101⅝	100¾	1,481,000
" registered			A & O	99¼	May 14,19'	....	....	....
" adjustment, g. 4's	1995	50,513,500	NOV	85⅛	Aug. 31,19'	85⅝	83⅝	778,000
" registered			NOV	79⅜	Dec. 11,'99	....	....	....
" stamped	1995	1,214,500	M & N			....	....	....
" Equip. tr. ser. A. g. 5's	1902	500,000	J & J			....	....	....
" Chic. & St. L. 1st 6's	1915	1,500,000	M & S			....	....	....
Atl. Knox. & Nor. Ry. 1st g. 5s	1946	1,000,000	J & D	106	Apr. 23,19'	....	....	....
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s	1925	69,798,000	J & J	94⅛	Aug. 31,19'	94⅜	94	398,000
" registered			J & J			....	....	....
" g. 4s	1948	65,963,000	A & O	100¼	Aug. 31,19'	100¼	99⅝	679,500
" g. 4s. registered			A & O	100	Aug. 28,19'	100	100	500
" Southw'n div. 1st g. 3½s	1925	41,990,000	J & J	87⅛	Aug. 31,19'	87⅝	86¼	585,000
" " registered			Q J			....	....	....
Pitt Jun. & M. div. 1st g. 3½s.	1925	11,293,000	M & N	86½	Aug. 8,19'	86½	86½	13,000
" registered			Q Feb			....	....	....
Monongahela River 1st g. g., 5's	1919	700,000	F & A	104½	July 1,'92	....	....	....
Cen. Ohio. Reorg. 1st c. g. 4½'s,	1930	1,018,000	M & S	111	Feb. 28,'99	....	....	....
W. Virginia & Pitts. 1st g. 5's	1990	4,000,000	A & O	111	Dec. 12,'95	....	....	....
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. g. g. 5's	1937	4,407,000	M & S	113½	Aug. 27,19'	113½	113½	7,000
" deb. 6's	1947	1,000,000	J & J			....	....	....
Alleghany & Wn. 1st g. gtd 4's	1998	2,000,000	A & O			....	....	....
Clearfield & Mah. 1st g. g. 5's	1943	650,000	J & J	130	Mar. 1,19'	....	....	....
Rochester & Pittsburg. 1st 6's	1921	1,300,000	F & A	129	July 10,19'	....	....	....
" cons. 1st 6's,	1922	3,920,000	J & D	124	June 29,19'	....	....	....
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5's,	1913	1,056,500	A & O	100	Nov. 18,'99	....	....	....
" registered			A & O			....	....	....
Burlington, Cedar R. & N. 1st 5's,	1906	6,500,000	J & D	106¾	Aug. 27,19'	107½	106½	22,500
" con. 1st & col. tst 5's	1934	7,250,000	A & O	118⅝	Aug. 27,19'	118⅝	117	90,000
" registered			A & O	117¼	Aug. 29,19'	117¼	116¾	32,000
Ced. Rap Ia. Falls & Nor. 1st 5's	1921	1,905,000	A & O	105	Jan. 6,'99	....	....	....
Minneap's & St. Louis 1st 7's, g,	1927	150,000	J & D	140	Aug. 24,'95	....	....	....
Canada Southern 1st int. gtd 5's,	1908	13,920,000	J & J	107	Aug. 29,19'	107	106¾	32,000
" 2d mortg. 5's,	1913	5,100,000	M & S	108½	Aug. 21,19'	108½	108½	10,000
" registered			M & S	104	Apr. 24,'09	....	....	....
Central Branch U. Pac. 1st g. 4's	1948	2,500,000	J & D	90	Aug. 27,19'	90	90	2,000
Cent. R. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. c. g. 5's,	1987	4,880,000	M & N	92⅝	July 9,19'	....	....	....
Central R'y of Georgia, 1st g. 5's	1945	7,000,000	F & A	117	Aug. 17,19'	117	117	42,000
" registered $1,000 & $5,000			F & A			....	....	....
" con. g. 5's	1945	16,500,600	M & N	93	Aug. 31,19'	93	91¾	243,000
" con. g. 5's, reg. $1,000 & $5,000			M & N	97¾	Oct. 23,'99	....	....	....
" 1st. pref. inc. g. 5's,	1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	44¼	Aug. 30,19'	45½	42¾	223,000
" 2d pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	7,000,000	OCT 1	12½	Aug. 30,19'	13	11	29,000
" 3d pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	6¾	July 10,19'	....	....	....
" Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5's	1946	840,000	J & J	95	Dec. 27,'99	....	....	....
" Mid. Ga. & Atl. div. g 5s.	1947	413,000	J & J	102	June 29,'99	....	....	....
" Mobile div. 1st g. 5's	1946	1,000,000	J & J	105	May 24,'98	....	....	....
Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1st convertible 7's	1902	1,167,000	M & N	107½	May 8,19'	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's	1987	43,924,000	J & J	122⅞	Aug. 29,19'	122⅞	121¾	117,000
" registered			Q J	121¾	Aug. 7,19'	121¾	121½	144,000
" conv. deb. 6's	1908	378,800	M & N	130	July 25,'19	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest price and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	*Principal Due*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	AUGUST SALES. *High.*	AUGUST SALES. *Low.*	AUGUST SALES. *Total.*
Am. Dock & Improvm't Co. 5's	1921	4,987,000	J & J	112½	July 10,19'	....	....	....
Lehigh & H. R. gen. gtd g. 5's	1920	1,062,000	J & J	..	....	....	....	....
Lehigh & W.-B. Coal con. 5's	1912	2,691,000	Q M	105	Aug.30,19'	105	105	3,000
" con. extended gtd. 4½'s	1910	12,175,000	Q M	101⅛	Aug.30,19'	101⅛	100¾	99,000
Charleston & Sav. 1st g. 7's	1936	1,500,000	J & J	108¾	Dec. 13,'99	....	....	....
Ches. & Ohio 6's, g., Series A	1908	2,000,000	A & O	116	June11,19'	....	....	....
" Mortgage gold 6's	1911	2,000,000	A & O	117½	July 5,19'	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 5's	1939	25,858,000	M & N	117¼	Aug.13,19'	117¼	116⅛	25,000
" registered			M & N	117	June11,19'	....	....	....
" Gen. m. g. 4½'s	1992	27,309,000	M & S	100¼	Aug.31,19'	100¼	99¼	304,000
" registered			M & S	94½	Aug.23,19'	94½	94½	1,000
" Craig Val. 1st g. 5's	1940	650,000	J & J	100	July 5,19'	....	....	....
" (R. & A. d.) 1st c. g. 4's	1989	6,000,000	J & J	105⅝	Aug.31,19'	105⅝	105¼	4,000
" 2d con. g. 4's	1989	1,000,000	J & J	98	July 23,19'	....	....	....
" Warm S. Val. 1st g. 5's	1941	400,000	M & S	101¼	Apr. 29,'99	....	....	....
" Elz. Lex. & B. S. g. g. 5's	1902	3,007,000	M & S	103	Aug. 4,19'	103	103	8,000
Chicago & Alton s'king fund 6's	1903	1,671,000	J & J	105¾	July 10,'19	....	....	....
Louisiana & Mo. Riv. 1st 7's	1900	1,785,000	F & A	102¾	June 7,19'	....	....	....
" 2d 7's	1900	300,000	M & N	106⅞	Feb. 24,'99	....	....	....
Miss. Riv. Bdge 1st s. f'd g. 6's	1912	460,000	A & O	105½	Oct. 30,'95	....	....	....
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy con. 7's	1903	24,356,000	J & J	110¼	Aug.29,19'	110⅝	110¼	10,000
" 5's, sinking fund	1901	2,315,000	A & O	103	Aug.23,19'	103	103	3,000
" Chic. & Iowa div. 5's	1905	2,320,000	F & A	104¾	Apr. 11,19'	....	....	....
" Denver div. 4's	1922	5,776,500	F & A	102¼	June29,19'	....	....	....
" Illinois div. 3½s	1949	16,166,000	J & J	102⅞	Aug.27,19'	103	102⅝	29,000
" registered			J & J	......	....	....	....	....
" (Iowa div.) sink. f'd 5's	1919	2,709,000	A & O	115⅝	July 6,19'	....	....	....
" 4's	1919	8,704,000	A & O	105¾	July 10,19'	....	....	....
" Nebraska extensi'n 4's	1927	26,077,000	M & N	111⅛	Aug.29,19'	111⅛	111	19,000
" registered			M & N	111⅛	June 2,'99	....	....	....
" Southwestern div. 4's	1921	3,150,000	M & S	102	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
" convertible 5's	1903	2,834,900	M & S	125¼	Aug.21,19'	126	125¼	2,000
" 5's, debentures	1913	9,000,000	M & N	110	Aug. 1,19'	110	110	1,000
Han. & St. Jos. con. 6's	1911	8,000,000	M & S	122	July 31,19'	....	....	....
Chicago & E. Ill. 1st s. f'd c'y. 6's	1907	2,989,000	J & D	114	Aug.14,19'	114	114	2,000
" small bonds			J & D	112	Apr. 2,'96	....	....	....
" 1st con. 6's, gold	1934	2,653,000	A & O	134	Aug.21,19'	134	134	2,000
" gen. con. 1st 5's	1937	11,995,000	M & N	115¼	Aug.30,19'	115¼	115	28,000
" registered			M & N	115	Aug.28,19'	115	115	10,000
Chicago & Ind. Coal 1st 5's	1936	4,626,000	J & J	110	Aug. 9,19'	112	110	2,000
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.								
" refunding g. 6's	1947	4,700,000	J & J	114	Aug.16,19'	114	113	2,000
" ref. g. 5's	1947	3,542,000	J & J	102	Aug. 9,19'	102	102	2,000
Louisv. N. Alb. & Chic. 1st 6's	1910	3,000,000	J & J	115	Aug. 9,19'	115	115	2,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.								
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7's $ g, R.d.	1902	1,578,500	J&J	167¾	Aug.22,19'	167¾	167¾	1,000
" 1st 7's £	1902		J&J	172½	Apr. 10,19'	....	....	....
" 1st C. & M. 7's	1903	1,290,000	J & J	170½	June11,19'	....	....	....
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul con. 7's	1905	5,318,000	J & J	168½	Aug.31,19'	168½	167¼	5,000
" terminal g. 5's	1914	4,748,000	J & J	112½	Aug. 3,19'	112½	112½	10,000
" gen. g. 4's, series A	1989	23,676,000	J & J	110⅛	Aug.30,19'	110¼	110⅛	21,000
" registered		....	Q J	105½	Feb. 19,'98	....	....	....
" gen. g. 3½'s, series B	1989	2,500,000	J & J	......	....	....	....	....
" " registered			J & J	......	....	....	....	....
" Chic. & Lake Sup. 5's	1921	1,360,000	J & J	117⅝	Jan. 23,19'	....	....	....
" Chic. & M. R. div. 5's	1926	3,083,000	J & J	120	July 25,19'	....	....	....
" Chic. & Pac. div. 6's	1910	3,000,000	J & J	117	July 19,19'	....	....	....
" 1st Chic. & P. W. g. 5's	1921	25,340,000	J & J	119	Aug.28,19'	119¼	118½	40,000
" Dakota & Gt. S. g. 5's	1916	2,856,000	J & J	114½	Apr. 23,19'	....	....	....
" Far. & So. g. 6's assu.	1924	1,250,000	J & J	137½	July 18,'98	....	....	....
" 1st H'st & Dk. div. 7's	1910	5,680,000	J & J	124¼	Aug.15,19'	124¼	124¼	1,000
" 1st 5's	1910	990,000	J & J	109¼	Aug. 9,19'	109¼	109¼	2,000
" 1st 7's, Iowa & D, ex	1908	2,287,000	J & J	168½	Aug.29,19'	168¾	168½	29,000
" 1st 5's, La. C. & Dav.	1919	2,500,000	J & J	117	July 27,19'	....	....	....
" Mineral Point div. 5's	1910	2,840,000	J & J	111½	Feb. 16,19'	....	....	....
" 1st So. Min. div. 6's	1910	7,432,000	J & J	117⅞	Aug.27,19'	118	117⅞	9,000
" 1st 6's, Southw'n div.	1909	4,000,000	J & J	116¾	July 12,19'	....	....	....
" Wis. & Min. div. g. 5's	1921	4,755,000	J & J	120	May 18,19'	....	....	....
" Mil. & N. 1st M. L. 6's	1910	2,155,000	J & D	120	May 2,19'	....	....	....
" 1st con. 6's	1913	5,092,000	J & D	120	Aug. 9,19'	120	120	3,000

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highes and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	August Sales. High.	August Sales. Low.	August Sales. Total.
Chic. & Northwestern con. 7's	1915	12,832,000	Q F	140	Aug. 8,19'	140	140	2,000
" gold 7's	1902	8,551,000	J & D	109	Aug.10,19'	109	109	2,000
" registered gold 7's	1902		J & D	109	Aug. 8,19'	109	109	5,000
" extension 4's	1886-1926	18,632,000	F A 15	110	May 7,19'	....	....	....
" registered			F A 15	107	Mar. 7,19'	....	....	....
" gen. g. 3½'s	1987	9,995,000	M & N	110	Aug.25,19'	110	109½	9,000
" " registered			Q F	103	Nov.19,'98	....	....	....
" sinking fund 6's	1879-1929	5,940,000	A & O	118	May 14,19'	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	115¼	May 11,19'	....	....	....
" sinking fund 5s'	1879-1929	7,055,000	A & O	109	June 2,19'	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	105¼	Mar. 28,'99	....	....	....
" deben. 5's	1909	5,900,000	M & N	107¾	July 12,19'	....	....	....
" registered			M & N	105	Dec. 26,'99	....	....	....
" deben. 5's	1921	10,000,000	A & O	117	July 16,19'	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	107	Nov. 20,'95	....	....	....
" sinking f'd deben. 5's	1933	9,800,000	M & N	120½	Aug.23,19'	120½	120½	1,000
" registered			M & N	119¼	Dec. 27,'98	....	....	....
Des Moines & Minn. 1st 7's	1907	600,000	F & A	127	Apr. 8,'84	....	....	....
Escanaba & L. Superior 1st 6's	1901	351,000	J & J	103¼	Feb. 26,19'	....	....	....
Iowa Midland 1st mortg. 8's	1900	897,000	A & O	103	Nov. 10,'99	....	....	....
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6's	1905	1,600,000	M & S	112⅝	Apr. 24,19'	....	....	....
Northern Illinois 1st 5's	1910	1,500,000	M & S	112¼	Apr. 24,19'	....	....	....
Ottumwa C. F. & St. P. 1st 5's	1909	1,600,000	M & S	111¼	Apr. 24,'19	....	....	....
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7's	1907	1,592,000	M & N	122½	July 28,19'	....	....	....
Mil., L. Shore & We'n 1st g. 6's	1921	5,000,000	M & N	135½	May 28,19'	....	....	....
" ext. & impt. s.f'd g. 5's	1929	4,148,000	F & A	124	Aug. 9,19'	124	124	6,000
" Ashland div. 1st g. 6's	1925	1,100,000	M & S	139½	Apr. 17,19'	....	....	....
" Michigan div. 1st g. 6's	1924	1,281,000	J & J	137⅛	Aug. 13,19'	137⅛	137⅛	3,000
" con. deb. 5's	1907	436,000	F & A	106	Aug. 22,19'	106	106	24,000
" incomes	1911	500,000	M & N	112	Nov. 13,'99	....	....	....
Chic., Rock Is. & Pac. 6's coup	1917	12,100,000	J & J	130¾	Aug. 30,19'	130¾	129	10,000
" registered	1917		J & J	129	Aug. 22,19'	129	129	5,000
" gen. g. 4's	1988	58,581,000	J & J	106¾	Aug. 30,19'	107	106¾	167,000
" registered			J & J	107	Apr. 9,19'	....	....	....
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4's	1905	1,200,000	J & J	96	May 25,19'	....	....	....
" 1st 2½'s	1905	1,200,000	J & J	86¼	Aug. 25,19'	86¾	86¼	6,000
" extension 4 s		672,000	J & J	98½	May 18,'99	....	....	....
Keokuk & Des M. 1st mor. 5's	1923	2,750,000	A & O	109½	Aug. 31,19'	112¼	109½	11,000
" small bond	1923	....	A & O	100	Apr. 15,'97	....	....	....
Chic., St.P., Minn. & Oma. con. 6's	1930	14,262,000	J & D	133¼	July 27,19'	....	....	....
Chic., St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6's	1918	2,151,000	M & N	132	May 23,19'	....	....	....
North Wisconsin 1st mort. 6's	1930	800,000	J & J	140	May 31,19'	....	....	....
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6's	1919	6,070,000	A & O	130¾	Aug. 14,19'	130¾	130¾	3,000
Chic., Term. Trans. R. R. g. 4's	1947	13,000,000	J & J	93	Aug. 24,19'	93	92½	46,000
Chic. & Wn. Ind. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's	1919	582,000	M & N	106	Oct. 4,'99	....	....	....
" gen'l mortg. g. 6's	1932	9,868,000	Q M	118½	Aug. 2,19'	118½	118½	1,000
Chic. & West Michigan R'y 5's	1921	5,753,000	J & D	100	Oct. 28,'93	....	....	....
Choc., Oklahoma & Glf. gen. g. 5s	1919	4,800,000	J & J	103	Jan. 17,19'	....	....	....
Cin., Ham. & Day. con. s'k. f'd 7's	1905	996,000	A & O	120	Aug. 10,'99	....	....	....
" 2d g. 4½'s	1937	2,000,000	J & J	103½	Mar. 13,'97	....	....	....
Cin., Day. & Ir'n 1st gt. dg. 5's	1941	3,500,000	M & N	112½	Aug. 18,19'	112½	112½	1,000
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L. gen. g. 4's	1993	12,634,000	J & D	97¾	Aug. 29,19'	98½	97⅜	68,000
" do Cairo div. 1st g. 4's	1939	5,000,000	J & J	97	May 21,19'	....	....	....
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. 4's	1991	4,000,000	J & J	98¼	Aug. 31,19'	98½	98¼	12,000
St. Louis div. 1st col. trust g. 4's	1990	9,750,000	M & N	103	Aug. 16,19'	103	103	2,000
" registered				99	May 4,'99	....	....	....
Sp'gfield & Col. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	1,035,000	M & S	87	Oct. 22,'95	....	....	....
White W. Val. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	650,000	J & J	83	Nov. 22,'99	....	....	....
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. 1st g. 4's	1936	7,685,000	Q F	105½	Apr. 5,19'	....	....	....
" registered				95	Nov. 15,'94	....	....	....
" con. 6's	1920	689,000	M & N	107½	June 30,'93	....	....	....
Cin., S'dusky & Clev. con. 1st g. 5's	1928	2,571,000	J & J	114	Aug. 17,19'	114	114	3,000
Clev., C., C. & Ind. con. 7's	1914	3,991,000	J & D	135½	Aug. 3,19'	135½	135½	10,000
" sink. fund 7's	1914		J & D	119⅝	Nov. 19,'89	....	....	....
" gen. consol 6's	1934	3,205,000	J & J	131	Aug. 18,19'	131	131	5,000
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Cin., Sp. 1st m. C., C., C. & Ind. 7's	1901	1,000,000	A & O	108½	Feb. 10,'99	....	....	....
Ohio, Ind. & W., 1st pfd. 5's	1938	500,000	Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4's	1940	8,103,000	A & O	87	Aug. 29,19'	87½	87	38,000
" income 4's	1990	4,000,000	A	26¾	Aug. 30,19'	28	26	55,000

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

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NAME. *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	AUGUST SALES. *High.*	AUGUST SALES. *Low.*	AUGUST SALES. *Total.*
Clev., Lorain & Wheel'g con. 1st 5's 1933	5,000,000	A & O	109⅝	July 7, 19'	....	....	....
Clev., & Mahoning Val. gold 5's..1938	2,936,000	J & J	130	May 8, 19'	....	....	....
" registered..................		Q J	....		....	....	....
Col. Midld Ry. 1st g. 2-3-4's........1947	7,500,000	J & J	74¾	Aug. 30, 19'	75	74⅛	66,000
" 1st g. 4's.................1947	1,011,000	J & J	74⅛	Aug. 14, 19'	75	74⅛	11,000
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4's...1929	17,500,000	F & A	82	Aug. 31, 19'	83⅛	82	68,000
Conn., Passumpsic Riv's 1st g. 4's. 1943	1,900,000	A & O	102	Dec. 27, '93	....	....	....
Delaware, Lack. & W. mtge 7's..1907	3,067,000	M & S	124¼	Aug. 30, 19'	124⅛	124¼	28,000
Morris & Essex 1st m 7's........1914	5,000,000	M & N	139	Aug. 21, 19'	139	138	4,000
" 7's..................1871-1901	4,991,000	A & O	105⅞	Aug. 21, 19'	105⅞	105⅞	2,000
" 1st c. gtd 7's...........1915	12,151,000	J & D	138⅛	Aug. 21, 19'	138⅛	138⅛	2,000
" registered................		J & D	140	Oct. 26, '98	....	....	....
N. Y., Lack. & West'n. 1st 6's...1921	12,000,000	J & J	135¼	Aug. 28, 19'	135¼	135¼	1,000
" const. 5's...............1923	5,000,000	F & A	119	May 1, 19'	....	....	....
" terml. imp. 4's.........1923	5,000,000	M & N	105	Mar. 8, 19'	....	....	....
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7's..1906	1,966,000	A & O	122	Feb. 8, 19'	....	....	....
Warren 2d 7's.....................1906	750,000	A & O	108	Aug. 1, '95	....	....	....
Delaware & Hudson Canal.							
" 1st Penn. Div. c. 7's...1917	5,000,000	M & S	146⅛	May 2, 19'	....	....	....
" reg......................1917		M & S	143	May 4, '96	....	....	....
Albany & Susq. 1st c. g. 7's.....1906	3,000,000	A & O	118	June 25, 19'	....	....	....
" registered.................		A & O	122	June 6, '99	....	....	....
" 6's........................1906	7,000,000	A & O	118¾	June 30, 19'	....	....	....
" registered.................		A & O	113⅛	Aug. 27, 19'	113⅛	113⅛	2,000
Rens. & Saratoga 1st c. 7's......1921	2,000,000	M & N	148¼	July 24, 19'	....	....	....
" 1st r 7's................1921		M & N	148¾	July 16, 19'	....	....	....
Denver & Rio Grande 1st g. 7's..1900	1,605,500	M & N	102¾	Aug. 27, 19'	102¾	102⅝	7,000
" 1st con. g. 4's............1936	28,650,000	J & J	98	Aug. 28, 19'	98¼	97¾	28,500
" con. g. 4½'s..............1936	4,777,000	J & J	106	Aug. 29, 19'	107	106	8,000
" impt. m. g. 5's...........1928	8,103,500	J & D	102¾	Aug. 27, 19'	103	102⅛	19,000
Des Moines Union Ry 1st g. 5's..1917	628,000	M & N	108¼	May 7, 19'	....	....	....
Detroit & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s......1995	900,000	J & D	67	Mar. 24, '95	....	....	....
" g. 4s.......................1995	1,250,000	J & D	82	June 5, 19'	....	....	....
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5's......1937	6,734,000	A & O	109	July 30, 19'	....	....	....
" registered..................		A & O	101⅛	July 23, '89	....	....	....
" 2d l m 6s..................1916	2,000,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Duluth, Red Wing & S'n 1st g. 5's. 1928	500,000	J & J	92¼	Feb. 11, '98	....	....	....
Duluth So. Shore & At. gold 5's..1937	4,000,000	J & J	114½	June 11, 19'	....	....	....
Elgin Joliet & Eastern 1st g 5's..1941	7,852,000	M & N	110	Aug. 24, 19'	110	110	25,000
Erie 1st ext. g. 4's.................1947	2,482,000	M & N	117⅞	July 23, 19'	....	....	....
" 2d extended g. 5's.....1919	2,149,000	M & S	119⅛	Jan. 4, 19'	....	....	....
" 3d extended g. 4½'s...1923	4,618,000	M & S	116⅞	June 25, 19'	....	....	....
" 4th extended g. 5's....1920	2,926,000	A & O	123⅛	Mar. 30, 19'	....	....	....
" 5th extended g. 4's....1928	709,500	J & D	106⅛	Feb. 24, 19'	....	....	....
" 1st cons gold 7's.......1920	16,890,000	M & S	139⅛	Aug. 22, 19'	139⅛	139⅛	1,000
" 1st cons. fund g. 7's....1920	3,699,500	M & S	139	May 8, 19'	....	....	....
Erie R.R. 1st con. g-4s prior bds. 1996	31,452,000	J&J	88⅛	Aug. 31, 19'	88¼	87⅛	205,000
" registered.................		J&J	93¼	May 25, '99	....	....	....
" 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s. 1996	31,954,000	J&J	69	Aug. 20, 19'	69	68¾	35,000
" registered................		J&J	....		....	....	....
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7's.....1916	2,380,000	J & D	140	Feb. 6, '99	....	....	....
Buffalo & Southwestern g. 6's..1908	1,500,000	J&J	....		....	....	....
" small......................		J&J	....		....	....	....
Chicago & Erie 1st gold 5's.....1982	12,000,000	M & N	116	Aug. 18, 19'	116¼	116	17,000
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd g. 5's....1909	2,800,000	A & O	106	Dec. 2, '99	....	....	....
Long Dock consol. g. 6's. 1935	7,500,000	A & O	136¼	June 22, 19'	....	....	....
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. Co. 1st gtd. currency 6's..........1922	1,100,000	M&N	....		....	....	....
N. Y., L. E. & W. Dock & Imp. Co. 1st currency 6's..........1913	3,396,000	J&J	102	Aug. 31, '96	....	....	....
N. Y. & Greenw'd Lake gt g 5's..1946	1,452,000	M&N	109	Oct. 27, '98	....	....	....
" small.......................							
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6's...1910	3,500,000	A & O	119	Aug. 10, 19'	119	119	2,000
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refdg. g. 5's..1937	3,750,000	J & J	108⅛	Aug. 30, 19'	108⅛	108⅛	9,000
" 2d g. 4½'s..............1937	453,000	F & A	99⅛	June 12, 19'	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's.. 1940	2,546,000	F & A	96	Aug. 29, 19'	96	94	14,000
" term. 1st g. 5's.........1943	2,000,000	M & N	113	Apr. 27, 19'	....	....	....
" registered......$5,000 each		M & N	....		....	....	....
Wilkesb. & East. 1st gtd g. 5's..1942	3,000,000	J & D	105⅛	Aug. 28, 19'	107	104	73,000

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Eureka Springs R'y 1st 6's, g.	1933	500,000	F & A	65	Nov. 10,'97	....	....	....
Evans. & Terre Haute 1st con. 6's.	1921	3,000,000	J & J	123⅛	Aug. 20,19'	123⅛	123	11,000
" 1st General g 5's	1942	2,223,000	A & O	107¾	Aug. 30,19'	107¾	107⅝	43,000
" Mount Vernon 1st 6's	1923	375,000	A & O	110	May 10,'93	....	....	....
" Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g 5's	1930	450,000	A & O	95	Sept. 15,'91	....	....	....
Evans. & Ind'p. 1st con. g g 6's	1926	1,591,000	J & J	105	July 5,19'	....	..	....
Flint & Pere Marquette m 6's	1920	3,999,000	A & O	123⅛	June 18,19'	....	....	....
" 1st con. gold 5's	1939	2,600,000	M & N	105⅛	Aug. 29,19'	105⅛	105	56,000
" Port Huron d 1st g 5's	1939	3,325,000	A & O	106	Aug. 24,19'	106	106	3,000
Florida Cen. & Penins. 1st g 5's	1918	3,000,000	J & J	101	Mar. 20,'99	....	....	....
" 1st land grant ex. g 5's	1930	423,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st con. g 5's	1943	4,370,000	J & J	80⅛	May 14,'96	....	....	....
Ft. Smith U'n Dep. Co. 1st g 4½'s.	1941	1,000,000	J & J	105	Mar. 11,'98	....	....	....
Ft. Worth & D. C. ctfs. dep. 1st 6's	1921	8,176,000	......	72⅛	Aug. 29,19'	72⅛	71⅛	30,000
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande 1st g 5's.	1928	2,863,000	J & J	58	Aug. 22,19'	58	58	16,000
Galveston H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s	1913	2,000,000	A & O	103¾	July 31,19'	....	....	....
Geo. & Ala. Ry. 1st pref. g. 5's	1945	2,280,000	A & O	106	Dec. 12,'88	....	....	....
" 1st con. g 5s	1945	2,922,000	J & J	89	Feb. 5,19'	....	....	....
Ga. Car. & N. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 5's	1927	5,360,000	J & J	99⅛	Jan. 22,19'	....	....	....
Hock. Val. Ry. 1st con. g. 4½'s	1999	8,508,000	J & J	99¾	Aug. 31,19'	100⅝	99⅝	179,000
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Col. Hock's Val. 1st ext. g. 4's.	1848	1,401,000	A & O	106	Aug. 21,19'	106	106	1,000
Illinois Central, 1st g. 4's	1894–1951	1,500,000	J&J	116	June 4,19'	....	....	....
" registered			J&J	113⅛	Mar. 12,19'	....	....	....
" 1st gold 3½'s	1951	2,499,000	J&J	105⅛	Aug. 18,19'	105⅛	105	12,000
" registered			J&J	102⅛	Apr. 15,'98	....	....	....
" 1st g 3s sterl. £500,000	1951	2,500,000	M & S	92⅛	July 13,'96	....	....	....
" registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" total outstg....$13,950,000								
" collat. trust gold 4's	1952	15,000,000	A & O	103	Aug. 16,19'	104	103	11,000
" regist'd			A & O	104¾	Jan. 30.'99	....	....	....
" col.t.g.4sL.N.O.&Tex.	1953	24,679,000	M & N	101⅛	July 28,19'	....	....	....
" registered			M & N	109⅛	Dec. 13,'99	....	....	....
" Cairo Bridge g 4's	1950	3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	123	May 24,'99	....	....	....
" Louisville div. g. 3½'s.	1953	14,320,000	J & J	101¼	July 27,19'	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	88⅛	Dec. 8,'99	....	....	....
" Middle div. reg. 5's	1921	600,000	F & A	95	Dec. 21,'99	....	....	....
" St. Louis div. g. 3's	1951	4,939,000	J & J	90¼	Aug. 22,19'	90¼	90¼	6,000
" registered			J & J	101¼	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
" g. 3½'s	1951	6,321,000	J & J	103⅛	Aug. 30,19'	103⅛	101⅛	4,000
" registered			J & J	101⅛	Sept. 10,'95	....	....	....
" Sp'gfield div 1stg 3½'s,	1951	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	124	Dec. 11,'99	....	....	....
" West'n Line 1st g. 4's,	1951	5,425,000	F & A	113⅝	July 19,19'	....	....	....
" registered			F & A	101⅛	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
Belleville & Carodt 1st 6's	1923	470,000	J & D	121	Aug. 3,'19	121	121	1,000
Carbond'e & Shawt'n 1st g. 4's,	1932	241,000	M & S	105	Jan. 22,19'	....	....	....
Chic., St. L. & N. O. gold 5's	1951	16,555,000	J D 15	125	Aug. 29,19'	125	125	1,000
" gold 5's, registered			J D 15	101¾	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
" g. 3½'s	1951	1,352,000	J D 15	103	Feb. 19,19'	....	....	....
" registered			J D 15	106¼	Aug. 17,'99	....	....	....
" Memph. div. 1st g. 4's,	1951	3,500,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	121	Feb. 24,'99	....	....	....
St. Louis, South. 1st gtd. g. 4's,	1931	538,000	M & S	90	Nov. 22,'98	....	....	....
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st g. 5's	1935	1,824,000	J & J	103⅛	Aug. 8,19'	104⅛	103⅛	11,000
" 1st gtd. g. 5's	1935	933,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Indiana, Ill. & Iowa 1st refdg. 5's.	1948	3,000,000	A & O	109⅛	Aug. 10,19'	109⅛	109⅛	2,000
Internat. & Gt. N'n 1st. 6's, gold.	1919	7,954,000	M & N	120⅛	Aug. 27,19'	120⅛	120	11,000
" 2d g. 5's	1909	6,593,000	M & S	88	Aug. 20,19'	88	88	10,500
" 3d g. 4's	1921	2,725,000	M & S	55⅛	May 22,19'	....	....	....
Iowa Central 1st gold 5's	1938	6,900,000	J & D	113	Aug. 22,19'	113¼	113	5,000
Kansas C. & M. R. & B. Co. 1st gtd g. 5's	1929	3,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas City Southern 1st g. 3's	1950	26,197,000	A & O	64⅛	Aug. 31,19'	66⅛	64⅝	179,000
" registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Lake Erie & Western 1st g. 5's	1937	7,250,000	J & J	120⅛	Aug. 13,19'	120⅛	120⅛	7,000
" 2d mtge. g. 5's	1941	3,625,000	J & J	115⅛	Aug. 27,19'	115⅛	115⅛	3,000
Northern Ohio 1st gtd g 5's	1945	2,500,000	A & O	111	Aug. 8,19'	111	111	10,000

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NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	AUGUST SALES. *High.*	AUGUST SALES. *Low.*	AUGUST SALES. *Total.*
Lehigh Val. (Pa.) coll. g. 5's	1997	5,000,000	M & N	104	Aug. 8,'98	....	....	....
" registered			M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Lehigh Val. N. Y. 1st m. g. 4½'s	1940	15,000,000	J&J	109	Aug.28,19'	109	108¾	92,000
" registered		....	J&J	108¾	Nov.24,'99	....	....	....
Lehigh Val. Ter. R. 1st gtd g. 5's	1941	10,000,000	A & O	112	July 9,'19	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	109½	Oct. 18,'99	....	....	....
Lehigh V. Coal Co. 1st gtd g. 5's	1933	10,280,000	J & J	103¾	Nov.21,'99	....	....	....
" registered	1933		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Lehigh & N. Y., 1st gtd g. 4's	1945	2,000,000	M&S	93½	July 17,19'	....	....	....
" registered			M&S	....	....	....	....	....
Elm., Cort. & N. 1st g. 1st pfd 6's	1914	750,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" " g. gtd 5's	1914	1,250,000	A & O	101⅛	Sept. 1,'99	....	....	....
Long Island 1st cons. 5's	1931	3,610,000	Q J	121½	Aug.13,19'	121½	121½	2,000
" 1st con. g. 4's	1931	1,121,000	Q J	101	Nov.22,'99	....	....	....
Long Island gen. m. 4's	1938	3,000,000	J & D	100	Aug.31,19'	101	99½	13,000
" Ferry 1st g. 4½'s	1922	1,500,000	M & S	105	June 5,19'	....	....	....
" g. 4's	1932	325,000	J & D	102½	May 5,'97	....	....	....
" unified g. 4's	1949	5,685,000	M & S	93¼	Aug.30,19'	94⅝	93¼	65,000
" deb. g. 5's	1934	1,135,000	J & D	100	May 25,'97	....	....	....
Brooklyn & Montauk 1st 6's	1911	250,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st 5's	1911	750,000	M & S	110	Aug. 3,'96	110	106	10,000
N. Y. B'kln & M. B. 1st c. g. 5's	1935	1,601,000	A & O	107	Jan. 31,'99	....	....	....
N. Y. & Rock'y Beach 1st g. 5's	1927	883,000	M & S	105	May 4,19'	....	....	....
Long Isl. R. R. Nor. Shore Branch 1st Con. gold garn't'd 5's	1932	1,425,000	QJAN	106	May 5,19'	....	....	....
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6's	1930	9,515,000	J & D	117⅛	Aug.15,19'	118	117⅛	7,000
" gold 5's	1937	1,764,000	M & N	111	July 31,19'	....	....	....
" Unified gold 4's	1940	14,994,000	J & J	99	Aug.31,19'	99¼	98⅛	168,000
" registered	1940		J & J	83	Feb. 27,'93	....	....	....
" collateral trust g. 5's	1931	5,129,000	M & N	109¼	Aug.21,19'	109¼	109¼	1,000
" coll. tr 5-20 g 4's	1903–1918	12,500,000	A & O	98⅝	Aug. 9,19'	98¾	98⅝	5,000
" Cecilian branch. 7's	1907	380,000	M & S	106	Nov. 11,'97	....	....	....
" E., Hend. & N. 1st 6's	1919	1,950,000	J & D	112½	Aug.22,19'	113½	112½	11,000
" L. Cin. & Lex. g. 4½'s	1931	3,258,000	M & N	103	Jan. 18,'98	....	....	....
" N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6's	1930	5,000,000	J & J	128¼	Aug.21,19'	128¼	128¼	10,000
" 2d g. 6's	1930	1,000,000	J & J	117	Aug.27,19'	117	117	1,000
" Pensacola div. g. 6's	1920	580,000	M & S	109½	Nov. 1,'99	....	....	....
" St. Louis div. 1st g. 6's	1921	3,500,000	M & S	127	Aug.29,19'	127	126	11,000
" 2d g. 3's	1980	3,000,000	M & S	66	Dec. 1,'99	....	....	....
" Ken. Cent. g. 4's	1987	6,742,000	J & J	97	Aug.22,19'	97	96½	10,000
" L. & N. & Mob. & Montg 1st. g. 4½s	1945	4,000,000	M & S	107½	Jan. 9,19'	....	....	....
" N. Fla. & S. 1st g. g. 5's	1937	2,096,000	F & A	109¼	July 17,19'	....	....	....
" Pen. & At. 1st g. g, 6's	1921	2,708,000	F & A	110¾	July 17,19'	....	....	....
" S. & N. A. con. gtd. g. 5's	1936	3,673,000	F & A	107¾	Aug. 4,19'	107¾	107¾	1,000
" So. & N. Ala. si'fd. g. 6s	1910	1,942,000	A & O	92½	Sept.30,'96	....	....	....
Lo. & Jefferson Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 4's	1945	3,000,000	M & S	96¾	Nov. 17,'99	....	....	....
Manhattan Railway Con. 4's	1990	28,065,000	A & O	101½	Aug.31,19'	101¾	101¼	80,000
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6's	1908	10,818,000	J & J	114⅜	July 28,19'	....	....	....
Manitoba Swn. Coloniza'n g. 5's	1934	2,544,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mexican Central.								
" con. mtge. 4's	1911	62,643,000	J & J	78	July 5,19'	....	....	....
" 1st con. inc. 3's	1939	17,072,000	JULY	25⅞	Aug.31,19'	26½	25¾	232,000
" 2d 3's	1939	11,310,000	JULY	13	Aug.21,19'	13	13	30,000
" equip. & collat. g. 5's	1917	850,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" 2d series g. 5's	1919	1,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Mexican Internat'l 1st con g. 4's	1942	4,635,000	M & S	86⅛	Aug.30,19'	86¼	85½	118,000
Mexican Nat. 1st gold 6's	1927	10,955,000	J & D	103⅛	Apr. 19,19'	....	....	....
" 2d inc. 6's "A" 1917 coup. due Sept. 1, 1889, stamped 1½% paid		12,265,000	M & S	81	Apr. 10,19'	....	....	....
				....	....	....	....	....
" 2d inc. 6's "B"	1917	12,265,000	A	17	Apr. 25.19'	....	....	....
" Northern 1st g. 6's	1910	1,209,000	J & D	105	May 2,19'	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	....	....	....	....	....

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Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7's	1927	950,000	J & D	149	May 9,19'	....	....	....
" Iowa ext. 1st g. 7's	1909	1,015,000	J & D	122⅛	May 25,19'	....	....	....
" Pacific ext. 1st g. 6's	1921	1,382,000	J & A	128	May 7,19'	....	....	....
" Southw. ext. 1st g. 7's	1910	636,000	J & D	122⅛	Aug.13,'99	122⅛	122⅛	1,000
" 1st con. g. 5's	1934	5,000,000	M & N	114⅛	Aug.30,19'	114¾	113	17,000
" 1st & refunding g. 4's	1949	7,600,000	M & S	97⅛	Aug.27,19'	97¼	97	25,000
Minneapolis & Pacific 1st m. 5's	1936	3,208,000	J & J	102	Mar.26,'87	....	....	....
" stamped 4's pay. of int. gtd.				....	....	....	....	....
Minn., S. S. M. & Atlan. 1st g. 4's	1926	8,280,000	J & J	94	Apl. 2,'95	....	....	....
" stamped pay. of int. gtd.				89¾	June 18,'91	....	....	....
Minn., S. P. & S. S. M., 1st c. g. 4's	1938	6,710,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" stamped pay. of int. gtd.				....	....	....	....	....
Missouri, K. & T. 1st mtge g. 4's	1990	39,718,000	J & D	92¼	Aug.31,19'	92⅛	90¾	192,000
" 2d mtge. g. 4's	1990	20,000,000	F & A	66¾	Aug. 1,19'	67	66	230,500
" 1st ext gold 5's	1944	1,498,000	M & N	90½	Aug.31,19'	92	89½	145,000
Booneville Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 7's	1906	510,000	M & N	100⅝	Nov.22,'99	....	....	....
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5's	1940	1,340,000	M & N	94	Dec. 8,'99	....	....	....
Mo. K. & T. of Tex 1st gtd. g. 5's	1942	2,685,000	M & S	92⅛	Aug.28,19'	92⅛	92	17,000
Sher. Shrevept & So 1st gtd. g. 5's	1943	1,689,000	J & D	98	Aug. 3,19'	98	97	28,000
Kan. City & Pacific 1st g. 4's	1990	2,500,000	F & A	80	Aug. 1,19'	80	80	1,000
Tebo. & Neosho 1st 7's	1903	187,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mo. Kan. & East'n 1st gtd. g. 5's	1942	4,000,000	A & O	105	Aug.30,19'	105	103⅛	20,000
Missouri, Pacific 1st con. g. 6's	1920	14,904,000	M & N	117	Aug.20,19'	117	116½	19,000
" 3d mortgage 7's	1906	3,828,000	M & N	113⅝	Aug 16,19'	113⅝	113⅝	3,000
" trusts gold 5's stamp'd	1917	14,376,000	M & S	98½	Aug.31,19'	98½	96¾	88,000
" registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st collateral gold 5's	1920	7,000,000	F & A	91	Aug.30,19'	93	91	21,000
" registered			F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Leroy & Caney Val. A. L. 1st 5's	1926	520,000	J & J	94	June 7,19'	....	....	....
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st m. ex. 4's	1938	7,000,000	M & S	107½	July 27,19'	....	....	....
" 2d extended g. 5's	1938	2,573,000	F & A	112½	Apr.30,19'	....	....	....
St. L. & I. g. con. R.R. & l. gr. 5's	1931	35,716,000	A & O	112	Aug.30,19'	112	110⅛	370,000
" stamped gtd gold 5's	1931	6,945,000	A & O	110	June 15,19'	....	....	....
" unify'g & rfd'g g. 4's	1929	19,114,000	J & J	79¼	Aug.31,19'	79⅛	78¾	161,000
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Verdigris V'y Ind. & W. 1st 5's	1926	750,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Mob. & Birm., prior lien, g. 5's	1945	374,000	J & J	109	Aug.31,19'	109	109	6,000
" small		226,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" inc. g. 4's	1945	700,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" small		500,000	......	....	....	....	....	....
Mob. Jackson & Kan. City 1st g. 5's	1946	1,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mobile & Ohio new mort. g. 6's	1927	7,000,000	J & J	126	Aug.20,19'	126	125	22,000
" 1st extension 6's	1927	974,000	J & D	120½	July 31,19'	....	....	....
" gen. g. 4's	1938	9,472,000	Q J	86½	Aug.30,19'	86½	84¾	88,000
" Montg'ry div. 1st g. 5's	1947	4,000,000	F & A	106½	Aug. 9,19'	107¼	106½	5,000
St. Louis & Cairo gtd g. 4's	1931	4,000,000	M & S	86	Dec. 17,'95	....	....	....
Nashville, Chat. & St. L. 1st 7's	1913	6,800,000	J & J	128¼	Aug.21,19'	128¼	128	12,000
" 2d 6's	1901	1,000,000	J & J	100½	July 11,19'	....	....	....
" 1st cons. g. 5's	1928	6,253,000	A & O	105¼	June 25,19'	....	....	....
" 1st g. 6's Jasper Branch	1923	371,000	J & J	113	Dec. 1,'99	....	....	....
" 1st 6's McM. M.W. & Al.	1917	750,000	J & J	108	Mar. 24,'98	....	....	....
" 1st 6's T. & Pb.	1917	300,000	J & J	110	Dec. 20,'99	....	....	....
N. O. & N. East. prior lien g. 6's	1915	1,320,000	A & O	108⅛	Aug.13,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R. 1st c. 7's	1903	18,490,000	J & J	108¾	Aug.21,19'	108¾	108¾	3,000
" 1st registered	1903		J & J	108⅛	July 25,19'	....	....	....
" g. mortgage 3½s	1997	36,959,000	J & J	110	Aug.27,19'	110	109⅛	85,000
" " registered			J & J	110	Aug.27,19'	110	110	5,000
" debenture 5's	1884-1904	4,833,000	M & S	108	Aug.27,19'	108	107¼	3,000
" debenture 5's reg.			M & S	107¼	Aug.23,19'	107¼	107¼	6,000
" reg. deben. 5's	1889-1904	659,000	M & S	108½	Feb. 21,'98	....	....	....
" debenture g. 4's	1890-1905	5,679,000	J & D	101⅞	June 6,19'	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	104¾	Feb. 5,'98	....	....	....
" deb. cert. ext. g. 4's	1905	3,793,000	M & N	102⅝	Aug.16,19'	102⅝	102⅝	11,000
" registered			M & N	106⅝	Sept.23,'99	....	....	....
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s	1998	90,578,000	F & A	96⅛	Aug.27,19'	96⅜	96⅛	199,000
" registered			F & A	95	Aug.30,19'	95	94	32,000
Michigan Central col. g. 3½s	1998	18,878,000	F & A	96¼	Aug.22,19'	96¼	95¼	10,000
" registered			F & A	95	Aug.21,19'	95	95	5,000
Beech Creek 1st. gtd. 4's	1936	5,000,000	J & J	109¼	Aug. 9,19'	109¼	109¼	3,000
" registered			J & J	106	June 17,'98	....	....	....
" 2d gtd. g. 5's	1936	500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" registered		....	J & J	....	....	....	....	....

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Carthage & Adiron. 1st gtd g. 4's	1981	1,100,000	J & D					
Clearfield Bit. Coal Corporation, 1st s. f. int. gtd. g. 4's ser. A.	1940	770,000	J & J	95	July 28,'98			
" small bonds series B		33,100	J & J					
Gouv. & Oswega. 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	300,000	J & D					
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd g. 4's	1991	2,500,000	M & S	107¼	July 6,19'			
N. Jersey Junc. R. R. g. 1st 4's	1986	1,650,000	F & A	102	Feb. 8,'97			
" reg. certificates			F & A					
N.Y. & Putnam 1st con. gtd g. 4's	1993	4,000,000	A & O	106	May 22,'98			
Nor. & Montreal 1st g. gtd 5's	1916	130,000	A & O					
West Shore 1st guaranteed 4's	2361	50,000,000	J & J	112¼	Aug. 30,19'	112¼	111¼	26,000
" registered			J & J	111⅛	Aug. 29,19'	111⅛	110⅛	49,500
Lake Shore con. 2d 7's	1903	8,428,000	J & D	112¼	Aug. 31,19'	112¼	112¼	5,000
" con. 2d registered	1903		J & D	111¾	July 14,19'			
" g 3½s	1997	80,542,000	J & D	110	Aug. 29,19'	110	110	24,000
" " registered			J & D	110½	Mar. 17,19'			
Cin. Sp. 1st gtd L. S. & M. S. 7's	1901	1,000,000	A & O	108¼	Dec. 1,'97			
Detroit, Mon. & Toledo 1st 7's	1906	924,000	F & A	119⅜	June 25,19'			
Kal., A. & G. R. 1st gtd c. 5's	1938	840,000	J & J					
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5's	1934	1,500,000	J & J	129¾	Apr. 21,19'			
Pitt McK'port & Y. 1st gtd 6's	1932	2,250,000	J & J	117	May 31,'89			
" 2d gtd 6's	1934	900,000	J & J					
McKspt & Bell. V. 1st g. 6's	1918	600,000	J & J					
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 7's	1902	8,000,000	M & N	105⅛	July 5,19'			
" 1st con. 5's	1902	2,000,000	M & N	103⅝	Aug. 20,19'	103⅝	103⅝	8,000
" 6's	1909	1,500,000	M & S	121	Aug. 1,19'	121	121	1,000
" coup. 5's	1931	3,576,000	M & S	128	May 14,19'			
" reg. 5's	1931		Q M	127	Dec. 2,'99			
" mort. 4's	1940	2,600,000	J & J	105	Jan. 4,19'			
" mtge. 4's reg.			J & J	108	Jan. 7,'98			
Battle C. Sturgis 1st g. g. 3's	1989	476,000	J & D					
N. Y. & Harlem 1st mort. 7's c.	1900	11,444,000	M & N	102¾	Mar. 18,19'			
" 7's registered	1900		M & N	102¾	Apr. 6,19'			
N. Y. & Northern 1st g. 5's	1927	1,200,000	A & O	123	July 14,'99			
R. W. & Og. con. 1st ext. 5's	1922	9,081,000	A & O	126⅛	Aug. 10,19'	126⅛	126⅛	4,000
coup. g. bond currency			A & O					
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd gold 5's	1915	400,000	F & A	113	Apr. 13,'94			
R. W. & O. Ter. R. 1st g. gtd 5's	1918	375,000	M & N					
Utica & Black River gtd g. 4's	1922	1,300,000	J & J	107	Aug. 13,'98			
N.Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st g. 4's	1937	19,425,000	A & O	106⅝	Aug. 29,19'	107¼	106⅝	20,000
" registered			A & O	105	May 31,19'			
N. Y., N. Haven & H. 1st reg. 4's	1903	2,000,000	J & D	187	Nov. 17,'99			
" con. deb. receipts	$1,000	15,007,500	A & O	191	Aug. 6,19'	191	191	3,000
" small certifs	$100	1,430,000		189	Aug. 4,19'	189	189	500
Housatonic R. con. g. 5's	1937	2,838,000	M & N	133	Apr. 11,19'			
New Haven and Derby con. 5's	1918	575 000	M & N	115⅛	Oct. 15,'94			
N. Y. & New England 1st 7's	1905	6,000,000	J & J	114	Jan. 5,19'			
" 1st 6's	1905	4,000,000	J & J	113	July 29,'99			
N.Y., Ont. & W'n. ref'ding 1st g. 4's	1992	14,597,000	M & S	106¼	Aug. 29,19'	107	106	44,000
" registered	$5,000 only.		M & S	101⅛	Nov. 30,'98			
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5's	1941	1,350,000	M & N	114¼	June 9,19'			
Norfolk & Western gen. mtg. 6's	1931	7,283,000	M & N	133¼	Aug. 22,19'	133¼	132	12,000
" imp'ment and ext. 6's	1934	5,000,000	F & A	119	Mar. 15,'99			
" New River 1st 6's	1932	2,000,000	A & O	133	Aug. 7,19'	133	133	4,000
Norfolk & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s	1996	28,704,600	A & O	97⅛	Aug. 31,19'	98	97⅛	419,500
" registered			A & O	97⅜	July 18,'99			
" small bonds			A & O					
C. C. & T. 1st g. t. g g 5's	1922	600,000	J & J	101	Feb. 23,'97			
" Sci'o Val & N.E. 1st g. 4's	1989	5,000,000	J & N	101	Aug. 28,19'	101	101	15,000
N. P. Ry prior ln ry. & ld. gt. g. 4's	1997	89,889,000	Q J	104⅜	Aug. 31,19'	104⅜	103⅝	649,000
" registered			Q J	103¾	Aug. 29,19'	104¼	103¾	36,000
" gen. lien g. 3's	2047	56,000,000	Q F	65⅛	Aug. 31,19'	65¾	65¼	189,500
" registered			Q F	66½	May 21,19'			
St. Paul & N. Pacific gen g. 6's	1923	7,985,000	F & A	131¼	May 21,19'			
" registered certificates			Q F	132	July 28,'98			
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5's	1931	1,000,000	F & A	120	Feb. 8,'99			
" 2d 5's	1917	2,000,000	A & O	110	Apr. 24,19'			
" 1st con. g. 4's	1968	1,000,000	J & D	100⅛	Aug. 16,19'	100⅛	100⅛	1,000
Washington Cen. Ry 1st g. 4's	1948	1,538,000	QMCH	88¾	May 31,19'			
Nor. Pacific Term. Co. 1st g. 6's	1933	3,809,000	J & J	113	Aug. 27,19'	117	113	4,000

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	August Sales. High	August Sales. Low.	August Sales. Total.
Ohio River Railroad 1st 5's	1936	2,000,000	J & D	110	July 24,19'	....	....	....
" gen. mortg. g 6's	1937	2,428,000	A & O	95	Aug.30,19'	95	90	7,000
Omaha & St. Lo. 1st g 4's	1901	2,376,000	J & J	75	Apr. 4,19'	....	....	....
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5's	1946	4,446,600	J & D	108	Aug.21,19'	109	107¾	14,000
Panama 1st sink fund g. 4½'s	1917	1,763,000	A & O	103½	May 11,19'	....	....	....
" s. f. subsidy g 6's	1910	1,482,000	M & N	103¼	Oct. 17,'99	....	....	....
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.								
Penn. Co.'s gtd. 4½'s, 1st	1921	19,467,000	J & J	116¼	Aug.27,19'	116½	116¼	19,000
" reg	1921		J & J	115	Aug.30,19'	115	115	10,000
" gtd.3½ coi.tr.reg. cts.	1937	5,000,000	M & S	114½	Feb. 15,'99	....	....	....
Chic., St. Louis, & P. 1st c. 5's	1932	1,506,000	A & O	121	July 10,19'	....	....	....
" registered		....	A & O	110	May 3,'92	....	....	....
Cleve. & Pitts. con. s. fund 7's	1900	1,310,000	M & N	103½	Mar. 6,19'	....	....	....
" gen.gtd.g.4½'s Ser. A	1942	3,000,000	J & J	116½	July 23,19'	....	....	....
" Series B	1942	2,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" Series C 3½s	1948	3,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
E.&Pitts. gen.gtd.g.3½s Ser.B.	1940	2,250,000	J & J	101½	May 5,19'	....	....	....
" " " C.	1940	1,508,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Newp. & Cin. Bge Co. gtd g. 4's.	1945	1,400,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Pitts., C. C. & St. L. con. g 4½'s..								
" Series A	1940	10,000,000	A & O	117⅜	Aug.31,19'	117⅜	116¾	19,000
" Series B gtd	1942	8,786,000	A & O	117	Aug.23,19'	117	117	2,000
" Series C gtd	1942	1,379,000	M & N	113	Nov. 23,'98	....	....	....
" Series D gtd. 4's	1945	4,983,000	M & N	109	Apr. 12,19'	....	....	....
" Series E gtd. g. 3½s	1949	5,859,000	F & A	101⅞	July 14,19'	....	....	....
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. 1st 7's	1912	2,917,000	J & J	136	July 12,19'	....	....	....
" 2d 7's	1912	2,546,000	J & J	135½	Aug.25,19'	135½	135½	1,000
" 3d 7's	1912	2,000,000	A & O	131	July 9,19'	....	....	....
Penn. RR. Co. 1st Rl Est. g 4's	1923	1,675,000	M & N	108	May 12,'97	....	....	....
con. sterling gold 6 per cent	1905	22,762,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
con. currency, 6's registered	1905	4,718,000	Q M 15	....	....	....	....	....
con. gold 5 per cent	1919	4,998,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" registered			Q M	....	....	....	....	....
con. gold 4 per cent	1943	3,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Allegh. Valley gen. gtd. g. 4's	1942	5,389,000	M & S	110	Aug.28,19'	110	110	2,000
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd g. 4½'s	1935	1,250,000	M & N	112¾	Mar. 7,19'	....	....	....
Del.R. RR.& BgeCo 1stgtdg.4's,	1936	1,300,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
G.R. & Ind. Ex. 1st gtd. g 4½'s	1941	4,455,000	J & J	111	Aug. 2,19'	111	111	5,000
Sunbury & Lewistown 1st g.4's.	1936	500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
U'd N.J. RR. & Can Co. g 4's	1944	5,646,000	M & S	117	May 1,19'	....	....	....
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 2d g. 5's	1926	1,851,000	M & N	22	Jan. 18,19'	....	....	....
" Tr. Co. ctf. 1st instal. paid..		....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6's	1921	1,495,000	Q F	130	Aug.28,19'	130	130	3,000
" 2d m 4½'s	1921	1,499,000	M & N	98	June 6,19'	....	....	....
Pine Creek Railway 6's	1932	3,500,000	J & D	137	Nov. 17,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Clev. & Toledo 1st 6's.	1922	2,400,000	A & O	107½	Oct. 26,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Junction 1st 6's	1922	478,000	J & J	121	Nov.23,'96	....	....	....
Pittsburg & L. E. 2d g. 5's ser. A,	1928	2,000,000	A & O	112	Mar. 25,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Pains. & Fpt. 1st g. 5's,	1916	1,000,000	J & J	90	June24,'99	....	....	....
Pitts., Shena'go & L. E. 1st g. 5's,	1940	3,000,000	A & O	116½	July 28,19'	....	....	....
" 1st cons. 5's	1943	408,000	J & J	87¾	Jan. 12,19'	....	....	....
Pittsburg & West'n 1st gold 4's,	1917	1,589,000	J & J	100	July 24,19'	....	....	....
" J. P. M. & Co., ctfs.,	....	8,111,000	......	100¼	Aug.30,19'	100¼	100⅛	5,000
Pittsburg, Y & Ash. 1st cons. 5's,	1927	1,562,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Reading Co. gen. g. 4's	1997	63,454,000	J & J	87⅝	Aug.31,19'	88	87½	681,000
" registered			J & J	87¾	Aug.28,19'	87¾	87¾	1,000

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NAME. *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	*Date.*	AUGUST SALES. *High.*	*Low.*	*Total.*
Rio Grande West'n 1st g. 4's.....1939	15,200,000	J & J	98½	Aug.30,19'	98¾	97¼	98,000
" Utah Cen. 1st gtd. g. 4's.1917	550,000	A & O	88½	Aug.24.19'	88¾	88½	20,000
Rio Grande Junc'n 1st gtd. g. 5's, 1939	1,850,000	J & D	105	Nov. 10,'99	....	....	....
Rio Grande Southern 1st g. 4's..1940	2,233,000	J & J	77½	Aug. 2,19'	77½	77½	7,000
" guaranteed...............	2,277,000	......	93	Aug.27,19'	93	93	13,000
Salt Lake City 1st g. sink fu'd 6's, 1913	297,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2.342.......1947	3,500,000	J & J	84½	Aug.28,19'	84½	84	17,000
St. Louis & San F. 2d 6's, Class A, 1906	500,000	M & N	110	Nov. 15,'99	....	....	....
" 2d g. 6's, Class B 1906	2,683,000	M & N	112⅝	Aug.28,19'	112⅝	112⅝	14,000
" 2d g. 6's, Class C 1906	2,400,000	M & N	112⅝	Aug.31,19'	112⅝	112⅝	3,000
" gen. g. 6's..............1931	7,807,000	J & J	121¾	Aug.17,19'	122	121¾	4,000
" gen. g. 5's 1931	12,292,000	J & J	108⅞	Aug.27,19'	109	108½	35,000
" 1st Trust g. 5's........1987	1,099,000	A & O	104	Apr. 24,19'	....	....	....
" 1st g. 6's P. C. & O.....1919	1,020,000	F & A	118	May 23,'92	....	....	....
St. Louis & San F. R. R. g. 4's..1996	6,388,000	J & D	80	Aug.17,19'	80	80	3,000
" South'n div. 1st g. 5's.1947	1,500,000	A & O	100	June18,19'	....	....	....
" Central div. 1st g 4's..1929	1,962,000	A & O	93	July 3,19'	....	....	....
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6's, 1910	275,000	A & O	105	Oct. 4,'96	....	....	....
Kansas, Midland 1st g. 4's......1937	1,608,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
St. Louis S. W. 1st g. 4's Bd. ctfs., 1989	20,000,000	M & N	90⅞	Aug.31,19'	91⅜	89	421,000
" 2d g. 4's inc. Bd. ctfs....1989	9,000,000	J & J	62½	Aug.31,19'	62⅞	58½	1,357,500
Gray's Point, Term. 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1947	339,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
St. Paul, Minn. & Manito'a 2d 6's..1909	8,000,000	A & O	117½	July 17,19'	....	....	....
" 1st con. 6's............1933	13,344,000	J & J	137½	Aug. 7.19'	137½	137½	12,000
" 1st con. 6's, registered....		J & J	137¾	Feb. 23,'99	....	....	....
" 1st c. 6's, red'd to g. 4½'s...	21,124,000	J & J	114¼	Aug.21,19'	114¼	114	12,000
" 1st cons. 6's register'd....		J & J	105	Nov. 4,'95	....	....	....
" Dakota ext'n g. 6's...1910	5,676,000	M & N	119	Aug.29,19'	119	119	7,000
" Mont. ext'n 1st g. 4's..1937	7,805,000	J & D	103¾	Aug.27,19'	103¾	103	11,000
" registered.................		J & D	104	Jan. 27,'99	....	....	....
Eastern R'y Minn, 1std. 1st g. 5's..1908	4,700,000	A & O	108⅝	Apr. 19,19'	....	....	....
" registered.................		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" Minn. N. div. 1st g. 4's..1940	5,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" registered.................		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6's....1922	2,150,000	J & J	128	Apr. 4,19'	....	....	....
Montana Cent. 1st 6's int. gtd..1937	6,000,000	J & J	131	July 31,19'	....	....	....
" 1st 6's, registered.........		J & J	115	Apr. 24,'97	....	....	....
" 1st g. g. 5's............ 1937	2,700,000	J & J	117	Aug.23,19'	117	117	4,000
" registered.................		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5's, 1938	3,625,000	J & D	120	Apr. 11,'99	....	....	....
" registered.................		J & D	....	....	....	....	....
San Fe Pres. & Phoe. Ry. 1st g. 5's, 1942	4,940,000	M & S	106¾	Nov. 20,'99	....	....	....
San Fran. & N. Pac. 1st s. f. g. 5's, 1919	3,872,000	J & J	112	June 9,19'	....	....	....
Sav. Florida & Wn. 1st c. g. 6's...1934	4,056,000	A & O	126½	Jan. 13,19'	....	....	....
" 1st g. 5's................1934	2,444,000	A & O	112	Mar. 17,'99	....	....	....
" St. John's div. 1st g. 4's.1934	1,350,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g. 5s.1928	2,800,000	M & N	103	June15,19'	....	....	....
Brunsw. & West. 1st gtd. g. 4's..1938	3,000,000	J & J	85	May 2.19'	....	....	....
Sil. S. Oc. & G. R. R. & lg. gtd. g. 4's. 1918	1,107,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5's.......1926	2,500,000	J & J	104¾	Feb. 5,'98	....	....	....
Carolina Central 1st con. g. 4's.1949	2,847,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Sodus Bay & Sout'n 1st 5's, gold, 1924	500,000	J & J	105	Sept. 4,'86	....	....	....
Southern Pacific Co.							
" g. 4's Central Pac. coll..1949	28,818,500	J & D	78½	Aug.31,19'	79	78½	176,000
" " registered......		J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Cent. Pac. 1st refud. gtd. g. 4's..1949	54,743,000	F & A	98½	Aug.31.19'	98½	98	372,000
" registered................		F & A	99⅞	June 1,19'	....	....	....
" mtge. gtd. g. 3½'s...1929	20,486,000	J & D	81¾	Aug.30,19'	82	81¾	56,000
" " registered		J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Gal. Harrisb'gh & S.A. 1st g 6's..1910	4,756,000	F & A	110	May 28,19'	....	....	....
" 2d g 7's................1905	1,000,000	J & D	105	Aug.15,19'	105	104½	4,000
" Mex. & P. div 1st g 5's.1931	13,418,000	M & N	99¾	Aug.31,19'	99¾	98½	137,000
Houst. E. & W. Tex. 1st g. 5's..1933	522,000	M & N	105	Aug.20,19'	105	105	6,000
" 1st gtd. g. 5's..........1933	2,178,000	M & N	104½	July 13,19'	....	....	....
Houst. & T. C. 1st g 5's int. gtd..1937	6,777,000	J & J	110⅝	Aug.27,19'	110⅝	110	4,000
" con. g 6 s int. gtd......1912	3,355,000	A & O	112	Aug.23,19'	112	112	45,000
" gen. g 4's int. gtd......1921	4,287,000	A & O	81	Aug.21,19'	81	81	1,000

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Morgan's La & Tex. 1st g 6's	1920	1,494,000	J & J	120½	Feb. 28,19'	....	....	....
• 1st 7's	1918	5,000,000	A & O	134	Nov. 22,'99	....	....	....
N. Y. Tex. & Mex. gtd. 1st g 4's	1912	1,465,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Nth'n Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6's	1907	3,964,000	J & J	94	Nov. 30,'97	....	....	....
• gtd. g. 5's		4,761,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Oreg. & Cal. 1st gtd. g 5's	1927	19,521,000	J & J	98½	Aug. 8,19'	98½	98½	2,000
San Ant. & Aran Pass 1st gtd g 4's	1943	18,900,000	J & J	75½	Aug. 31,19'	75¾	75½	47,000
Tex. & New Orleans 1st 7's	1905	1,347,000	F & A	116	Dec. 14,'98	....	....	....
• Sabine div. 1st g 6's	1912	2,575,000	M & S	106¼	Nov. 17,'97	....	....	....
• con. g 5's	1943	1,620,000	J & J	102	Aug. 31,19'	102½	102	161,000
South'n Pac. of Ariz. 1st 6's	1909–1910	10,000,000	J & J	111	Aug. 31,19'	111	111	26,000
• of Cal. 1st g 6's ser. A.	1905		APR.	110	Aug. 24 19'	110	109	7,000
• • • ser. B.	1905	30,217,500	OCT.	110⅝	Aug. 24,19'	110⅝	110⅝	11,000
• • • C. & D.	1906		A & O	111¾	Aug. 24,19'	111¾	111¾	14,000
• • • E. & F.	1902		A & O	114½	Nov. 3,'99	....	....	....
• • •	1912	....	A & O	119	July 27,19'	....	....	....
• 1st con. gtd. g 5's	1937	6,576,000	M & N	105½	Jan. 19,19'	....	....	....
• stamped	1905–1937	19,168,000	......	106½	Aug. 30,19'	107½	106½	35,000
Austin & Northw'n 1st g 5's	1941	1,920,000	J & J	97	Aug. 30,19'	98	96½	116,000
So. Pacific Coast 1st gtd. g. 4's	1937	5,500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
• of N. Mex. c. 1st 6's	1911	4,180,000	J & J	116	Aug. 3,19'	116	116	10,000
Gila Val. G. & N'n 1st gtd g 5's	1924	1,514,000	M & N	105¼	July 24,19'	....	....	....
• Southern Railway 1st con. g 5's	1994	33,028,000	J & J	108¾	Aug. 31,19'	109	108⅛	334,000
• registered			J & J	108	Aug. 3,19'	108	108	10,000
• Memph. div. 1st g. 4-4½-5's	1996	5,[illegible]83,000	J & J	109½	Apr. 23,19'	....	....	....
• registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Alabama Central, 1st 6's	1918	1,000,000	J & J	112¼	Aug. 17,'97	....	....	....
Atlantic & Yadkin, 1st gtd g 4s	1949	1,500,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Col. & Greenville, 1st 5-6's	1916	2,000,000	J & J	115	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. div. g. 5's	1930	3,106,000	J & J	117	May 10,19'	....	....	....
• con. 1st g 5's	1956	12,770,000	M & N	116¼	Aug. 27,19'	116¼	115⅛	33,000
• reorg. lien g 4's	1938	4,500,000	M & S	111½	July 3,19'	....	....	....
• registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Ga. Pacific Ry. 1st g 5-6's	1922	5,660,000	J & J	121¼	Aug. 9,19'	121¼	121¼	3,000
Knoxville & Ohio, 1st g 6's	1925	2,000,000	J & J	120¼	Aug. 13,19'	120¼	120¼	2,000
Rich. & Danville, con. g 6's	1915	5,597,000	J & J	120¼	July 19,19'	....	....	....
• equip. sink. f'd g 5's,	1909	818,000	M & S	101¼	July 20,19'	....	....	....
• deb. 5's stamped	1927	3,368,000	A & O	109½	Aug. 25,19'	109½	104	6,000
South Caro'a & Ga. 1st g. 5's	1919	5,250,000	M & N	105	Aug. 7,19'	105	105	1,000
Vir. Midland serial ser. A 6's	1906	600,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
• small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
• ser. B 6's	1911	1,900,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
• small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
• ser. C 6's	1916	1,100,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
• small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
• ser. D 4-5's	1921	950,000	M & S	102	Oct. 13,'99	....	....	....
• small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
• ser. E 5's	1926	1,775,000	M & S	109	Jan. 12,'99	....	....	....
• small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
• ser. F 5's	1931	1,310,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Virginia Midland gen. 5's	1936	2,392,000	M & N	111	Aug. 29,19'	111	110	10,000
• gen. 5's. gtd. stamped	1926	2,466,000	M & N	111	July 27,19'	....	....	....
W. O. & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4's	1924	1,025,000	F & A	87	July 9,'99	....	....	....
W. Nor. C. 1st con. g 6's	1914	2,531,000	J & J	117¼	July 13,19'	...	....	....
Spokane Falls & North. 1st g. 6's	1939	2,812,000	J & J	117	July 25,19'	....	....	....
Staten Isl. Ry. N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½'s	1943	500,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Ter. R. R. Assn. St. Louis 1g 4½'s	1939	7,000,000	A & O	112¾	June 15,'99	....	....	....
• 1st con. g. 5's	1894–1944	4,500,000	F & A	114½	July 2,19'	....	....	....
St. L. Mers. bdg. Ter. gtd g. 5's	1930	3,500,000	A & O	111	Jan. 19,19'	....	....	....
Tex. & Pacific, East div. 1st 6's, fm. Texarkana to Ft. W'th	1905	3,241,000	M & S	105	Aug. 1,19'	105	105	8,000
• 1st gold 5's	2000	21,745,000	J & D	112	Aug 23,19'	112	111½	64,000
• 2d gold income, 5's	2000	1,004,000	MAR.	55¼	Aug. 29,19'	55¼	55¼	1,000
Toledo & Ohio Cent. 1st g 5's	1935	3,000,000	J & J	113½	Aug. 17,19'	113½	111	19,000
• 1st M. g 5's West. div	1935	2,500,000	A & O	112	July 20,19'	....	....	....
• gen. g. 5's	1935	2,000,000	J & D	99¾	Aug. 1,19'	99¾	99	3,000
• Kanaw & M. 1st g. g. 4's	1990	2,469,000	A & O	90	June 29,19'	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME. *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	*Date.*	AUGUST SALES. *High.*	*Low.*	*Total.*
Toledo, Peoria & W. 1st g 4's....1917	4,400,000	J & D	82	Aug.13,19'	82	82	10,000
Tol., St.L.&K.C.Tr. Rec. 1st g 6's.1916	8,814,000	M & N	130¼	June25,19'	....	....	....
Toronto,Hamilton &Buff 1st g 4s.1946	3,280,000	J & D	99	Aug.14,'99	....	....	....
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g 5's....1928	1,852,000	J & D	107	Aug.22,19'	107	107	10,000
Union Pacific R. R. & ld gt g 4s...1947	96,458,000	J & J	105¼	Aug.31,19'	105¾	105	899,000
" registered..................		J & J	105⅛	June20,19'	....	....	....
Oreg. Ry. & Nav. 1st s. f. g. 6's..1909	691,000	J & J	110	Aug.24,19'	110	110	5,000
Oreg. R. R. & Nav.Co.con. g 4's.1946	19,634,000	J & D	102⅛	Aug.30,19'	103	102	124,000
Oreg. Short Line Ry. 1st g. 6's.1922	13,651,000	F & A	126⅛	Aug.28,19'	126⅛	125¾	8,000
Oreg. Short Line 1st con. g. 5's.1946	10,837,000	J & J	112⅛	Aug.20,19'	112⅞	112½	23,500
" non-cum. inc. A 5's.....1946	727,000	SEPT.	106	June18,19'	....	....	....
Utah & Northern 1st 7's........1908	4,993,000	J & J	121	June 18,'98	....	....	....
" g. 5's.....................1926	1,877,000	J & J	102	May 24,'94	....	....	....
Wabash R.R. Co., 1st gold 5's....1939	31,664,000	M & N	117¼	Aug.29,19'	117⅛	116½	54,000
" 2d mortgage gold 5's...1939	14,000,000	F & A	101	Aug.31,19'	101⅛	101	124,000
" deben. mtg series A...1939	3,500,000	J & J	92¼	June19,19'	....	....	....
" series B.................1939	25,740,000	J & J	33¼	Aug.31,19'	34	32¼	234,000
" 1st g.5's Det.& Chi.ex..1940	3,439,000	J & J	109¾	Aug. 6,19'	109¾	109¾	5,000
" Des Moines div.1st g.4s.1939	1,600,000	J & J	91	Apr.28,19'	....	....	....
St. L., Kan. C. & N. St. Chas. B. " 1st 6's...................1908	1,000,000	A & O	111	May 29,19'	....	....	....
Western N.Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5's..1937	10,000,000	J & J	119⅛	Aug.30,19'	119⅛	118⅛	153,000
" gen g. 3-4's..............1943	9,789,000	A & O	93⅝	Aug.30,19'	94⅝	93¼	229,000
" inc. 5's..................1943	10,000,000	Nov.	32½	July 31,19'	....	....	....
West Va.Cent'l & Pitts.1st g. 6's.1911	3,250,000	J & J	113	Jan. 6,'99	....	....	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st g. 5's.1926	2,000,000	A & O	114	Aug.27,19'	114	108⅛	72,000
" Wheeling div. 1st g. 5's.1928	928,000	J & J	108⅛	Aug.27,19'	108⅛	104	58,000
" exten. and imp. g. 5's...1930	349,000	F & A	106	Aug.30,19'	106	101	73,000
Wheel. & L. E. RR. 1st con. g. 4's..1949	8,659,000	M & S	87⅝	Aug.29,19'	88	87	41,000
Wisconsin Cen. R'y 1st gen. g. 4s.1949	23,727,000	J & J	88⅛	Aug.30,19'	89	87½	201,000
STREET RAILWAY BONDS.							
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5's...1945	6,625,000	A & O	108⅛	Aug.27,19'	104	103⅛	24,000
" Atl. av.Bkn .imp. g.5's,1934	1,500,000	J & J	110	Jan. 20,'99	....	....	....
" City R. R. 1st c. 5's 1916.1941	4,373,000	M & N	116	Nov.27.'99	....	....	....
" Qu. Co. & Sur. con. gtd. g. 5's..................1941	2,255,000	F & A	99¾	Aug.22,19'	99¾	98	20,000
" Union Elev. 1st. g. 4-5s.1950	12,890,000	J & J	92¾	Aug.23,19'	92¾	92	63,000
City & Sub. R'y, Balt. 1st g. 5's...1922	2,430,000	J & D	105⅝	Apr. 17,'95	....	....	....
Denver Con. T'way Co. 1st g. 5's.1933	730,000	A & O	97½	June13,19'	....	....	....
Denver T'way Co. con. g. 6's....1910	1,219,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Metropol'n Ry Co. 1st g. g. 6's.1911	918,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Louisville Railw'y Co. 1st c. g. 5's, 1930	4,600,000	J & J	109	Mar. 19,'98	....	....	....
Market St. Cable Railway 1st 6's, 1913	3,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Metro. St. Ry N.Y.g. col. tr.g. 5's.1997	12,500,000	F & A	117	Aug.28,19'	117½	116⅛	8,000
B'way & 7th ave. 1st con. g. 5's, 1943	7,650,000	J & D	121	Aug.27,19'	121	120	4,000
" registered..................		J & D	112½	May 29,'98	....	....	....
Columb. & 9th ave. 1st gtd g 5's, 1993	3,000,000	M & S	125	July 25,19'	....	....	....
" registered..................		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Lex ave & Pav Fer 1st gtd g 5's, 1993	5,000,000	M & S	125⅛	Aug.23,19'	125⅛	125⅛	2,000
" registered..................		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Met.West Side Elev.Chic.1st g.4's.1938	10,000,000	F & A	97⅝	Aug.30,19'	97⅝	97	9,000
" registered..................		F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Mil.Elec.R.&Light con.30yr.g.5's.1926	6,103,000	F & A	106	Oct. 27,'99	....	....	....
Minn. St. R'y (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5's......................1919	4,050,000	J & J	109	Oct. 30,'99	....	....	....
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con.g.5's.1937	2,480,000	J&J15	112	Aug.24,19'	113⅛	112	9,000
" gtd. gold 5's............1937	1,138,000	J & J	112	Nov.28,'99	....	....	....
Third Avenue R'y N.Y. 1st g 5's.1937	5,000,000	J & J	122⅛	Aug.31,19'	122⅛	122⅛	1,000
Union Elevated (Chic.) 1st g.5's.1945	4,387,000	A & O	109⅛	Dec. 14,'99	....	....	....
West Chic. St. 40 yr. 1st cur. 5's. 1928	3,969,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" 40 years con. g. 5's......1936	6,031,000	M & N	99	Dec. 28,'97	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	August Sales. High.	August Sales. Low.	August Sales. Total.
Adams Express Co. col. tr. g. 4's	1948	12,000,000	M & S	105	Aug. 31, 19'	105	104	46,000
B'klyn Ferry Co. of N. Y. 1st c. g. 5's	1948	6,500,000	F & A	81¾	Aug. 13, 19'	81¾	81¾	5,000
B'klyn W. & W. Co. 1st g. tr. cts. 5's	1945	17,296,000	F & A	75	Aug. 25, 19'	78	75	38,000
Chic. Junc. & St'k Y'ds col. g. 5's	1915	10,000,000	J & J	110	Aug. 21, 19'	110	110	5,000
" non-cum. inc. 5's	1907	2,530,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Det. Mack. & Mar. ld. gt. 3½ S A.	1911	3,021,000	A & O	31	Aug. 30, 19'	31¼	29	170,000
Hackensack Wtr Reorg. 1st g. 5's	1926	1,090,000	J & J	107⅛	June 3, '92	....	....	....
Hend'n Bdg Co. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's	1931	1,681,000	M & S	118	Nov. 14, 99	....	....	....
Hoboken Land & Imp. g. 5's	1910	1,440,000	M & N	102	Jan. 19, '94	....	....	....
Iron Steamboat Co. 6's	1901	500,000	J & J	75½	Dec. 4, '95	....	....	....
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5's	1919	1,250,000	M & N	102	July 8, '97	....	....	....
Manh. Bch H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4's	1940	1,300,000	M & N	55	Aug. 27, '95	....	....	....
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock 5's	1890-1990	2,000,000	J & J	94	May 21, '94	....	....	....
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g 6's	1910	443,000	F & A	90	Oct. 3, '99	....	....	....
St. Louis Terml. Station Cupples. & Property Co. 1st g 4½'s 5-20	1917	3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
So. Y. Water Co. N. Y. con. g 6's	1923	478,000	J & J	101	Feb. 19, '97	....	....	....
Spring Valley W. Wks. 1st 6's	1906	4,975,000	M & S	113½	July 3, 19'	....	....	....
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. Real Estate 1st g col tr. bonds.								
Series C 5's	1900-1915	1,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" D 4½'s	1901-1916	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" E 4's	1907-1917	1,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" F 4's	1908-1918	1,000,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" G 4's	1903-1918	1,000,000	F & A	100	Mar. 15, 19'	....	....	....
" H 4's	1903-1918	1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" I 4's	1904-1919	1,000,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" J 4's	1904-1919	1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Small bonds	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vermont Marble, 1st s. fund 5's	1910	400,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
BONDS OF MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS.								
American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8's	1900	1,743,000	Q F	101¼	Aug. 29, 19'	101¼	100⅞	3,000
" extended 4½'s	1915	1,257,000	....	....	....	....	....	....
Am. Spirit Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6's	1915	1,899,000	M & S	69	July 19, 19'	....	....	....
Am. Thread Co., 1st coll. trust 4's	1919	5,798,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st g. 6's	1942	1,000,000	J & J	105	Jan. 10, 19'	....	....	....
Gramercy Sugar Co., 1st g. 6's	1923	1,100,000	A & O	89¾	Feb. 2, 19'	....	....	....
Illinois Steel Co. debenture 5's	1910	6,200,000	J & J	99	Jan. 17, '99	....	....	....
" non. conv. deb. 5's	1910	7,000,000	A & O	70	Apl. 23, '97	....	....	....
Internat'l Paper Co. 1st con. g 6's	1918	9,179,000	F & A	105½	Aug. 29, 19'	105½	105	47,000
Knick'r'ker Ice Co. (Chic) 1st g 5's	1928	2,000,000	A & O	93	Aug. 25, 19'	93	93	9,000
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co., 1st g 6's	1920	3,089,000	J & J	104¾	May 7, 19'	....	....	....
Procter & Gamble, 1st g 6's	1940	2,000,000	J & J	113½	July 24, '99	....	....	....
Standard Rope & Twine 1st g. 6's	1946	2,878,000	F & A	67	Aug. 28, 19'	69	67	16,000
" " inc. g. 5's	1946	7,500,000	....	12	Aug. 24, 19'	12½	9½	119,000
U. S. Env. Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6's	1918	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
U. S. Leather Co. 6% g s. fd deb.	1915	5,280,000	M & N	113	Aug. 31, 19'	114	113	7,000
BONDS OF COAL AND IRON COMPANIES.								
Colo. Coal & Iron 1st con. g. 6's	1900	2,766,000	F & A	101	Aug. 22, 19'	101	101	1,000
Colo. C'l & I'n Devel. Co. gtd g. 5's	1909	700,000	J & J	58	Feb. 14, 19'	....	....	....
" Coupon off	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Colo. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6's	1919	1,043,000	M & N	103	Jan. 31, 19'	....	....	....
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. gen. sf g 5's	1943	2,304,000	F & A	92	Aug. 27, 19'	92¾	90½	40,000
Grand Riv. Coal & Coke 1st g. 6's	1919	949,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—*Continued.*

NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int't paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	AUGUST SALES. *High.*	AUGUST SALES. *Low.*	AUGUST SALES. *Total.*
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Ir.								
" 1st g. 5's	1926	1,975,000	J & D	105⅛	Oct. 10,'98	....	....	....
" 2d g. 5's	1926	1,000,000	J & D	80	May 4,'97	....	....	....
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. s.f.5s.	1928	1,069,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Roch & Pitts.Cl&Ir.Co.pur my5's.	1946	1,100,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
Sun. Creek Coal 1st sk. fund 6's.	1912	879,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Ten. Coal, I. & R. T. d. 1st g 6's	1917	1,244,000	A & O	105	Aug. 3,19'	105	104⅛	6,000
{ " Bir. div. 1st con. 6's	1917	3,399,000	J & J	106	July 27,19'	....	....	....
{ Cah. Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g 6's	1922	1,000,000	J & J	105	Feb. 10,19'	....	....	....
{ De Bard. C & I Co. gtd. g 6's	1910	2,771,000	F & A	101	Aug. 11,19'	101	101	16,000
Wheel L. E. & P. Cl Co. 1st g 5's.	1919	346,000	J & J	82	Jan. 15,19'	....	....	....
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. BONDS.								
Atlanta Gas Light Co. 1st g. 5's.	1947	1,150.000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Bost. Un.Gas tst ctfs s'k f'dg.5's.	1939	7,000,000	J & J	82⅝	May 4,19'	....	....	....
B'klyn Union GasCo.1stcong. 5's.	1945	14,210,000	M & N	116	Aug. 29,19'	116	115	69,000
Columbus Gas Co., 1st g. 5's	1932	1,215,000	J & J	104⅛	Jan. 28,'98	....	....	....
Detroit City Gas Co. g. 5's	1923	4.598,000	J & J	96	Aug. 31,19'	96	94	41,000
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con.g.5's	1918	386,000	F & A	99⅛	Nov. 16,'99	....	....	....
Equitable Gas Light Co. of N. Y.								
1st con. g. 5's	1932	3,500,000	M & S	115⅞	Feb. 2,19'	115⅞	115⅞	10,000
Gas. & Elec.of Bergen Co, c.g.5s.	1949	1,146,000	J & D	103	Aug. 31,19'	103	103	5,000
General Electric Co. deb. g.5's	1922	5,300,000	J & D	116⅛	Aug. 9,19'	116⅛	116	6,000
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1stg.5's.	1915	1,225,000	F & A	92½	Mar. 11,'95	....	....	....
Kansas City Mo. Gas Co. 1st g 5's.	1922	3,750,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
Kings Co. Elec. L.&Power g. 5's	1937	2,500,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
{ " purchase money 6's	1997	5,000,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
{ Edison El.Ill.Bkln 1st con.g.4's.	1939	2,000,000	J & J	97⅛	Oct. 13,'99	....	....	....
{ " Brooklyn 1st g. 5's	1940	} 1,500,000	A & O	120	June 21,19'	....	....	....
{ " registered			A & O	....		....	....	....
Lac. Gas L't Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5's.	1919	} 10,000,000	Q F	107	Aug. 27,'19	107	106½	14,500
" small bonds				97⅛	Nov. 1,'95	....	....	....
N.Y.GasEL.H&PCo1stcol tr g 5's.	1948	} 11,500,000	J & D	108	Aug. 30,19'	108	107	20,000
{ " registered			J & D					
{ " purchase mny col tr g 4's.	1949	20,191,000	F & A	92¼	Aug. 31,19'	92¼	91	117,000
{ Edison El. Illu. 1st conv. g. 5's.	1910	4,312,000	M & S	109½	Aug. 21,19'	109½	109½	9,000
{ " 1st con. g. 5's	1995	2,156,000	J & J	118¼	July 13,19'	....	....	....
Paterson&Pas. G.&E. con.g.5's	1949	3,317,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
Peop's Gas & C. Co. C. 1st g. g 6's.	1904	2,100,000	M & N	107	July 13,19'	....	....	....
{ " 2d gtd. g. 6's	1904	2,500,000	J & D	104	Aug. 2,19'	104	103½	11,000
{ " 1st con. g 6's	1943	4,900,000	A & O	120½	Aug. 21,19'	120½	120½	5,000
{ " refunding g. 5's	1947	} 2,500,000	M & S	106	Dec. 16,'98	....	....	....
{ " refuding registered			M & S	....		....	....	....
{ Chic.Gas Lt&Coke 1st gtd g.5's.	1937	10,000,000	J & J	107	July 2,19'	....	....	....
{ Con. Gas Co.Chic. 1st gtd.g.5's.	1936	4,346,000	J & D	105	July 13,19'	....	....	....
{ Eq.Gas&Fuel,Chic.1stgtd.g.6's.	1905	2,000,000	J & J	103	May 4,19'	....	....	....
{ MutualFuelGasCo.1stgtd.g.5's.	1947	5,000,000	M & N	105	Aug. 22,19'	105	105	1,000
Trenton Gas & Electric 1st g. 5's.	1949	1,500,000	M & S	103	Dec. 15,'99	....	....	....
Utica Elec. L. & P. 1st s. f'd g.5's.	1950	500,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Western Gas Co. col. tr.g. 5's	1933	3,805,500	M & N	105½	June 16,'98	....	....	....
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CO. BONDS.								
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4's.	2397	} 9,760,300	Q & J	101½	May 21,19'	....	....	....
" registered			Q & J	104	Feb. 16,'98	....	....	....
Total amount of lien, $13,000,000.								
Erie Teleg. & Tel. col. tr. g s fd 5's.	1926	3,906,000	J & J	109	Oct. 7,'99	....	....	....
Metrop. Tel & Tel. 1st s'k f'd g. 5's.	1918	} 2,000,000	M & N	103	Feb. 17,'99	....	....	....
" registered			M & N			....	....	....
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. g 5's	1920	1,261,000	M & N	112	Nov. 27,'95	....	....	....
Western Union col. tr. cur. 5's	1938	8,502,000	J & J	110½	Aug. 15,19'	110⅝	110⅛	18,000
{ " fundg & real estate g.4½'s.	1950	10,000,000	M & N	106¾	Aug. 30,19'	106¾	106½	27,000
{ Mutual Union Tel. s. fd. 6's	1911	1,957,000	M & N	109	May 21,19'	....	....	....
{ Northwestern Telegraph 7's	1904	1,250,000	J & J	....		....	....	....

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Name	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Year 1900. High.	Year 1900. Low.	August Sales. High.	August Sales. Low.	August Sales. Total.
United States 3's registered	1908 18	125,530,740	Q F	112	108¾	109½	109½	2,000
" 3's coupon	1908–18		Q F	112¼	108¾	109½	108¾	58,500
" 3's small bonds reg.	1908–18		Q F	....	....	....	....	......
" 3's small bonds coupon.	1908–18		Q F	111¾	108½	....	....	......
" 4's registered	1907	348,859,800	J A J&O	117½	114	115⅛	115⅛	1,000
" 4's coupon	1907		J A J&O	118⅛	114	116	115⅛	25,200
" 4's registered	1925	162,315,400	Q F	137½	132⅝	....	....	......
" 4's coupon	19:5		Q F	137⅝	131¾	134¼	131¾	23,000
" 5's registered	1904	47,651,200	Q F	116⅛	112⅜	....	....	......
" 5's coupon	1904		Q F	116¾	112½	113¾	113⅛	17,000
District of Columbia 3-65's	1924	14,063,600	F & A	121	121	....	....	......
" small bonds			F & A	....	....	....	....	......
" registered.			F & A	....	....	....	....	......
Foreign Government Securities.								
Quebec 5's	1908	3,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	......
U. S. of Mexico External Gold Loan of 1899 sinking fund 5's		....	Q J	98	98	96½	96½	4,500
Regular delivery in denominations of £100 and £200		£22,628,920	......	....	....	....	....	......
Small bonds denominations of £20		....	......	....	....	....	....	......
Large bonds denominations of £500 and £1,000		....	......	....	....	...	....	......

BANKERS' OBITUARY RECORD.

Africa.—J. Simpson Africa, President of the Union Trust Company, Philadelphia, and a man of wide experience in politics and business, died August 8. He was born in 1832.

Arnold.—Owen B. Arnold, President of the Meriden (Ct.) National Bank, died August 30 at the age of eighty-two years. He became Cashier of the bank in 1856 and President in 1891. He was a member of the Legislature in 1861 and 1874.

Bull.—Albert Bull, President of the Middletown (N. Y.) Savings Bank, and Vice-President of the Merchants' National Bank, of Middletown, died August 7.

Burleigh. Henry G. Burleigh, President of the Old National Bank, Whitehall, N. Y., and the First National Bank, Ticonderoga, N. Y., died August 15. He was born at Canaan, N. H., in 1832. He had been a member of the New York Legislature and was twice elected to Congress. His wealth, amassed in banking, lumbering, transportation and other enterprises, was estimated at $1,000,000.

Cline.—John W. Cline, President of the Johnstown (N. Y.) Bank, died August 13, aged seventy years. In 1879, when the bank was organized, he became a director, and two years later was elected President.

Crumbaugh.—Leonard A. Crumbaugh, President of the Citizens' Bank, of Leroy, Ill., who was born in Sangamon county, Ill., in 1829, died September 1.

Flower.—John D. Flower, head of the well-known banking and brokerage firm of Flower & Co., New York, died August 19 at the age of about sixty years. His connection with the firm began in 1880. Mr. Flower was a member of the Stock Exchange, a director in a number of large corporations, and connected with several of the most prominent social organizations. He was a brother of the late Governor Roswell P. Flower.

Gaar.– John M. Gaar, President of the Second National Bank, Richmond, Ind., and a member of the manufacturing firm of Gaar, Scott & Co., died August 9, aged seventy-seven years.

Harris.—Marshall H. Harris, President of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Sturgeon, Mo., and prominent in local and State politics, died August 13.

Jarvis.—Francis Jarvis, President of the Piqua (Ohio) National Bank, died August 25, aged eighty years.

Leonard.—Robert Leonard, for more than forty years Secretary of the Bowery Savings Bank, New York city, died August 11.

Loomis.—Reuben Loomis, President of the Westfield (Mass.) Savings Bank, died August 19, aged eighty years.

O'Brien.—Michael O'Brien, President of the First National Bank, Conshohocken, Pa., died August 24. He was born near Dublin, Ireland, in 1830, coming to this country when nineteen years of age. He was a director of the Montgomery Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Norristown, Pa., and of several railway lines.

Sewall.—Hon. Arthur Sewall, President of the Bath (Me.) National Bank, and a prominent shipbuilder, died September 5. He was born in Bath in 1835. Mr. Sewall was the Democratic nominee for Vice-President of the United States in 1896.

Soule.—Judge Otis W. Soule, President of the Abington (Mass.) Savings Bank, died August 14. He was born at Middleboro, in 1828. In addition to his banking connections he had been honored with many public offices, including membership in the State Legislature.

Squier.—J. J. Squier, a prominent capitalist, and organizer, and formerly for many years President of the Inter-State National Bank, Kansas City, Kas., died August 27, aged sixty-four years.

HON. JOHN KEAN.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM NEW JERSEY.

THE

BANKERS' MAGAZINE

RHODES' JOURNAL OF BANKING and THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE Consolidated.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR. OCTOBER, 1900. VOLUME LXI, No. 4.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION of the American Bankers' Association, which met at Richmond, Va., October 2, 3 and 4, is fully reported in another part of this issue of the BANKERS' MAGAZINE. From this report it will be seen that the meeting was one of exceptional interest, and that the various addresses, reports and discussions were of a high order of merit. It is impossible at the present time to review these features of the programme in detail or even to mention them all, but the MAGAZINE hopes to refer to them more fully in a succeeding number.

Gov. TYLER and Mayor TAYLOR welcomed the visitors most cordially and appropriately and made everybody feel that the Old Dominion and the historic city of Richmond were glad to have the bankers as guests. Mr. NEWTON, on behalf of the local banks, also welcomed the convention, devoting a considerable part of his address to a criticism of the new financial law. The banks and bankers of Richmond exhibited a spirit of hospitality which has not been exceeded in any city where the conventions have been held.

President HILL'S annual address was that of a well-balanced banker, able and conservative throughout. He thinks the day of a bank credit currency is yet far off, and doubts the wisdom of enlarging the issue of representative money. He also declared that a stable money system was essential if we are to hold our advanced position in the commerce of the world. Mr. HILL also pointed out the danger to the association in forcing upon the banks such methods of business as were not suited to the varying needs of different localities, and thought that great care should be observed in using the power of the association in unduly interfering with the banking customs of the several sections of the country.

The report of the treasurer showed an income for the year of $63,-508.09, which added to the balance of $52,084.90 on hand September

1, 1899, gives $115,592.99 as the total funds received up to September 1, 1900. Disbursements amounted to $51,656.65, leaving a balance of $63,936.34 on hand at the close of last August. Of the disbursements $25,000 went to the protective committee, the next largest item being $8,694.44 for salaries, $6,000 of which was paid to the secretary.

The report of the secretary showed a gain of 585 in the membership during the past year, which is only a moderate increase considering the great impetus given to the organization of new banks by more favorable laws and the general prosperity of the country. A table is presented elsewhere in this number showing the members of the association and the number of banks in all the States for the respective years from 1895 to 1899. While the association has gained with the growth in the number of the banks and the better business conditions prevailing since 1896, it will be seen that the membership is yet far short of what it should be. In Iowa there were in 1899 over a thousand banks and bankers that did not see any advantage in membership, and about a similar number in New York. The Southern States, with 2,189 banks and bankers, had but 605 members.

These figures are not given for the purpose of criticising the management, but merely to point out that the present condition of the association is not to be regarded with complacency. The American Bankers' Association is in receipt of a large income from its members, and they have a right to expect a just return on their investment and to insist that the yield be in such form as to be of some real benefit to the bank which puts up the membership fee. The protective feature and the labors of the several special committees are all good, so far as they go; but they are capable of being still further enlarged and in directions that will be of even greater practical benefit to the banking interests of the country. Bank taxation is a matter in which there is room for reform, and there are few subjects of greater concern to bankers. This is one of the many things that might profitably engage the attention of the American Bankers' Association.

Since the association is now in receipt of a large income, it might be advisable to appoint a sub-committee from the executive council to devise ways and means for improving the practical work of the association, and to allow such sub-committee, if necessary, a reasonable compensation for the time actually expended. The executive council, being made up from members all over the country, can not well afford to give the time and attention needed to bring the work of the association up to the highest possible standard.

Mr. CORNWELL, from the committee on education, made a most valuable report at the Richmond convention, and his views were ad-

mirably supplemented by the address of Mr. HAGUE, the distinguished Canadian Banker, on "The Education of a Banker." On account of the great extent of the country, a plan for anything on the line of the Bankers' Institute of England or Scotland will have to be most carefully worked out, but its successful inauguration and development are not beyond the capacity of the guiding spirits of the American Bankers' Association if the proper time and attention are given to elaborating a plan for such an auxiliary to the work of the association.

THE CONVENTIONS OF THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION as they have been usually conducted do not seem to be adapted to the encouragement of thorough and exhaustive treatment of important banking questions. The discussions, while interesting and suggestive, are usually more or less superficial.

The proceedings at these conventions are printed from year to year, and as a whole are exceedingly valuable for reference, but they contain a great deal that is of very little importance, and what is of value is so buried in masses of other matter that it is very difficult to find when it is wanted for reference. A so-called index of all the proceedings was printed in 1894, but as it was merely in effect a sort of table of contents of the yearly pamphlets issued, it really adds very little in ease of reference to the records of the association.

The Institute of Bankers, established by the banks of London, is organized and conducted on a plan entirely different from that of the American Bankers' Association. Its object is the study of important banking questions. The Institute holds frequent meetings during the year. At each of these meetings some interesting topic relating to the science of banking is taken up and introduced by a paper prepared and read by some expert who has thoroughly examined the subject. These papers are generally exhaustive and treat the subject impartially from all points of view. The audiences at these meetings of the Institute are in the same frame of mind as the audiences who assemble at the meetings of scientific societies. They are prepared to listen with patience to the elucidation of the topic selected, and to give the lecturer their attention and thought. The discussions which follow are naturally clear and interesting.

From the nature of its organization and purposes and the manner in which the conventions are now conducted the American Bankers' Association does not accomplish the same valuable results in banking literature as does the London Institute. The members of the Institute live in or near London and can easily assemble at these meetings. Although the conventions of the American Bankers' Association,

owing to their annual character, to the collection of the audience from such great distances and to the social entertainment which is so prominent a feature of the gathering, do not manifest the same inclination to patiently listen to studious papers on intricate financial subjects, yet the general average of the intelligence of the delegates is high, and the acuteness and practical information displayed in the addresses and discussions is conspicuous. The faults are those arising from a lack of sufficient application, and the want of patient attention. No doubt the association would be rendered more useful if during its conventions more provisions were made for the hearing and discussion of subjects of high finance in an orderly and philosophic manner.

The delegates attend these conventions for different purposes. Therefore, whatever the programme presented to the whole body, some think the papers and discussions long-winded and dry, and some think them superficial and comparatively of little importance. Looking at the matter from the standpoint of the man who is invited to address the convention, if he desires to treat his subject exhaustively, he feels restricted by knowing that he will bore as many of the audience as he pleases and edifies. He will probably compromise and prepare his paper from a popular standpoint. Doing this he is apt to neglect thoroughness, and when printed his paper is much less valuable for reference than it might have been. The remedy for this would be to relegate instructive papers to special hours and places, separated from the pomp and confusion of the meeting of the whole convention. These special papers prepared by men who are experts in their departments would be listened to only by a sympathetic audience who would be prepared to discuss the papers with utility and intelligence. In every city where the conventions are held, appropriate halls for such side lectures could be engaged, and the hours fixed so as not to interfere with the hours selected for the perfunctory work of the association. This perfunctory work of the association consists in the general opening, the addresses of welcome and responses, the reports of committees and of the executive council, the nomination and election of officers, the call of States when suggestions are received from State delegations, and new business. With a three or four days' session, these could easily be disposed of in one hour each day. The custom now is to intersperse the routine proceedings with the addresses and papers of volunteer or invited speakers, in almost any order that happens to be convenient. As a result there is, from the varying length of papers and the lack of order in presentation, sure to be some confusion.

No speaker or man competent to present a thorough and studious review of any important banking subject cares to take the trouble in-

volved in preparing a first-class scientific paper, when he knows the environment militates against its being sympathetically received.

Some of the valuable features of the Institute of Bankers could be combined with those of the American Bankers' Association. The fault of the conventions of the latter is that there is too much confusion in the proceedings, and those of one character neutralize and obscure those of another. At the convention held in Cleveland in 1899 the practical and interesting exposition of modern banking methods to ascertain the value of accounts, carefully and thoroughly prepared by Mr. JAMES G. CANNON, lost most of its effectiveness through the different interests distracting the delegates. If Mr. CANNON had had a special place and hour set apart for his exclusive use, he would have had if not as large a much more sympathetic and responsive audience. The same thing has been experienced by other speakers of the same character who have to expound subjects requiring close attention on the part of the hearers. All that is needed is a little orderly arrangement of the time and subjects discussed to make the conventions much more enjoyable to men of thought and intelligence. The value of the proceedings would be much increased by such a change in the arrangement of the programme.

THE PLACING OF FOREIGN LOANS IN THE UNITED STATES still continues and will no doubt continue at times as long as the production and commerce of the country result as they have for the last five years in a large balance of profit to our citizens. Where the surplus wealth of the world accumulates will surely be the money market of the world. The German and Swedish loans are the latest developments.

In his address before the convention of the American Bankers' Association in Cleveland last year Hon. WM. R. TRIGG, of Richmond, Va., set forth the principles which are now operating and which are sure to make the United States the clearing-house of the world. To be the clearing-house the country must become the great field for exchanging the products of the world. The chief commercial mart of the United States is New York city, and it is there, when this country becomes the world's clearing-house, that all the reat financial transactions which represent the exchange of the earth's products will be consummated and where the balances of profit will be held. The securities which represent to-day a large portion of the wealth and resources of civilization are held in the great money markets. In London, Paris, Amsterdam, Berlin and New York the banks and financial institutions carry on from day to day the operations growing out of the flow of money from one profitable invest-

ment to another. The stock and produce exchanges of these cities show by their transactions the values which are placed on all varieties of wealth by the consensus of public opinion influenced by the reports received from every direction.

As the accumulated wealth in the United States leads its citizens to extend investments to foreign securities, and these securities are bought and sold on the stock exchanges, there will be new opportunities for speculation and profit. The financiers of this country have so far proceeded with great conservatism and caution in the introduction of foreign securities. Those so far taken, the British exchequer bills, the German securities of the same class and the Swedish bonds, are all of the soundest character, although they give a profit to the investor superior to United States bonds.

It will be a matter of interest to see what effect the free offer of foreign investment securities at better rates of interest may possibly have on the rate at which the United States Government can borrow money. If these foreign loans already made should prove to be the predecessors of a continuous stream of similar offerings, and if foreign securities of all kinds should as may be anticipated be quoted as freely as domestic securities on the New York Stock Exchange, this extension of the investment market will have its effect upon the rate of interest. The Government of the United States has heretofore been without a foreign rival as a borrower in the home market, and this fact as well as the intrinsic desirability of the securities, has perhaps had something to do with the low rates at which the Treasury has been able to borrow money. In other words, were the Governments of Great Britain, France, Germany and the United States to borrow each exclusively from the accumulated wealth of their own people, the variations in the borrowing power of each government, as compared with the others as shown by the price and nominal rates of interest of the securities, would differ from what they would be if each Government borrowed indiscriminately in any market that at the time offered the best terms. If when the United States offered a loan it threw it open to bidders all over the world, it might secure better rates than if it offered only to the home market. Nations heretofore have always preferred to borrow at home, when they could, and only borrow abroad when no money or not enough is procurable at home.

Of the loans recently offered in the New York market, that of Great Britain seems to have been offered not because the money could not be secured at home, but because it could be obtained to better advantage in the New York market. The advantage in this case was in getting the proceeds of the loan in more available form than they could be procured at home. The German loan was offered

in New York because it could not have been taken at as low a rate of interest at home.

In fact, these foreign loans in New York, while they show that the United States is entering the field as a lender, also show that those who have the placing of National loans are taking a wider outlook. A statesman who wishes to secure a reputation as a financier will in the future be less and less bound by what have been regarded as patriotic considerations. He will think it better policy to borrow of a hostile nation at a low rate than to borrow of an ally and pay a little more. Questions of the attitude of nations toward each other politically tend to become secondary to the main question of which is the most advantageous money market. Wars, diplomacy and rivalry will of course still have effect, but the money market will become more and more independent of such things and will lend indifferently to friend or foe, according to the security they bring. The recent foreign loans seem to have been placed in New York because the New York money market could offer superior inducements. The London money market will perhaps recover its prestige as soon as the Boer war is settled and the usual supplies of gold are received from the Transvaal, but it is highly probable in the future when high-class loans are contemplated they will be offered in the market which temporarily can offer the best terms, regardless of political consideration.

A SENSE OF HUMOR has been considered heretofore as one of the distinctive national traits of the American people. The apparent seriousness with which some of the features of the present polical canvass are regarded indicates that this national characteristic no longer exists.

In the past four years this country has advanced commercially and otherwise as no other nation ever did in a similar period of time. It is believed that the better establishment of the gold standard has contributed largely to this prosperous condition of affairs, and yet it is proposed to elect to the chief executive office a man who has declared that, if elected, he will proceed to destroy that standard as quickly as possible, and many of his supporters are those who claim to be in favor of a sound money system. If any one remonstrates with the pretended friends of sound money for pursuing such a course, the remonstrance is met with the assertion that Mr. BRYAN can not possibly overturn the gold standard, because the party in power has enacted laws for its maintenance. It would be as logical to place an inexperienced man in charge of the locomotive of a railway train and expect the safety of the passengers to be assured because the com-

pany had established strict rules for the running of trains, or to commit the business of a bank to a reckless speculator in the hope that he could do no harm because there are laws regulating the banking business! Every banker knows that under the strictest laws and the most rigid systems of accounting and management that can be devised, a dishonest man can wreck a bank with little difficulty.

Under our monetary system the executive department of the Government, through the Secretary of the Treasury, exercises almost absolute control over the money market and the public credit. Rarely, if ever, has this power been exercised except in a way to benefit the public. But Mr. BRYAN has declared that he would do all in his power to get rid of the gold standard, and there can be no doubt that he would keep his word. Such a course of action—even the apprehension of it following his election—would probably produce a great financial and commercial panic.

With a financial system that has completely restored faith in the disposition and ability of the Government to meet its obligations, and that has aided in promoting our prosperity in all lines of trade and industry; with the rates for money so low that we are actually lending to Great Britain, Germany and Russia—it is proposed that we shall abandon the gold standard, or turn the Government of the country over to an avowed enemy of that standard, trusting to the laws that his opponents have passed to prevent him from putting his financial vagaries into practice.

If the proposition were not so serious because of the possibility of its approval at the polls, it would be extremely ludicrous. As its absurdity becomes more clearly recognized its chances for defeat will increase.

THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN SECRETARY GAGE AND MR. SCHURZ in reference to the degree of solidity in the establishment of the gold standard by the monetary law of 1900, involves two main points; first, whether the standard has been so fixed in the law of the country that no efforts of future Administrations of different financial views can discredit and overturn it, and second, if there still is a possibility of its being overthrown, where the blame of this unfortunate possibility rests.

It seems to be true that Mr. GAGE, after the enactment of the law, on July 15, when attention had been directed to the fact that the law would not prevent the payment in silver of certain obligations of the Government, considered this omission as of little importance, and that notwithstanding the possibility that silver might be used in such payments, little or no effect would result, because all money of the

United States is convertible into gold. Mr. GAGE then thought, in the event of Mr. BRYAN'S election, the gold standard would be resolutely maintained as long as the law remained on the statute book. On August 26 Mr. GAGE became more apprehensive as to the effect which Mr. BRYAN'S election might have on the maintenance of the gold standard, and expressed the opinion that a President with such pronounced views in favor of silver could by the exercise of "perverse ingenuity" put the Government on a silver basis, ruin its credit, and bring incalculable disaster upon the business interests of the country. Mr. SCHURZ took issue with this last position of Mr. GAGE. He claimed that the danger of which Mr. GAGE was apprehensive had no existence, but if it had, it was because the Republican party had neglected to fulfill the pledges given in the campaign of 1896, to firmly establish the gold standard. If the law is so pervious to the future machinations of an Administration hostile to it, Mr. SCHURZ adds it is still in the power of the Republican Administration, even if superseded on March 4, 1901, to remedy the defects in the law at the next session of Congress.

Mr. SCHURZ, as well as Mr. GAGE, has always been an advocate of the sound-money doctrine which finds its culmination in the establishment of the gold standard. He has always been a formidable opponent of the financial doctrines which have been the basis of Mr. BRYAN'S present conspicuous position before the people of the United States. The history of Mr. SCHURZ' career shows that he has always been more conspicuous as the critic of measures than as an originator. He shines the brightest in opposition, and as the advocate of causes which are still in doubt. Having seen the sound money cause nearly if not quite triumphant, and thinking, apparently, that there was little glory or credit in further championing a finished issue, Othello's occupation in that direction seems to be gone, and looking around for new fields in which to exercise his powers, he has discovered the new issue of imperialism. On this he can place himself in congenial opposition and exercise on a conspicuous platform his superb critical faculties. It is therefore after he has made this change somewhat of a disappointment to be told by so high an authority as Mr. GAGE, that after all the gold standard as now established is by no means impregnable, and that its preservation still depends on the conserving care of its friends, of whom Mr. SCHURZ has always been one of the strongest. He is in a dilemma. As the parties have divided in this presidential campaign, he must in order to attack imperialism join hands with those he knows to be the enemies of the gold standard. If the new cause he has undertaken triumphs, he runs the risk of undoing the work to which he has devoted many of the most glorious years of his life. The inconsistency with which he charges Mr. GAGE

is nothing compared with his own inconsistency in showing a willingness to identify himself with a novelty, which will certainly keep him in the glare of popular observance, but will ruin the cause of honest money if the new men with whom he allies himself are triumphant.

The inconsistency in Mr. GAGE'S view is the result of a change which may occur in the opinion of any honest man, whose duty it is to investigate the effects of a new and untried law under possible conditions which may radically change the method of its enforcement. Mr. GAGE'S apprehensions of possible loopholes in the law have been strengthened as the campaign has developed, but it will not lessen the strength of his arguments with thinking men, that disaster to the gold standard is imminent in the event of BRYAN'S election. Mr. SCHURZ himself appears to admit their force, and is driven to the suggestion that a Republican President and Congress, holding authority until March 4, 1901, can still so strengthen the law as to make it impossible for its enemies to interfere with it. Every one acquainted with the spirit of American institutions knows that Mr. SCHURZ' suggestion is impracticable. A vote in November for BRYAN for President would most probably elect a Congress holding views in accordance with the new Executive. The present Administration and Congress would be discredited. If they acted as Mr. SCHURZ suggests, it would be a defiance, which would be the handle for immediate contrary action by the new Congress.

Mr. SCHURZ, however, deserves the thanks of those who believe in maintaining the gold standard, for commencing this discussion with Mr. GAGE. It has drawn public attention to the importance of the financial issue in this campaign. It matters little to the business men of the country whose fault it is that the legislation of 1900 is not more complete than it seems to be. It is certain that the present Congress and Administration have gone further than any previous one in the right direction on monetary questions. It is certain if they are kept in power that the gold standard will be maintained. If they are deposed it can only be by the election of Mr. BRYAN, who in all his public utterances has declared himself the enemy of the gold standard.

THE GENERAL ELECTION which occurs November 6 is one of great importance to the financial and other business interests of the country, but it is remarkable that thus far the political campaign has lacked the excitement and interest of other years. Unquestionably the policy of the Administration in respect to the Philippines has alienated a considerable number of gold Democrats who voted for MCKINLEY in 1896, but it is improbable that enough of them will vote for the free-silver candidate to ensure his election.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

With the renewal of the annual scramble for sufficient currency to meet the demands of the crop-moving season, the question arises as to why the National banks are comparatively indifferent to the privilege of issuing circulating notes conferred upon them by the National Banking Act. Doubtless a sufficient reply on the part of the banks would be that they do not find the issue of notes profitable enough to justify them in employing more of their capital in the purchase of bonds for that purpose. The extension of the limit of circulating notes from ninety per cent. of the bonds deposited to one hundred per cent. of the bonds, would seem, however, to be sufficient to cause a much greater increase in the issue of bank notes than has as yet taken place.

The refunding feature of the act of March 14, 1900, gives the banks the opportunity to deposit bonds which command a low premium. The profits on circulation under these improved conditions, though small, would seem to be such has ought to force into circulation a large volume of National bank currency. There has been an activity in business that ought apparently to tempt the banks to avail themselves of the opportunity, and yet the actual statistics show they have not done so. The total National bank notes outstanding on September 1 was $324,223,810; of this sum $33,582,454 was secured by legal-tender notes, that is, in virtual process of retirement, leaving $290,641,356 secured by bonds, for which the banks in active business were responsible. On March 1, just before the new law was enacted, the circulation based on bonds amounted to $213,610,029. The real increase in bank notes based on bonds up to September 1 has therefore been $77,031,327.

The capital stock of the National banks of the country on June 29 was $621,536,461, and they are permitted by law to deposit bonds and issue notes to ninety per cent. of this amount, or $559,382,814. The bonds deposited to secure circulation on September 1 amounted to $295,790,380, and the further amount which the law permits the banks to deposit is therefore $263,592,431.

The paper currency of the United States consists of legal-tender and Treasury notes, silver certificates, National bank notes, and gold certificates. The gold certificates and legal-tender notes are held largely as bank reserves. The money seen in every-day payments consists generally of silver certificates. National bank notes form a lesser part of ordinary payments, because they are not issued in denominations of less than five dollars, and the law does not permit even the five-dollar denomination to exceed one-third of the circulation of each bank. The reason the banks do not avail themselves to a greater extent of the opportunities for refunding the bonds of former issues held by them for the new two per cents, is due to the fact that these bonds bear a rate of interest slightly lower than that at which the general public would be willing to loan to the Government.

The history of the loans of the United States during the last thirty-five years, in their function of security for National bank circulation, shows that

the banks have always spontaneously resisted any attempt to make the National banking system the vehicle of floating loans at a lower rate than a loan of similar conditions could be floated were there no National banking system. Whether the banks are wise in pursuing this course or not, is a question.

If the wisdom of the banking community were concentrated in some responsible head or leader who was deputed to mark out a course to be followed under any given circumstances by all the banks, it is probable that the advantages offered by the present refunding law would be more extensively availed of. But although the banking system is described by political opponents as a compact coalition drilled and disciplined to act with precision on formulated and definite orders emanating from the money power, this conception of the banking community is very far from being the fact. The bankers of the country form a class, just the same as the members of any other profession form a class, by themselves. But the business of each bank is managed as independently of the business of other banks as the business of each lawyer or doctor is carried on without any special combination with others of the same profession.

When a law is passed in which there are features from which banks generally can derive profit, there is as little combination among them as there is among the boomers to whom a land reservation is opened by the Government. They all rush to share in the advantage. There is an appearance of combination and concert, because they all are moving in the same direction. In reality each bank looks on the others as rivals to be outstripped. For instance, in availing itself of the increased circulation authorized by the act of March 14 the advantage to a bank became greater the sooner it could have its demand for new circulation acted on by the Comptroller of the Currency. Delays resulted in the lessening of profits. In fact while National banks are all organized under the same law and are each made in the likeness of all the others, and therefore as a whole may be called a system, this term is somewhat deceptive in that it gives the impression that the banks are banded together and in some way pool their profits and combine to devise ways to make these profits larger. The nature of the system, if system it is, is rather centrifugal than centripetal. This fact explains why the banks do not take the advantages from legal provisions which, to an outsider considering the banks as a system combined for mutual benefit, would seem to be within their reach.

Under the law of March 14, if the National banks were so affiliated that they could or would follow the guidance of a competent central directory, it would seem that it must afford them enormous profits within five or ten years, to buy up and exchange United States bonds for deposit for circulation to the full limit their capital stock permits them to do. They would thus control more than one-half of the public debt. By uniform action all bonds deposited to secure circulation could be converted into the new two per cents. The banks better than any class of investors would be able to use the premium realized by the conversion. Controlling all the bonds of this class, they could enhance their value in the market for the mutual benefit of all the banks, and at the same time greatly benefit the business public.

The history of the National banking system shows, however, that the principle of disintegration, caused by the perfect independence of each unit

composing the system, will have to be greatly modified before there can be combined action on any effective scale. In 1870 Congress attempted legislation for refunding the national debt, then bearing interest at six per cent., into bonds bearing interest at five, four and a half and four per cent. The measure introduced by John Sherman and which passed the Senate proposed to establish free banking and to accomplish the resumption of specie payments through the National banks. At that time the limit on bank circulation was $300,000,000, and what was meant by free banking was the abrogation of this limit. The bill proposed that the banks should take the fives, four and a halfs, and fours at par by purchase and exchange for the six per cent. bonds they then held and that the legal-tender notes should be retired and cancelled as the National bank-notes increased. The honor and difficulty of resumption were to be thrown on the National banks. But they declined the task and their advocates defeated the bill. Mr. Sherman strongly advocated the measure. With the foresight of a statesman he pointed out its future advantages to the banks. On the defeat of the bill he recorded his deliberate opinion, "that the opposition of the National banks to this measure will do more to weaken and destroy them than anything that has transpired since their organization."

The immediate purchase and substitution of the new bonds might possibly have been attended with some loss to the banks, although even this is doubtful. But it is probable that had the bill gone into effect and if the legal-tender notes had been replaced by bank-note currency within the next two years, there would have been no financial crisis in 1873. There would have been no long and tedious wrangle from 1874 to 1879 over the resumption of specie payments. The silver question might not have arisen, or if it had, with a uniform National bank currency occupying the whole currency field, its discussion would have been much simplified and would have reached an earlier conclusion. It is certain that the whole financial history of the country would have taken a different course.

Senator Sherman has been accused time and again by the greenbackers and populists of being the head of the money power, and of the National bank combination. He could not control his alleged following in 1870. He then offered a feasible and safe way to the banks and country out of the wilderness of irredeemable paper in which it was involved then and for many years after.

The short-sightedness of the banks, however, is inseparable from the system. The interests of the average bank are wrapped up in the effort to obtain the means for its semi-annual dividend. A measure which tends to defeat the immediate profit needed for the purpose, however advantageous in the long run, has hitherto encountered opposition. The sentiment of the average bank is what controls the whole system. Legislators and those who propose legislation have always been unconscious of or indifferent to this trait of the National banking system, and this has been the secret of whole or partial failure to utilize the National banks in national finance to the extent to which such a system seems to be capable.

In his address of welcome to the American Bankers' Association Gov. Tyler, of Virginia, deprecated the fact that banks did not make time loans more freely on other than stock exchange collateral. To enable the banks to do this they should be permitted to issue notes against their general assets, without specially-deposited security.

THE SECURITY FOR CIRCULATING NOTES.*

II.—THE PROPORTION OF THE COIN RESERVE.

Having dealt thus far with the character of the assets which sound banking practice requires against demand liabilities and which may properly be enforced by law, it remains to consider whether the law should interfere with the free movement of these assets, and with the profits which may be made by the bank, by requiring that any fixed portion of them shall consist of metallic money. All that portion of the assets held in money lies idle, in a sense, and reduces the profits of the bank. It has been contended by the extreme advocates of freedom in banking that the law should not intervene by prescribing any fixed coin reserves, because the rules of sound banking would prescribe proper reserves, and those bankers who failed to observe such rules would suffer the consequences in the loss of popular confidence and the ruin of their business. Examination of the question on both its theoretical and historical side, will, it is believed, justify the State in requiring specific reserves. The State, in seeking to ensure the uniformity, safety and convenience of note issues, is bound to take special care that they are an honest and efficient substitute for money.

WHY COIN REDEMPTION IS ESSENTIAL.

The fact that trade is the exchange of goods and services, and that credit has afforded the means for making such exchanges to a large extent without the intervention of metallic money, has sometimes led to the belief that metallic money might be dispensed with, even as a basis for instruments of credit. This error has taken several forms, among the most plausible of which was the theory of the directors of the Bank of England, during the suspension of specie payments from 1793 to 1823, that irredeemable bank notes would not fall below par so long as they were issued only upon good mercantile paper. This theory reduced exchanges to a system of pure barter, under which the notes were expected to retain equality with coin by the fact that their volume was determined by the requirements of trade and was based upon real transactions. This theory had so much of truth in it that it was several years before the notes of the Bank of England, though irredeemable, fell far below par. The foreign exchanges were only slightly adverse to England and the directors congratulated themselves upon the adoption of the soundest and most conservative theory of banking issues. In the course of time, however, these issues gradually became redundant, the foreign exchanges became more adverse, and prices rose to meet the depreciation in the paper. The reason did not lie so much with increased distrust of the Bank of England, although this was a factor, as with the fundamental error of the theory upon which the notes were issued.

The abandonment of the requirement for metallic redemption of the notes takes away the one effective test of their value. The redemption of

* Continued from the September number, page 359.

paper currency in standard coin on demand has three essential objects: (1) To guard against distrust; (2) to ensure equality of the paper with coin; (3) to ensure immediate exchangeability of the paper for commodities at par value with the paper in coin. Each of the requirements differs slightly from the other upon close examination. The degree of confidence or distrust in a bank note is based upon the estimation of the ability and willingness of the maker of the note to meet his obligations. Distrust may exist when redemption at par is going on; it may exist in very small degree, though redemption is temporarily suspended. The requirement of redemption in coin is for the purpose of maintaining the equality of the paper with the coin. The essential question, whether paper can be maintained at par with coin when it is not redeemable, arises out of the third requirement and involves the question whether the other two requirements can be met without direct redemption.

It is because paper which is not redeemable does not have the highest quality of exchangeability that it does not fully meet the first two requirements and circulate at par with metallic money. Gold and silver are the two commodities which possess the highest degree of exchangeability. They are sought in exchanges, because their possession gives command over all other commodities. When an evidence of credit is issued which purports to be exchangeable for other commodities, but is not exchangeable for gold and silver, it bears a sinister distinction at the beginning. So long as the paper note is required as a tool of exchange (because the higher value of the precious metals has driven them from circulation), and is not issued in excess, the fact of exchangeability for other commodities may long maintain the value of the note at a point only slightly below that which it would have if it exchanged for metallic money. But the absence of redeemability on demand diminishes the exchangeable value of the paper. Even the certainty of future exchangeability, growing out of the absence of distrust, does not make the note equal to metallic money. The note in such a case might possess the value of commercial paper payable at a future date, the discount representing the present price of a future good; but it cannot quite represent a quality which it does not confer—the immediate command over the most exchangeable of all commodities, metallic money.

Propriety of Legal Regulation of Reserves.

The requirement that a bank shall keep in standard money a certain fixed proportion of its note issues is one of the regulations of banking which has been sanctioned by practical experience in most countries. It is a requirement capable of justification upon grounds of public policy. The natural tendency of banking, even where there is no intentional violation of sound principles, is towards the reduction of cash reserves to the lowest limit. This is a natural result of the law of marginal utility and of unrestricted competition. The law of marginal utility leads the community as well as the banker to employ paper as largely as possible as a medium of exchange in preference to coin, because of the economy in the amount of capital required and in transportation and handling. The practical determination how much coin shall be retained within the country as a basis of security for the notes lies with the banker, where there is no restriction upon the denominations of notes, because the public will continuously accept notes and rely upon the banker to keep a sufficient metallic reserve. The necessity for

regulation is less obvious where the entire volume of notes is issued by a single great bank, than in the case of competing banks, because such a bank is not, as a note-issuer at least, subject to competition, and its accounts attract more attention.

Where competition enters into the problem between banks otherwise upon equal footing, the bank which runs closest to the danger line in respect to the size of its metallic reserve, without actually impairing public confidence, will make the largest profits. The tendency, therefore, among competing banks will be to reduce their metallic reserves within narrower and narrower limits, until they may fall below the limits of safety. This is the natural result of the effort to render services to patrons for the lowest charges and earn profits for the bank by keeping at the minimum the amount of idle capital invested in reserves. The rectitude of any one banker or even of a combination of bankers will not guard against the improper reduction of reserves under the stress of competition, unless such a combination is strong enough to discredit the more reckless bankers among depositors and other patrons. The chances will favor the less prudently managed banks in reducing the charges for their services and attracting patrons, until the bankers of greater prudence are driven from the business by the fall of their rate of profit below the normal return upon capital.

This process is almost certain to go on in a state of economic freedom, even though there is not a conscious abandonment of sound banking principles. The more daring banks, especially if they are younger and smaller than the more conservative ones, will keep only the reserve required for meeting ordinary demands and will rely upon the stronger reserves of the older and more prudent banks to aid them in case of unexpected demands or an economic crisis. This will be still more the case if the larger banks are in the commercial centers and constitute the natural support of the smaller banks. Such metallic reserves as are available will be massed by degrees in the central banks. The smaller banks will carry only the metallic money necessary from day to day and will rely upon their deposits with the central banks for meeting unusual demands upon their metallic stock. This system has advantages in unifying and combining the metallic resources of a country, if the supply of metallic money is assumed to be a constant quantity. Where no regulation existed, however, and pre-eminently where no one bank was large enough to feel the responsibility of sustaining the credit of the entire banking system, the tendency would be towards reducing the reserves of even the central banks to the minimum of safety under ordinary conditions. Reserves in such banks would be larger than in the small country banks, but not adequate to meet unusual demands. This reduction of the reserves to the danger line would, moreover, while there was no adverse movement of the precious metals, pass unobserved except by a few students, whose warnings would attract little attention in periods of business activity.

The danger of the gradual impairment of the reserves without attracting attention would be much greater when there was no legal or customary limit prescribed by law or custom than if such a limit existed. The awakening to the fact that the metallic reserves were inadequate to sustain business and credit would finally come at a time when the country banks had reduced their reserves to the form of deposits in commercial centers and the banks in the commercial centers had reduced their reserves to a point which permitted

the extension of little aid to their country correspondents. At such a moment, the failure of a few country banks might carry with it the collapse of the whole banking structure, as one institution after another discovered that it was leaning upon a broken reed in relying upon other banks, and the banking and business community suddenly had revealed to them in a flash the slender foundation upon which credit rested.

Bank notes are contracts to deliver metallic money. The tendency of modern banking development is to give the same solidity to notes and to all banking credits which belongs to metallic money. The necessity for an excessive investment in the metallic tools of exchange is thereby lessened and the severity of panics is mitigated, because of the larger volume of exchangeable instruments which remain within the reach of business men. It is only bank notes which are well secured, however, which are able to command this unquestioned confidence in the crises of credit. It is the possession of this quality in their notes which gives value to the authority granted the Bank of England, the Imperial Bank of Germany, and the Austro-Hungarian Bank to exceed the usual limit of their note issues upon occasions of urgent necessity. The fact that the notes inspire implicit confidence makes them substitutes for money at a time when the distrust of other forms of credit has swelled to an abnormal degree the demand for money. Such notes would suffer the same distrust as other instruments of credit if they were not well secured by a reserve of the precious metals. It is not necessary that such a reserve should equal or nearly equal the amount of notes issued, since the volume of available money would not in that case be increased by the issue of notes, but it is necessary that the reserve should be of such proportions as to inspire confidence that the issuer of the notes is capable of executing his contracts to deliver money for the notes in response to all probable demands.

Reserves on Circulation and Deposits.

The question may be suggested, why fixed metallic reserves should be required by law against bank notes if they are not required against checks and other forms of credit, which bank notes so nearly resemble. The answer is twofold. The bank note is more directly related to the metallic reserve than other forms of credit and its maintenance at par with coin, in a manner which will not admit of question on the part of the holder, is much more important than the maintenance at par of any other instrument of credit. This requirement is not derived from an essential difference in character between the bank note on the one hand and the check or deposit receipt on the other, but from the conditions of public policy which justify the intervention of the State to secure the uniformity, safety, and convenience of that form of credit which is employed in daily transactions by great numbers of people. The fact that the bank note is employed as a substitute for money, and is capable of retaining this character even in times of acute panic, justifies the prescription by the State of regulations which will ensure its convertibility with coin on demand. The State has the right to make the same prescription in regard to other forms of credit and it avails itself of this power in the laws governing the payment of commercial paper and imposing the penalties of bankruptcy upon those who disregard these laws. The difference in the process is not so much one of kind as of degree. The bank becomes insolvent, as does the private citizen, when it refuses to pay its commercial

paper; but one of the chief objects for which the bank is organized is that of issuing notes redeemable in coin on demand. It is organized for the purpose of issuing these notes under such conditions that they will pass without question from hand to hand. It differs in this respect from other corporations and private firms, whose pledge to pay their paper on demand is incidental to the other purposes of their organization and whose paper is not intended to pass as a current medium of daily exchange. The State, therefore, on behalf of the business community, has the right to exercise special precautions that banks issuing commercial paper to circulate as substitutes for money shall so conduct their business that no doubt shall arise of their ability to fulfill their contracts.

It is highly desirable, moreover, that all forms of commercial credit should acquire the same solidity and inspire the same confidence as metallic money or bank notes. To this end is directed almost every phase of the development of modern finance and legislation. The essential similarity of all forms of credit is indicated by the requirement in several countries that the metallic reserves against deposits shall be the same as those against notes, or at least that there shall be such reserves in fixed and definite proportions. The Bank of the Netherlands is required to hold a reserve of forty per cent. against the aggregate sum of its note issues and deposits.* The early Massachusetts banking laws placed notes and deposits upon the same footing in fixing the proportion of metallic reserve to be held.† The National Banking Law of the United States even goes so far in recognizing the substantial unity of all forms of banking credit that a cash reserve is required against deposits and no special reserve is required against bank notes except the fund of five per cent. kept in the national Treasury for the purpose of renewing the notes.

The question how large a cash reserve shall be kept is one which cannot be answered in exact mathematical terms. Strong banks, whose credit is practically unassailable, can afford to count upon the circulation of their notes without question in the most acute panic, but the confidence which makes this possible requires that they shall keep an ample supply of metallic money for meeting demands for export, even when these attain an unusual amount. Banks in the commercial centers, moreover, require much stronger metallic reserves than interior banks in comparatively small communities, because the central banks are responsible for the ultimate cash reserve of the country. Where note issues are not unduly hampered, the notes meet most demands for currency within the interior of the country, but periods of pressure often result in a drain of coin from the central banks to the country in order to strengthen reserves. This is a demand which should be counted upon and provided for by prudent bankers in the commercial centers.

Practice of the English Banks.

The tendency to reduce metallic reserves to a minimum, and even to permit them to pass below the limit of safety, has been illustrated in several countries where no minimum limit was fixed by law. The most conspicuous case of this character is that of the English banks during the last few decades. An enormous increase of deposit liabilities has not been accompanied by any

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* *Vide* the Author's "History of Modern Banks of Issue," p. 262.

† "Report of Monetary Commission," p. 173.

corresponding increase in the metallic reserve held. The English banking system has tended more and more to what was described by Mr. Bagehot in 1874 as "the one reserve system." The Bank of England early in the century, and even within a generation, was the regulator of the London money market and the rock upon which the joint-stock and private banks leaned in emergencies. The joint-stock and private banks were a comparatively small factor in the market at that time, but they have grown in volume of business until their operations in commercial paper and ordinary banking business overshadow those of the Bank of England.* The loans and discounts of the joint-stock banks of England and Wales at the close of 1899 were £417,158,085 and their deposits at call were £614,673,551. The loans of the Bank of England made up only £35,683,844 and the deposits only £48,626,790 of these amounts.†

Notwithstanding these large obligations, the joint-stock banks have continued the policy of relying upon the Bank of England in emergencies instead of keeping a coin reserve of their own, and the Bank of England has not felt able to supply the deficiency by increasing its own reserve in the proportions recommended by prudent financiers. Even the publication of monthly statements by the joint-stock banks, which was secured by Mr. Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, after the Baring panic in 1890, has not had the expected effect of compelling the banks to strengthen their reserves. Their cash assets are represented by "cash in hand and at the Bank of England," and "money at call and short notice," the latter representing loans to brokers which often cannot be recovered in an emergency. "Practically then," it is declared by high authority, "the so-called reserves of the joint-stock banks, which are published with so much parade every month, are not reserves in any true sense of the word, and would not help the market in the least if there were to be another great crisis." ‡

The law of competition has prevented any individual bank from strengthening its reserve and has stood in the way of investment by the Bank of England in a large idle stock of the precious metals. Mr. Bagehot urged that the Bank should either be compelled to strengthen its reserve or that the joint-stock banks should be required to keep a certain proportion of their deposits as a permanent minimum deposit with the Bank. These suggestions have been repeatedly renewed, but without results. The stock of gold in the Bank of England rose rapidly in 1896, because London became the distributing point for the large supplies of the metal from the South African mines. The metallic reserve of the Bank stood on January 1, 1896, at £44,-960,056 and rose later in the year to £47,750,000 ($235,000,000). This reserve was not retained, because the banks of other countries were willing to bid a high price for the new gold and gradually drained it away from England.§

* It is declared by Mr. T. Lloyd that in their early days the joint-stock and private banks practically "regulated their rates and their modes of procedure by the action of the Bank of England, and they kept balances with the Bank. Gradually the joint-stock banks have become so powerful that they now control the money market in ordinary times. For a considerable part of the year, when there is no excitement and when business is not abnormally active, the Bank of England practically does no banking business proper."—London "Statist" (June 10, 1899) XLIII, p. 911.

† London "Economist," May 19, 1900.

‡ London "Statist" (June 10, 1899) XLIII, p. 911. Twenty-three large banks, reporting at the close of 1899, had deposits of £395,853,218 and cash in hand and at Bank of England to the amount of £56,197,694, making "an immediate reserve of about fourteen per cent. of their liabilities," of which more than half was on deposit with the Bank of England.—London "Bankers' Magazine" (May, 1900), LXIX, p. 683.

§ The coin and bullion held May 30, 1900, was £31,568,000.

The Amount of Reserve Necessary.

It is difficult to lay down fixed rules for the ratio of reserve to liabilities, and this fact has lent arguments to those who oppose any definite requirements on the subject. Mr. Bagehot well suggested that there is a certain minimum below which the reserve cannot fall without causing anxiety. "The Bank reserve, then, never ought to be diminished below the 'apprehension point'; and this is as much as to say that it never ought very closely to approach that point; since if it gets very near, some accident may easily bring it down to that point and cause the evil that is feared." * The ratio of reserve required for safety is determined to a large extent by the character of the demands likely to fall upon it. "The intensity of the liability," as Mr. Bagehot puts it, is as important an element as the amount of the liability. A reserve of one-third against all demand liabilities was recommended by the directors of the Bank of England in the inquiries made by Parliamentary committees early in the century. A reserve of twenty-five per cent. is considered adequate by many writers and is probably sufficient for meeting most demands for the redemption of notes alone, but either of these proportions might prove inadequate for all demands under certain conditions. A reserve of forty per cent. against notes, and in some cases against all demand liabilities, is required under existing law in the Imperial Bank of Germany, the Austro-Hungarian Bank, the National Bank of Belgium, the Bank of the Netherlands, the Swiss banks, and the Bank of Japan, but in some cases, as already set forth, a part of this reserve may consist of bills of exchange drawn upon foreign countries.

Reserve Requirements of the National Banking Law.

Note circulation has come to be so small a part of the demand liabilities of modern banking institutions that most of the discussion which has taken place in recent years regarding the proper proportions of reserves has been based upon the tacit assumption that a strong reserve should be held against all demand liabilities. This is the case under the National Banking Law of the United States, where a reserve is required to be held in a certain ratio of the deposits rather than against notes in circulation. No discrimination would be made, however, against the use of the reserve for the redemption of notes, if they were presented for this purpose, or for the payment of any legitimate demand liability of the bank. It is proper, therefore, to discuss here the reserve requirements of the National Banking Law, which are somewhat complicated and have been subjected in some quarters to serious criticism.

The National banks of the United States are divided in respect to the reserve requirements of the law into three classes—the banks of central reserve cities, the banks of reserve cities, and the country banks. The first class includes the banks of only three cities—New York, Chicago, and St. Louis. National banks in these three cities are required to keep reserves equal to twenty-five per cent. of their deposits. They are required to keep these reserves in lawful money—gold or silver coin, or Government paper money—in their own vaults. The exception to this requirement is that the fund of five per cent. required to be deposited in the Treasury for the current

* "Lombard Street," Works, V, p. 208.

redemption of circulating notes may be counted as a part of this lawful money reserve.*

These banks of the central reserve cities, therefore, are required to be equipped with a considerable amount in cash for meeting emergencies. The requirements in regard to the other reserve cities and the country banks are less stringent. The other reserve cities, which now number twenty-seven, are required to have reserves of twenty-five per cent. against their deposits, but may keep half of their lawful money reserve on deposit in National banks in the central reserve cities. The country banks are required to keep a reserve of only fifteen per cent. of their deposits and may keep three-fifths of this amount with National banks in any of the reserve cities.

The result of these provisions is to reduce the requirements of cash actually held to twelve and one-half per cent. of their deposits in the case of banks in the reserve cities and to only six per cent. of their deposits for the country banks.

The purpose of the permission to keep a part of the reserve in reserve cities is to afford an exchange fund, for the convenience of the banks, by which they may make transfers of funds due outside their immediate locality by drafts upon their deposits in the reserve cities. Such drafts have a higher character for security and negotiability than the check of a country bank upon the funds in its own custody, because they can be collected at small cost or none in the commercial centres. Many transactions in which the country banks take part involve merchants and banks in these centres and funds would be kept by them in such centres for convenience, even if there were no such requirements of law. The criticisms which have been made upon these deposits in the reserve cities have related not so much to the propriety of some such deposits as to the proportion permitted by the National Banking Law and the policy of the banks in the reserve cities in attracting such deposits by the payment of interest upon them.

The legal requirements in regard to reserves are usually much exceeded by the country banks and those of the reserve cities outside the three central reserve cities. Thus, by the reports to the Comptroller of the Currency on April 26, 1900, the reserve required by the reserve cities outside of New York, Chicago, and St. Louis was $218,118,418, and the proportion required to be held in cash was $107,989,263. The reserve actually held was $276,246,863 or 31.66 per cent. of deposits, and the amount in cash was $122,664,576. In the case of the country banks the reserve required was $196,073,098, while the amount held was $387,621,879, or nearly twice the legal requirements. The amount required in cash was $75,151,415, while the amount actually held in the vaults of the banks was $125,913,186, or two-thirds more than the legal requirements. These proportions are not unusual, and it may be said that a total reserve of twenty-five per cent., of which about half is in the actual custody of the bank, is the rule among the country banks. Few, if any, permit the cash which they actually hold to fall so low as six per cent. of their deposits while they are doing a solvent business.

While the policy of the banks, therefore, is more conservative than the

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* Revised Statutes, Section 5191. Clearing-house certificates and United States currency certificates may also be counted as part of the lawful money reserve, but as they are a form of cash, they do not constitute practically an exception to the rule stated in the text. The issue of currency certificates was suspended by the Act of March 14, 1900.

requirements of the law, there have been occasions on which the absence of the funds of a bank from its own custody has caused serious embarrassment. This was the case in the panic of 1893, when large and unexpected demands fell upon Western banks. The National banks of the country on May 4, 1893, showed $174,312,119 as due from reserve agents, $121,673,794 due from National banks, and $32,681,708 due from State banks. Many banks were obliged to suspend, because their reserves were not within ready reach. Out of a total of 158 National banks which were forced to suspend payments during the year ending October 31, 1893, eighty-six were authorized to resume business within a short time, and not one of these was east of the Ohio or north of the Potomac.* This is the best proof that these Western and Southern banks would have been able to maintain their solvency if their cash reserve had been in their own custody and they had not been obliged to await the transmission of the currency from their agents in the reserve cities.

The character of the reserve law and the absence of elasticity in the system of note issue alike contributed to increase the liabilities of the National banks and to weaken their command over their resources. Since the country banks cannot legally lend their reserves to local patrons, but may obtain from one to two per cent. for them in reserve cities, they are offered a direct premium for keeping in reserve cities the whole of the three-fifths which they are permitted to keep there. In sudden emergencies the element of the time required for obtaining their funds is important to them. Another important defect of the system is its effect upon the banks in the reserve cities. They are suddenly called upon to meet unusual demands from the interior at a time when the demands from their own patrons for accommodation are most pressing and when it is most difficult either to secure payment of their "call" loans or to realize upon the collateral by which these loans are secured.†

The fact that the law fixes a minimum limit upon the reserve has been a subject of criticism, upon the theory that the requirement prevents the use of the reserve when needed. This is hardly a conclusive argument against requiring banks to keep reserves under normal conditions adequate for protecting the safety of their deposits, notes and other demand liabilities. The criticism may afford reasons for giving some flexibility to the requirement and permitting banks to employ their reserves in emergencies, provided proper efforts are made to replenish them. The law of the United States on the subject prescribes that when the reserves of a bank fall below the legal limit, the bank "shall not increase its liabilities, by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange payable at sight, nor make any dividend of its profits," until the required proportion of reserve has been restored. This restriction is not rigidly enforced at critical moments, when the employment of the reserve is more useful in sustaining business confidence than its retention would be if the prompt payment of demand obligations were refused or evaded. The suggestion has sometimes been made

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* *Vide* Noyes, "The Banks and the Panic of 1893," "Political Science Quarterly," (March, 1894), IX, p. 18.

† Notwithstanding these causes for criticism, Mr. Noyes properly says of the policy of reserve deposits: "It is, however, practiced as regularly in Great Britain as in the United States, and its purpose is legitimate—to give the widest employment to the country's money supply. The drain of currency from the cities to the interior in the harvest season, and its return after the crops are marketed * * * are managed through this very system of redeposit of reserves."—"Thirty Years of American Finance," p. 189.

that a bank might be required to show a reserve equal to the requirements of the law upon the average of its reserve holdings throughout the year or for specified periods during the year. If new legislation were enacted on the subject, such a change would probably be advisable, but the method which has been pursued in enforcing the existing law has seldom prevented the use of the reserve for meeting proper demands.

III.—PROTECTION OF NOTE ISSUES BY A JOINT FUND.

The subject of the guarantee for note issues and other liabilities of a commercial bank has been discussed thus far upon the assumption that the issues of each bank were secured only by its own resources. This is necessarily the case where the power of issue within any country is confined entirely or chiefly to a single great institution, like the Bank of England, the Bank of France, or the Imperial Bank of Germany. The absolute independence of each bank in respect to its liabilities is also the law governing the private and joint-stock banks of England, the thirty-eight note-issuing banks of Switzerland, the ten chartered banks of Scotland, and the six joint-stock banks of Ireland. In case of the failure of any of these banks its creditors would have only the assets of the bank as security for the payment of their claims. These assets include in some cases a large or unlimited liability of the stockholders for the debts of the bank.*

THE SAFETY-FUND SYSTEM OF NEW YORK AND CANADA.

Where the power to issue notes is scattered among a large number of banks, however, it has been found prudent to protect creditors by a combination among the banks for making good the full value of their notes in case of failure. This method of security, known as the guaranty fund or safety-fund system, was tested in the State of New York under the law of 1829 and is now in operation in Canada. The plan failed to provide adequate resources under the New York law, because an interpretation of the courts held that all the obligations of a failed bank which could not be paid from the assets were chargeable against the guaranty fund. This was contrary to the intention of the framers of the law, who proposed that only the losses on the circulating notes should be paid from the guaranty fund.†

The principle of a guaranty fund has been subjected to a successful test under the Canadian banking law, in spite of the absence of any serious official supervision. The Canadian banks were conducted successfully in most cases and with only small losses to note holders prior to the creation of this fund in 1890. The notes were not a preferred lien on the assets before 1880, and the claims of the noteholder shared ratably with other claims in

*In the case of the City of Glasgow Bank, in Scotland, which failed in 1878, there was no limit upon the liability of the stockholders for the debts of the bank. Calls were made upon them to the amount of £2750 for each share of £100 and the principal of deposits was reimbursed in full, but the majority of the shareholders were ruined by these heavy calls. *Vide* "A History of Modern Banks of Issue," p. 150.

† "The experience of New York with a system of note issues based on general commercial resources—even complicated as it was with the speculative transactions of the years 1835–1839—shows that in the whole history of the system the total loss which would have been thrown upon the safety fund, if it had been originally established in its finally perfected form, would have been less than $550,000, an amount which would have been met by an average annual assessment of less than one-tenth of one per cent. upon the capital."—Report of the Monetary Commission, p. 242.

the distribution of assets. The failures between 1874 and 1879 compelled many note holders to realize on their notes at a discount, in order to obtain the immediate use of their money. It was accordingly provided, in the revision of the bank law in 1880, that the notes should be a first lien upon the assets. The total assets of each bank were from six to ten times its note obligations, and the note holder was protected by still another provision of law, by which the shareholders in the banks were liable for the amount of their shares, in addition to the amount originally paid up. This duplicate liability of the shareholders constituted a security for the redemption of the notes almost complete in itself, especially when reinforced by the preferred lien of the notes upon all the assets of the bank.

The creation of the bank circulation redemption fund by the act of 1890 added an additional safeguard, not only that the notes should be paid in full, but that the holder should not be compelled to await the settlement of the assets of the bank in order to recover the value of the notes. It was provided that the new fund should be raised by contributions from the banks, before July 16, 1892, to an amount equal to five per cent. of the average circulation of each contributing bank. The notes of failed banks are redeemable at once from the fund, in order to promote the convenience of the note holder, but the amounts thus paid from the fund are required to be reimbursed from the assets of the bank when they are realized. In case the redemption fund should be exhausted, the Minister of Finance is authorized to call upon the other banks for the necessary amounts to make good the deficit, but not more than one per cent. annually of the amount of their circulation. Amounts thus collected in excess of the usual tax are required to be reimbursed to the contributing banks when recovered from the assets of the failed bank. The prompt action of the Government in redeeming notes from the redemption fund thus obviates the inconvenience which sometimes arose, prior to the creation of the fund, while note holders were waiting for the adjustment of the assets of the failed bank. They are now protected by the redemption fund and by the provision for interest upon the notes while they remain unpaid. The operation of the guaranty fund up to 1898 was thus set forth in the Report of the Monetary Commission :*

"Since the establishment of this system, in 1890, but two bank failures have occurred. In the case of the second failure, the notes of the bank were redeemed by the bank itself, without recourse to the redemption fund. In the case of the earlier one, the liability at the end of two months fell upon the redemption fund, though even here no notes were really presented for redemption from it. No doubt, however, was felt concerning the goodness of the notes, and inasmuch as they drew interest at six per cent. from the date of suspension, they were regarded rather favorably as an investment, and were readily received by banks and others."

POSSIBLE DEMANDS ON THE BANK-NOTE SAFETY FUND.

The proportion of banking losses can be calculated with reasonable precision when a long term of years is taken into account, covering periods of business activity and periods of panic followed by periods of depression. These losses bear a very insignificant ratio to the whole volume of business transacted by banks. An estimate of the liabilities of failed mercantile firms made in 1874 showed that they amounted to less than one-quarter of one per cent. of the commercial liabilities of the country for the year.† The net

* Page 243.

† Dunbar, p. 25, note.

losses, after taking account of the assets of the failed firms, would represent a much smaller fraction of the total operations. The losses suffered by banks as the result of bad loans are an even smaller proportion of the business of the country, because banks make loans only to firms in good credit and their business does not include that of a great number of small traders, whose losses appear in the reports of mercantile failures, but which were never strong enough to obtain a general line of banking credit. The provision for losses by bank failures, therefore, may be reduced to a mathematical basis, like the ratio of fires and deaths in the business of insurance. Fires and deaths occur and banking failures occur, but they do not in the one case wreck the insurance companies and need not in the other case impair the stability of the banking system if proper provision has been made for covering losses.

The data for an estimate of the possible losses which might fall upon a bank-note safety fund in the United States are afforded by the annual reports of the National banks from the foundation of the system in 1864. The average circulation of National banks from 1864 to 1899 was about $277,000,000. The total circulation of all National banks placed in the hands of Receivers during this period was $21,328,197. Careful calculations made by Comptroller Dawes in 1898 showed that the average dividends of failed banks upon their general liabilities were 74.16 per cent. If the bank notes had not been especially secured by bonds, but had simply shared ratably with other claims upon the assets, the proportion of the note issues which would have fallen as a loss upon a guaranty fund would have been about $5,500,000. This amount, divided by the thirty-five years of the life of the National banking system, would have afforded an average annual loss of about $158,000. A tax of one-half of one per cent. upon the average circulation for thirty-five years would have brought into the Treasury $1,385,000 a year, or about eight times the average annual losses. The total collections for thirty-five years from such a tax would have created a guaranty fund of $48,475,000, from which the deduction of $5,500,000 on account of losses by the notes of failed banks would have left in the fund on June 30, 1899, the sum of $42,975,000. Statistics like these, based upon the business of any well conducted banking system, show the wide margin of safety afforded by a small guaranty fund and the trifling nature of the demands likely to fall upon it.

Proper Guarantee for the Security of Bank Notes.

The proper guarantee for the security of bank-note issues consists, therefore, in securities which are readily convertible into cash and in a generous provision of cash actually in hand. The securities may consist in part of commercial paper, bills of exchange drawn upon foreign countries, or the negotiable securities known as stocks and bonds which are sold on the stock exchanges. When these securities consist of commercial paper, such paper should be payable within a period of ninety days or less, in order that the bank may increase its cash resources by collecting such obligations from day to day in case of need. Listed securities should be accepted as the guarantee of advances in only limited proportions of the resources of a commercial bank and should be accepted upon such terms that they can be sold without loss upon the stock exchanges. All the assets of a bank, whether they consist of commercial paper or transferable securities, should be within quick and easy

control of the bank. Only such proportions of these securities as can be spared without reducing to the danger point the resources of the bank in its own custody should be loaned to distant banks, even when repayable at call, or deposited in the custody of the Government, where they cannot be readily reclaimed. Coin or legal-tender paper currency should be held by every commercial bank in a large ratio to all its demand liabilities, whether notes, deposits or other obligations. Such cash reserves should be held in proportions which are likely to meet not merely the daily demands of normal business conditions in time of confidence, but in proportions which will afford a considerable ultimate reserve to meet unexpected demands, arising from distrust or panic, from the inability to collect commercial paper, to sell securities, or to reclaim from reserve banks the resources which may be in their custody.

The prompt convertibility of banking resources into cash and a large reserve in cash are essential for maintaining the solvency of a bank and for permitting liquidation without loss as well as for meeting the ordinary demands of business. This is especially true when the system of plurality of banks prevails, where scattered banks of small capital are without the strength which belongs to a few great institutions with large resources. The ultimate redemption of notes in full under the system of plurality banking is ensured by the creation of a common fund, by the contribution of all the banks participating in the note-issuing system, from which the deficiency in the assets of a failed bank may be supplied. Banking experience shows that a very trifling tax—much less than that actually levied upon banking business under most existing laws—would be many times sufficient to provide and maintain such a fund, if the proceeds of the tax were applied to such an object. The success of the Canadian system demonstrates, that with proper regulations for the prompt and frequent redemption of notes and reasonable prudence in banking management, a system of note issues based upon convertible assets in the custody of the banks, and secured by a guaranty fund, affords the most flexible, economical, and efficient form of bank-note currency.

CHARLES A. CONANT.

VALUES AND THE SUPPLY OF MONEY.— In a speech on the financial bill in the Senate on February 13 Senator Jones, of Nevada, said:

"Inasmuch as the bill before the Senate will in effect turn over to the National banks the duty of supplying the country with paper money, it is a question for the people of the United States to determine whether they are ready and willing to transfer to thousands of private corporations a duty which inheres in the sovereign power alone.

For my part, although not a lawyer, I believe it is wholly unconstitutional for Congress to delegate this function of sovereignty and invest it in corporations which in its exercise will be guided, not by the requirements of the public welfare, but entirely by their own selfish interests. When the prices of property and commodities are rising the banks will increase their issues, because it will then be to their interest to do so. On the other hand, when the prices are falling, they will diminish their issues, call in their loans, and bankrupt great numbers of enterprises. When Senators know that it is the quantity of money that determines the value of every man's property, I can not understand how they can consent to placing in the hands of private corporations the power of changing at will the value of the unit of money."

Is it really true that it is the quantity of money in existence that determines the value of a man's property? If we define value as utility, would not a bushel of wheat have value if there were no money? Would it not be just as useful in sustaining life? Or if, on the other hand, we define value as the property of exchangeableness for other things, would not the bushel of wheat still exchange for other commodities?

BANKING LAW DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKERS.

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COLLECTIONS—DEGREE OF CARE REQUIRED—DOUBTFUL QUESTION OF LAW.

Supreme Court of South Dakota, June 20, 1900.

MORRIS, *et al.* *vs.* UNION NATIONAL BANK OF SIOUX FALLS.

In performing its duties as a collecting agent a bank is bound to exercise reasonable skill and knowledge.

Ordinarily a failure to comply with the rules of law in regard to the presentation of commercial paper, and the giving of notices of dishonor, carries with it such proof of either want of skill or want of ordinary diligence as to render the collecting bank liable to its principal.

But a bank is not liable for an honest error of judgment regarding a question of law upon which lawyers and judges disagree.

This action was brought to recover for damages sustained on account of delay in protesting a promissory note.

HANEY, *J.:* Plaintiffs owned a note payable, according to its terms, on Sunday, December 1, 1895. Shortly before that date it was left at defendant's bank, and was protested for non-payment on Thursday, December 5. In an action against an indorser this court held that it should have been presented and protested one day earlier. (*Morris* vs. *Bailey*, 10 S. D. 507.) Plaintiffs now charge defendant with having negligently omitted to make presentment and protest in time, and seek to recover the balance due upon the note. The court below directed a verdict for defendant, and denied an application for a new trial, and plaintiffs appealed.

It is alleged in the complaint "that shortly prior to December 1, 1895, and a few days before the maturity of said note, these plaintiffs delivered said note to the defendant bank for collection, with instruction to protest said note in case of non-payment of same at maturity, and to give all necessary and proper notice to charge the indorser on said note."

This allegation is supported by the positive testimony of one of the plaintiffs. It is denied by the answer, and defendant offered evidence tending to prove that its bookkeeper, a notary public, and not itself, was employed by plaintiffs to make the presentment and protest.

It cannot be presumed that the verdict was directed upon this issue, as the evidence touching it is, to say the least, conflicting, and the cause should have been submitted to the jury, unless for other reasons the plaintiffs could not recover.

Assuming that defendant, and not its bookkeeper, was employed to take all necessary steps to charge the indorser; that, by reason of its failure to

make demand and protest at the proper time, the indorser was released; and that, in consequence of defendant's mistake, plaintiffs have been unable to collect the balance due upon their note—the question arises whether, under all the circumstances disclosed by the evidence, the defendant should respond in damages for the loss thus occasioned.

It is evident that the officers of the bank and its employees acted in good faith under an honest mistake as to the law applicable to such notes in this State. It appears that the learned circuit court, in an action against an indorser, decided that the course taken by defendant was strictly in accordance with law; and the opinion rendered by this court conclusively shows that the question of law involved was one of serious doubt and difficulty, owing to the condition of the statutes in this State relating to holidays and days of grace. (*Morris* vs. *Bailey*, *supra.*)

It would hardly seem just to hold defendant responsible for an error of judgment concerning a matter that has given the courts so much trouble, and regarding which there was so much room for honest difference of opinion. Certainly the circuit court was justified in refusing to hold a layman liable in damages for deciding a question of law in the ordinary course of his business in the same way that the court decided it after having had the assistance of exhaustive arguments by counsel of recognized learning and ability. If defendant was employed to protest plaintiff's note, without any direction as to the time when presentment should be made, and it undertook the employment for a good consideration, it was bound to perform the service, to use ordinary care and diligence therein, and to exercise a reasonable degree of skill. (Comp. Laws, §§ 3758, 3763.)

The nature of the employment demanded of the employee such knowledge of the law and customs relating to the collection of promissory notes as is usually possessed by persons engaged in the banking business, and the exercise of such care, diligence, and skill as are usually exercised by persons engaged in that business. If defendant possessed such knowledge, and exercised such care, diligence, and skill, it was not guilty of culpable negligence, and is not liable in this action. (Id. § 3770.)

In a case strictly analogous to the one at bar, Chief Justice Shaw, speaking for the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, uses this language:

"In general, the rules of law in regard to the presentment of bills of exchange and promissory notes for payment, and for giving notice to indorsers in case of dishonor, are so plain and simple, so well known by notaries public, Cashiers of banks, attorneys, and brokers, that any failure to comply with them by an agent acting in behalf of another would carry with it such proof of either want of skill or want of ordinary diligence as to render him liable to his principal. It is therefore often laid down, in general terms, that when the holder of a bill or note has lost his remedy, by these means, against a responsible party, and thereby sustained damage, he has his remedy against his agent. But the specific question to be considered is whether in all cases an agent is bound to know the rules of law, and conform to them at his peril, in the transaction of his employer's business, although the course of proceeding may depend upon statute provisions so recently passed as not to be generally known, or decisions of those courts whose judgments are usually regarded as precedents and rules of practice, either not promulgated at the time, or so recently given as not to be generally known among business men. It is

undoubtedly a salutary maxim that every man is bound to know the law, and that ignorance of the law excuses no one, yet these maxims must be confined to the cases for which they were adopted. In the criminal law a man is estopped from setting up his ignorance of the law as an excuse for its violation, because it is his duty to inform himself. So, in regard to his own rights, in dealings with others, he must, at his peril, ascertain his legal rights, and must be presumed to act in conformity to them; otherwise there would be no safety for others in dealing with him. But the maxim has no application to the duty of an agent, of whom ordinary skill, only, is required. Reasonable skill and knowledge, only, is demanded in every other branch of science. Why should absolute knowledge and consummate skill be required in a department where it is often impossible to know the law, in its application to a particular state of facts until it has been authoritatively declared?" (*Mechanics' Bank* vs. *Merchants' Bank*, 6 Metc. [Mass.] 13.)

This reasoning is sound. It would be unreasonable to hold a banker personally responsible for an error of judgment regarding a question of law upon which able lawyers and judges disagreed before its settlement by the State supreme court. Had any lawyer made the same mistake, no one would seriously contend that he should respond in damages. How, then, can a layman be held liable.

We think, in any view of the evidence, the plaintiffs were not entitled to recover, and the judgment of the circuit court is affirmed.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS LAW—HOLDER FOR VALUE—COLLATERAL SECURITIES.

Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, June 14, 1900.

PAYNE *vs.* ZELL.

By the provisions of the Negotiable Instruments Law a person taking a negotiable instrument as collateral security for an antecedent indebtedness is deemed a holder for value.*

This was an action upon a negotiable note made by the defendant, and transferred by the payee to the plaintiff. Upon the trial the plaintiff introduced no evidence except the note, which, under the pleadings, was all that was necessary to make out a case.

The defendant put in evidence the depositions of the payee and the plaintiff, which he had taken in his own behalf, and examined orally one other witness. The defense relied upon to defeat a recovery was that there was a failure of the consideration for which the note was given, and that the plaintiff was not a holder for value or without notice, and that, therefore, the note was subject in his hands to any defense existing between the maker and the payee.

RIELY, *J.* (omitting part of the opinion): The evidence of the defendant proved that the payee was indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of $1,575 on account of the purchase of stock of the Country Club of Baltimore County, and before the maturity of the note sued on indorsed and delivered it to the plaintiff in part payment of the said indebtedness.

Whether the plaintiff accepted the note as payment on account of, or as security for, the said indebtedness is not altogether clear from the evidence;

* See to the same effect *Brewster* vs. *Schrader*, BANKERS' MAGAZINE, Vol. LVIII (May, 1899, page 699).

but whether the one or the other is immaterial, as in either case he is a holder for value. (*Brooklyn City & N. R. Co.* vs. *National Bank of the Republic*, 102 U. S. 14, 26 L. Ed. 61; Daniel, Neg. Inst. §§ 184, 826, 831(a), 1277, 1278(a); Bigelow, Bills & N. c. 14, § 3; and Crawford, Ann. Neg. Inst. Law. pp. 30, 31.)

The entire transaction has taken place since the passage by the Legislature of the statute to revise, arrange, and consolidate into one act the laws relating to negotiable instruments, and, although it may not have been previously settled in this State by decision whether or not a pre-existing debt constituted value for the transfer of negotiable paper, that question has now been settled by the said statute. (Acts 1897–98, pp. 896, 918.) Section 25 of that act declares that "an antecedent or pre-existing debt constitutes value, and is deemed such whether the instrument is payable on demand or at a future time."

Section 27 declares that "where the holder has a lien on the instrument, arising either from contract or by implication of law, he is deemed a holder for value to the extent of his lien," so that any person to whom a negotiable security has been pledged as collateral would be a holder for value to the extent of the amount due to him.

The plaintiff, therefore, became a holder of the note for value before it matured.

TAXATION OF NATIONAL BANKS—REAL ESTATE.

Appellate Court of Indiana, June 19, 1900.

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF MORGAN COUNTY *vs.* FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MARTINSVILLE.

Under the statutes of Indiana the real estate owned by a National bank is not to be included in the valuation of the shares of stock for purposes of taxation.

But where the real estate has been so included, and the bank has also paid a tax upon the real estate as such, the latter tax can not be recovered by the bank; for the wrong done was in the overvaluation of the stock, and not in the assessment of the real estate to the bank.

This was an action by the First National Bank of Martinsville against the board of commissioners of Morgan county. Judgment was rendered in favor of the bank and the commissioners appealed.

ROBINSON, *C. J.:* Appellee recovered a judgment for taxes which it was claimed had been wrongfully and illegally assessed and paid. The questions discussed are that the finding and judgment are contrary to the evidence and law, and are not sustained by sufficient evidence. The taxes claimed to have been illegally assessed and collected from appellee were upon land in Green township, Morgan county. Appellee bank is located and does business in Martinsville, in Washington township, Morgan county. All property within the jurisdiction of this State is subject to taxation unless expressly exempted. No claim is made that the property in question was exempt from taxation.

In an action under sections 7915–7917, Burns' Rev. St. 1894, to recover taxes alleged to have been wrongfully and illegally assessed, it must be made to appear that the assessment was not only irregular and unauthorized, but that the property was not justly subject to the assessment. (*Durham* vs. *Board*, 95 Ind. 182; *Board* vs. *Armstrong*, 91 Ind. 528; *Board* vs. *Murphy*, 100 Ind. 570; *Hilgenberg* vs. *Board*, 107 Ind. 494, 8 N. E. 294.)

The sections of the statute (Burns' Rev. St. 1894) applicable to the questions presented are the following:

[The Court here quoted sections 8470, 8471, 8473, 8421, 8460, 8431, 8411.]

Section 5219, Rev. St. U. S., provides: "Nothing herein shall prevent all the shares in any association from being included in the valuation of the personal property of the owner or holder of such shares in assessing taxes imposed by authority of the State within which the association is located; but the Legislature of each State may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing all the shares of National banking associations located within the State, subject only to the two restrictions, that the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such State, and that the shares of any National banking association owned by non-residents of any State shall be taxed in the city or town where the bank is located, and not elsewhere. Nothing herein shall be construed to exempt the real property of associations from either State, county or municipal taxes to the same extent, according to its value, as other real property is taxed."

Without the section last quoted or some similar authority from Congress, shares of National bank stock could not be taxed by State authority. But by this provision shares of stock are taxable by the State, subject only to the restrictions therein named, and the bank's real estate may be taxed as other real estate.

It is manifest, from the above statutory provisions, that the legislative intent was not to include real estate in the valuation of the capital stock of a National bank, and thus exempt such real estate from taxation as such. If, for the purposes of taxation, real estate could be included in the valuation of the capital stock of the bank, and is located in a different township, town or city from that of the bank's location, it would follow that real estate might thus be transferred for taxation from one municipality to another. But it is clear that such was not the intention. It is plainly intended, and is so provided, that real estate shall be assessed as such in the township, town, or city where located. During the period covered by the judgment the shares of stock of the bank were assessed to the individual stockholders at par, and the tax was paid by the individual stockholders. The par value of the bank's stock was $70,000, which included the land in question. During this time the bank itself also paid taxes on the land assessed in the township of its location, and these taxes so paid are the taxes appellee seeks to have refunded in this suit. The question, then, is, were these taxes wrongfully assessed?

In estimating the value of the stock for taxation, the value of the real estate should have been deducted as directed by the statute. This was not done, and the taxes paid by the stockholders included taxes on the land. The land was properly assessed to the bank, and in the township where located, and the bank paid the taxes. These taxes were not wrongfully and illegally assessed. They were properly assessed. There was double taxation, but that portion which was wrongful and illegal was what the stockholders at the place where the bank is located paid on the land, not what the bank paid. If it be the fact that the land was included in the valuation of the capital stock, and the stockholders paid taxes upon the basis of such valuation, then the amount paid by each stockholder in excess of what his taxes

would have been upon a valuation excluding the real estate was wrongfully and illegally assessed. But, as disclosed by this record, the only taxes sought to be recovered were properly assessed. The land was taxable as such, and was properly assessed to the bank in the place where the land is located. If a wrong was done it was the overvaluation of the capital stock, and not the assessment of the real estate as such to the bank. (*Loftin* vs. *Bank*, 85 Ind. 341.) Judgment reversed.

WRONGFUL REFUSAL TO PAY CUSTOMERS' CHECK—DAMAGES.

Supreme Court of Tennessee, June 6, 1900.

J. M. JAMES COMPANY *vs.* CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK.

Where a bank wrongfully dishonors the check of a customer who is a trader, he may recover substantial damages without proving that any special damages have resulted to him.

This was an action by the J. M. James Company against the Continental National Bank for failure to honor checks drawn by plaintiff, on defendant. The plaintiff was a mercantile firm in Memphis, and was on March 19, 1897, a customer and depositor with the defendant bank. On that day it drew several checks in favor of different payees on this bank, which were presented the following day for payment. When so presented, payment was refused, and their respective holders were notified of the fact. Subsequently this action of the bank was reconsidered and the checks were recalled and paid.

BEARD, *J.* (omitting part of the opinion): The court was also guilty of error in sustaining the defendant's first ground of demurrer to the second count of the declaration. This count has already been set out. It is in tort. It was a count for a breach of duty growing out of the implied contract of the bank to honor plaintiff's checks as long as he had money to his credit. It was a count *ex delicto* (*Junker* vs. *Fobes* [C. C.] 45 Fed. 840.) It alleged that plaintiff was a trader, and as such engaged "in the mercantile or commission business in the city of Memphis," but, as may be seen, averred no special damage as the result of the defendant's wrongful conduct. The ground of demurrer referred to is that its failure to allege special damages was fatal. The authorities are uniform that the averment that plaintiff is a trader is sufficient, and he is entitled in such a case to recover substantial damages, though special damage is not alleged. (*Rolin* vs. *Steward*, *supra*; *Patterson* vs. *Bank*, *supra*; *Bank* vs. *Davis*, *supra*.) And in *Shaffner* vs. *Ehrman*, *supra*, it is held that the averment that plaintiff is a trader supplies the lack of allegations that he suffered special damage, or that the defendant acted out of malice in dishonoring his check. The assignments of error taken by plaintiff below to the action of the court in the two particulars just mentioned are therefore well taken.

* * * * * * * * * * *

In his summary of the material points which the plaintiff must establish in order to recover, the Court said to the jury: "It [the company] must satisfy you that it was damaged by the refusal of the bank to pay its checks, and how it was damaged, and the amount of the same, where it was subject to definite proof." This was error. Having averred and proved that it was a trader, and that its checks were dishonored wrongfully by the bank, the law conclusively presumed that the plaintiff had sustained damages, which it was

the duty of the jury, under proper instructions, to fix. (*Shaffner* vs. *Ehrman*, *supra; Bank* vs. *Goos*, *supra; Rolin* vs. *Steward*, *supra; Bank* vs. *Bowdre*, *supra.*)

The trial judge was also in error in the following instruction :

"Under the law of this case, the only damage that can be considered by the jury is the damage to the credit of the J. M. James Company with the persons or corporations to whom they gave the checks, as established by the evidence."

It is evident that this narrow limitation upon the right of recovery by the plaintiff was in the face of the authorities already referred to. The rejection by a bank of a check drawn upon it by a customer brings discredit to the drawer, not only with the person presenting it, but necessarily with all persons who are informed of the fact. And, if this customer is a merchant or trader, its natural effect is an injury to his business standing, as far as the knowledge of the fact extends, for which he is entitled to substantial, though temperate, damages, measured by all the facts in the case.

NATIONAL BANKS—LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS—SUCCESSIVE ASSESSMENTS.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals, June 23, 1900.

STUDEBAKER *vs.* PERRY.

The Comptroller of the Currency has power to enforce by suit at law more than one assessment upon the shareholders of a National bank if necessary to pay the debts thereof.

In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern Division of the Northern District of Illinois.

Before WOODS and GROSSCUP, Circuit Judges, and SEAMAN, District Judges.

WOODS, *Circuit Judge:* This action was brought by the Receiver of the National Bank of Kansas City, against the plaintiff in error, claimant Studebaker, to recover the amount of an assessment of $7 per share upon the capital stock of the bank of which plaintiff in error is alleged to have held 189 shares.

The declaration shows a previous assessment of $16 per share, which the plaintiff in error had paid. The court overruled a demurrer to the declaration, and, the plaintiff in error refusing to plead further, gave judgment against him.

The only question urged upon our consideration is whether the Comptroller of the Currency has power, under Sections 5151, 5234, Rev. St., to make, and to enforce by a suit at law, more than one assessment upon the shareholders of an insolvent National bank, if necessary to pay the debts thereof. The argument for the plaintiff is, in substance, the same as that of Judge Phillips in *De Weese* vs. *Smith* ([C. C.] 97 Fed. Rep. 309), where the ruling was that, having recovered against a stockholder a judgment at law for the amount of an assessment, the Receiver could not maintain against him a second action to recover a further assessment. The chief grounds of the decision were that the stockholder's liability is upon contract, and cannot be split, and that in making and directing the enforcement of an assessment the Comptroller performs a *quasi* judicial function, and by one exercise exhausts the power conferred upon him by the statute. Weight was also given to the

statement in the report of the Comptroller for 1898 (volume 1, p. 36), "that for 33 years after the adoption of the National Banking Act, by all his predecessors in office this statute had received the construction, in practice, that but one assessment was enforceable;" but in the main the conclusion declared was deduced from the opinion of the Supreme Court in *Kennedy* vs. *Gibson* (8 Wall. 498–505). The weight of authority and the better reason seem to us to be in favor of the Comptroller's right to make successive assessments, as found necessary, which may be enforced in equity or by actions at law, at the option of the Receiver. It was conceded at the hearing that an action at law upon an assessment for less than the par value of the stock is maintainable. In *Kennedy* vs. *Gibson* it was said :

"It is for the Comptroller to decide when it is necessary to institute proceedings against the stockholders to enforce their personal liability, and whether the whole or a part, and, if only a part, how much shall be collected. * * * This action on his part is indispensable, * * * and must precede the institution of suit by the Receiver. * * * The liability of the stockholders is several, and not joint. The limit of their liability is the par of the stock held by each one. Where the whole amount is sought to be recovered, the proceeding must be at law. Where less is required, the proceeding may be in equity, and in such case an interlocutory decree may be taken for contribution, and the case may stand over for further action of the court—if such action should subsequently prove to be necessary—until the full amount of the liability is exhausted. * * * When contribution only is sought, all the stockholders who can be reached by the process of the court may be joined in the suit. It is no objection that there are others beyond the jurisdiction of the court who cannot, for that reason, be made co-defendants. * * * The Receiver is the statutory assignee of the association, and is the proper party to institute all suits. They may be brought, both at law and in equity, in his name, or in the name of the association for his use."

Following this, in an opinion written by the same judge, in *U. S.* vs. *Knox* (102 U. S. 422), is a distinct recognition of the power of the Comptroller to make successive assessments, and it is an anomalous proposition that the power may be affected or cut off at the will of the Receiver, by proceeding to collect an assessment by an action at law instead of a suit in equity. Indeed, the contention here is that merely by making one assessment for less than the entire amount of the stock the Comptroller deprives himself of the power to make another, and that no more than one assessment can be collected, unless the shareholders shall refuse to pay the first, and the Receiver shall choose to proceed in equity to collect it, and so give the court opportunity to hold the case "for further action." (See, also, *Bank* vs. *Case*, 131 U. S. Append. cxliv. 23 L. Ed. 961.)

The dominant purpose of the parts of the statute touching this question is that the shareholders of an insolvent National bank shall be liable for its debts "to the extent of the amount of their stock therein," and rules of construction are not to be invoked in a way to defeat that purpose. Under the direction of the Comptroller the Receiver is authorized to enfore the shareholder's liability; but the power to enforce does not include a power to cut off or limit, and by no proper application of general rules of construction can the statute be so read as to permit the failure of its main design.

In the case of *Aldrich* vs. *Campbell* (38 C. C. A. 347, 97 Fed. Rep. 663), the

suit was to enforce a second assessment, the first having been fully paid, and the power of the Comptroller to make successive assessments, though not denied, was considered and affirmed. In *Aldrich* vs. *Yates* ([C. C.] 95 Fed. Rep. 78), the power, though denied, was affirmed by the circuit court for the district of Kentucky, and like rulings in unreported cases have been made at circuit in Indiana and elsewhere.

If the statute were one whose meaning could be sought in contemporary construction, there is nothing in the practice of the Comptrollers to affect our conclusion. The Comptrollers have had the power to make assessments, either for the entire amount of stock or for less, and the evidence is abundant in the reported cases of the exercise of the power in both ways. Of the effect of proceeding in one way or the other, the question was not, and in the nature of things could not have been, for their decision, and it does not appear that any of them ever assumed to decide it. The judgment is affirmed.

SET-OFF—RIGHT OF BANK TO APPLY DEPOSIT TO PAYMENT OF NOTE.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, May 22, 1900.

DURKEE *vs.* NATIONAL BANK OF FLORIDA.

Where a bank holds notes of a depositor, which have matured and are unpaid, it may apply his deposit to the payment of the same.

This rule applies in the case of notes made by the Receiver of a railroad.

In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Florida.

Before McCormick and Shelby, Circuit Judges, and Parlange, District Judge.

SHELBY, *Circuit Judge:* The defendant bank held the three notes of Mason Young, Receiver of the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway Company, for $12,666.67 each, dated August 10, 1892, and due, respectively, at three, four and five months after date. These notes were given for money advanced by the bank. This money was placed with other money to Young's credit as Receiver. When the notes became due the bank charged them to Young's account. In other words, it used the funds on deposit to pay these notes. It required all the funds that were to Young's credit to pay his notes.

The controlling question in this case is, did the bank have the right to do this? If the bank had the right to apply these funds to the payment of these notes, then the plaintiff in error, as the successor of Young in the Receivership, has no just claim against the bank. The money was in the bank as a general deposit. The effect of such deposit is to make the money the property of the bank, and the bank the debtor of the depositor. No trust exists in such cases. The bank does not hold the money as bailee. When, therefore, these notes fell due, the bank had the right to apply the deposits to their payment. Having done this, it was not indebted to Young or to his successor in the Receivership. (2 Morse, Banks [3d Ed.] § 559; 1 Morse, Banks [3d Ed.] § 324; *Bank* vs. *Hughes*, 17 Wend. 94; *Scammon* vs. *Kimball*, 92 U. S. 362; *Lehman* vs. *Manufacturing Co.* 64 Ala. 567, 595; *Schuler* vs. *Bank*, 27 Fed. Rep. 424; 3 Am. and Eng. Enc. Law [2d Ed.] 835, and cases there cited.)

It is not necessary to file a plea of set-off, to make this defense. The pleas filed were sufficient for that purpose. One of the pleas was to the effect that the defendant bank was never indebted to the plaintiff as alleged. Other

pleas were to the effect that the defendant bank did not have in its possession the sum of $28,059.37, or any sum, deposited with it by Mason Young as Receiver. These pleas were sustained by the findings of the court. When it was shown that the bank held Young's notes as Receiver for an amount which equaled the deposits, and that the deposits had been applied to the payment of these notes, a good defense was proved under these pleas. The judgment of the circuit court is affirmed.

LIABILITY OF OFFICERS FOR LOANS MADE UPON INSUFFICIENT COLLATERAL—RATIFICATION BY DIRECTORS—EVIDENCE.

New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Second Department, May, 1900.

SEVENTEENTH WARD BANK *vs.* THOMAS C. SMITH.

Where the President of a bank in violation of the Banking Law (Laws N. Y., 1893, Ch. 696) lends to a firm funds of the bank in an amount exceeding one-fifth of its capital stock and surplus, upon collateral security not worth ten per cent. more than the amount of the loan, he is liable for the loss resulting to the bank, if he was negligent in determining the value of the collateral.

The ratification of the loan by the board of directors will not deprive the corporation of its right of action against the President; nor will the judgment of the directors as to the value of the collateral be conclusive on the bank.

In such an action evidence that other bankers had received similar collateral as security for loans, is competent upon the questions of the care and prudence exercised by the President.

WOODWARD, *J.:* This action, brought to recover the loss sustained by the plaintiff through an alleged breach of duty on the part of the defendant, has been fully tried and elaborately argued upon appeal to this court, and we have reached the conclusion that the judgment appealed from should be reversed. The defendant was the President and a member of the board of directors of the plaintiff corporation. The plaintiff had a capital of $100,000, with a surplus of $50,000. At the time of the transactions complained of the banking law of the State, in so far as it relates to this action, was contained in Chapter 696 of the Laws of 1893 (Amdg. Chap. 689 of the Laws of 1892), which provided that "No corporation or banker to which this chapter is applicable shall: (1) Make any loan or discount to any person, company, corporation or firm, or upon paper upon which any such person, company or corporation or firm may be liable, to an amount exceeding the one-fifth part of its capital stock actually paid in and surplus; but this restriction shall not apply to loans or discounts secured by collateral security worth ten per cent. more than the amount or amounts loaned thereon," etc. On September 13, 1893, Mr. Smith, the defendant, loaned to Coffin & Stanton, of New York, rated as bankers, $40,000, taking two notes of $15,000 each, and two notes for $5,000 each, for different terms or on short calls. This loan was made by the defendant personally by a check drawn by himself as President, and without consultation with any officer or director of the bank. The check was for $40,000, which was $10,000 in excess of the sum which the bank had a right to loan under the law without taking collaterals worth at least ten per cent. more than the loan. The two $15,000 notes were left outstanding or were renewed from time to time until July 30, 1894, when they were renewed, one by demand notes, the other for sixty days, while the two $5,000 notes were paid. Subsequent to the making of this $40,000 loan, and while at least $30,000 of the original loan was outstanding, other sums were loaned to Coffin

& Stanton by the defendant, so that the average of loans outstanding could not have been less than $40,000 substantially all the time down to July 30, 1894, at which time all of the outstanding notes, aggregating $40,000, were renewed by the defendant. Subsequently Coffin & Stanton failed, and the collaterals which had been deposited with the defendant at the time of making the original loan, and which were kept in the President's safe, were sold, bringing in to the bank the sum of $6,299. Some portion of the renewed notes had been paid, so that at the time of the sale of the collaterals the indebtedness aggregated $37,953, which, less the sum received for the collaterals, makes the claim of the plaintiff $31,654. The action was brought upon the theory of negligence on the part of the defendant in not using proper care in determining the worth of the securities, and the question of the value of the collaterals was fully developed on the trial and submitted to the jury upon a charge which was as favorable to the defendant as he had any right to expect under the law. From the judgment entered appeal comes to this court.

There does not seem to be any question of *ultra vires* involved in this action; it was clearly within the legal capacity of the defendant, as the general manager of the affairs of the bank, under the provisions of its by-laws, to loan the funds of the bank in excess of one-fifth of its capital and surplus, provided he took collateral worth at least ten per cent. more than the amount of the loan, and the question presented is thus one of fact. Did the collaterals which he took on the occasion of this loan meet the requirement of the law; were they worth at least ten per cent. more than the amount of the loan? Or, as the question was submitted to the jury, did the defendant exercise reasonable care and dilligence in determining the value of the securities; did he have a right to suppose that the collateral was worth the amount prescribed by the statute? The defendant in this case was the agent of the corporation, upon whom duties devolved of management and of care; and for a failure in the performance of these duties he will be held liable at law for the damages which the corporation may be shown to have suffered. (*Dykman* vs. *Keeney*, 154 N. Y. 483, 491.)

It seems clear that the statute having prescribed the rule of conduct for the officers of banking institutions, the board of trustees could not ratify the acts of this defendant in such a manner as to deprive the plaintiff of a right of action to recover for a neglect of duty. "It is plain," say the court in *A. C. Nellis Co.* vs. *Nellis* (62 Hun, 63), "that a board of trustees cannot ratify an act which they could not lawfully do in the first instance. The statute says: 'No loan of money shall be made by any such company to any stockholder therein.' The principal object of that provision is to prevent a reducing of the capital under cover of loans to stockholders. It is intended for the protection of creditors. Now, if Howland, the treasurer, was forbidden to make these loans to defendant, so were the trustees. But that which they are, by the statute, forbidden to do, they cannot ratify after it has been done. If any authority is needed for this, see *Peterson* vs. *Mayor* (17 N. Y. 449); *Brady* vs. *Mayor* (20 *Id.* 312)."

If the board of trustees or directors could not ratify the acts of the defendant, neither could they adopt his acts, nor could their judgment as to the worth of the securities become conclusive as against the plaintiff in this action. The one question, clearly stated to the jury, was whether the securities were, in fact, worth ten per cent. more than the loan, or had the de-

fendant a right to assume that they were worth that amount from the inquiries which he had made? The learned trial Court charged the jury upon this point as follows: "Now, decide that one question first, and if you decide that these securities were not worth ten per cent. more than the amount of this loan, then you go further and you apply to that fact this measure of the duty on the part of the plaintiff (defendant) of fidelity, conscience and ordinary skill and care on his business, and inquire whether he knew that that was the case as to their value, or whether by the exercise of ordinary care and attention he would or should have known that that was the case, because under the law that is the same thing." The board of directors had made no inquiry in so far as the evidence goes; they had taken no part in making the loans; the acts complained of were the acts of the defendant in making the loans in excess of the statutory rule without securing proper collateral, and the bank could not be estopped from holding the defendant liable for a neglect of that statutory duty. There is clearly no legal presumption that the board of directors constitutes all of the stockholders of a banking corporation, and it is the duty of the bank, in its corporate capacity, to protect those who may be interested, either as stockholders or creditors, against the negligence or unlawful conduct of its officers. The case of *Holmes* vs. *Willard* (125 N. Y. 75) does not assert a contrary doctrine, nor is the reasoning in that case inconsistent with the conclusion which we have reached in the case at bar. In the *Holmes Case* (*supra*) the corporation was organized for the purpose of manufacturing and dealing in brasss and other metallic products. It subsequently entered into a contract with an Ohio company to handle the carbons produced by that corporation, and, in the course of business, the treasurer and general manager of the metal working company discounted a note to aid the Ohio company in producing a larger quantity of carbons, for which there was an active demand. The transaction resulted in a loss to the company, but the court held that under the facts in that case the business of dealing in carbons, while *ultra vires* of the plaintiff, had in fact become the business of the plaintiff, and that the corporation "engaged in an *ultra vires* business cannot sue, for damages suffered therein, the agents it employs to carry on the business." In the case at bar the business conducted was not *ultra vires;* it was within the powers of the corporation, subject only to the rule that collateral must be exacted where the loans exceed a certain portion of the capital and surplus, and if the defendant did not act within the law he became liable to the plaintiff for the damage actually sustained by reason of his negligence.

The appellant urges that the sole right of action for the wrongs here alleged, if they are wrongs, is in the non-consenting stockholders, if any, or in the State; but we are of the opinion that the defendant is mistaken upon this point. In such actions as these the defendants are not proceeded against strictly as trustees, but as agents acting for a principal, and for any damage caused by their neglect and violation of duty the remedy at law is adequate. (*Dykman* vs. *Keeney*, 154 N. Y. 483, 491.)

The difficulty in sustaining the judgment is not found, therefore, in the law applicable to the questions at issue, but in the rulings of the court upon objections taken to the exclusion of evidence upon the trial. Accepting the law as laid down in the charge of the learned court, quoted above, that the defendant was bound to use ordinary skill and care in the conduct of the bus-

iness of the bank, it was competent for him to show that others engaged in the banking business, and who are presumed to know the value of securities, had been receiving the same collaterals as security for loans from this firm of Coffin & Stanton. Mr. Talcott, a director in the Manhattan Company, was asked: "Did you, Mr. Talcott, make any loan to Coffin & Stanton, secured by collateral security, any part of which collateral consisted of the first mortgage bonds of the New York City Suburban Water Company?" To this there was a general objection, sustained by the Court, the defendant excepting. The Court then added: "This ruling must suffice for all the witnesses on this point," and no further witnesses were called in support of this proposition. The bonds of the New York City Suburban Water Company were among those included in the collaterals accepted by the defendant, and it seems clear to us that under the rule laid down by the Court in its charge to the jury it was proper that the defendant should be permitted to show that these securities had a standing in the commercial world, which was recognized, the common knowledge of which it might be inferred was shared by the defendant. If other financial institutions were receiving and accepting these securities as collateral, and this fact was generally known to the business community of which the defendant was a part, it would be some evidence of the degree of care and prudence exercised in the transaction of the business of the bank, and it should not have been withheld from the jury by a general ruling which closed the door to this line of evidence. The same tendency is manifest in the ruling as to the testimony of Mr. Baker, President of the Manhattan Company, and to that of Mr. Coffin, a member of the firm of Coffin & Stanton. While there may be a question as to the admissibility of evidence of Mr. Coffin as to loans made upon the "same class of collateral as those embraced in the list," the question asked of Mr. Baker does not appear to have been objectionable, and the exception of the defendant brings up the ruling for review.

The judgment should be reversed and a new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

All concurred, except Jenks, *J.*, taking no part.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

RECOVERY OF DEPOSIT—NECESSITY FOR DEMAND.

Supreme Court of Alabama, May 8, 1900.

TOBIAS *vs.* MORRIS, *et al.*

An action against a bank to recover a deposit cannot be maintained until after a demand of payment has been made.

This was an action to recover the amount of a deposit made with the defendants, who were bankers, doing business under the firm name of Josiah Morris & Co.

TYSON, *J.* (omitting part of the opinion): While it is true the relation of creditor and debtor does exist between the depositor and the banker, yet the usages of the banking business have introduced certain special rules, which enter, if not expressly, impliedly, into the contract to pay upon demand. And until a formal demand is made no action lies for the recovery of a general deposit.

In *Branch* vs. *Dawson* (33 Minn. 399) it is said: "By universal under-

standing on the part of bankers and depositors there is a condition attached to the undertaking of the bank. It is not its duty, as it is that of an ordinary debtor, to seek the creditor, and pay him, wherever found. It does not undertake to pay without respect to place—to pay absolutely and immediately, but its engagement is to pay at its banking house, when payment shall be called for there. Everybody understands that to be what it assumes to do. * * * This being the understanding upon which the deposit is made, it is parcel of the bank's contract to repay, that, as a condition precedent to its duty to repay, the depositor shall call upon it to do so at its banking house, and there is no default of the bank until such call is made." In *Downes* vs. *Bank* (6 Hill, 207, 299) Justice Bronson said : "Judging from the ordinary course of this business [between bank and depositor], I think the understanding between the parties is that the money shall remain with the banker until the customer, by his check, or in some other way, calls for its repayment; and, if such be the nature of the contract, the banker is not in default, and no action will lie, until payment has been demanded. No one could desire to receive money in deposit for an indefinite period, with a right in the depositor to sue the next moment, and without any prior intimation that he wished to recall the loan." Says Morse, in his work on Banks and Banking (in section 322) :

"We have already seen that it is a contract specially modified by the clear legal understanding that the money shall be forthcoming to meet the order of the creditor whenever that order shall be properly presented for payment. It follows, therefore, that this demand for payment is an integral and essential part of the undertaking, and, it may be said, even of the debt itself. In short, the agreement of the bank with the depositor, as distinct and valid as if written and executed under the seal of each of the parties, is only to pay upon demand. * * * The undertaking of the bank is not to pay immediately and absolutely, but when payment shall be required. It is in no default till payment is demanded. Therefore no right of action exists until demand is made as stipulated for in the implied contract of deposit."

In *Watson* vs. *Bank* (8 Metc. [Mass.] 217) the Court said : "When money is deposited in a bank, to be drawn at the pleasure of the depositor, the bank is not liable to an action without a previous demand. The request is parcel of the contract, and must be proved. The bank agrees to pay to the order of the depositor; but, if it were liable to a suit without previous demand, it would be under the necessity of refusing all deposits, or of making special contracts in every case. The duties of the parties are reciprocal—the one to pay on demand; the other to make such demand before a right of action accrues."

In Freeman's notes on page 420, 19 Am. Dec., it is said : "Since a general deposit is a loan which the banker is obliged to pay when called upon by the draft of the customer, it is clear that there can be no default until the payment has been demanded and refused." A number of authorities are cited in this note to support the proposition. Indeed, it is the universal doctrine that a depositor cannot maintain an action for his deposit without a previous demand by check or otherwise for its repayment. (Boone, Banking, § 57, and authorities cited in notes; Bolles, Banks, § 315, and note 1; 2 Am. & Eng. Enc. Law, 101, and note 1.) The bringing of the suit does not amount to a demand in such cases. (1 Morse, Banks, § 289e; *Downes* vs. *Bank*, 6 Hill,

297; *Bank* vs. *Bailey*, 12 Blatchf. 480, Fed. Cas. No. 2,635: *Payne* vs. *Gardiner*, 29 N. Y. 146.)

As we have already said, the purpose of the suit was to recover a general deposit of the defendants as bankers. The common money counts do not aver that any demand was made, or an excuse for the plaintiff's failure to make it. They were not subject to demurrer on this account, for the reason, as we have already stated, that it does not appear upon their face that a general deposit was sought to be recovered under them, or that the relation of depositor and banker existed between the plaintiff and defendants out of which the cause of action arose. A demand being a condition precedent to the maintenance of the suit, no recovery can be had upon these counts in their present form. It is true the evidence tends to show a demand was made, but it is as essential to a recovery that the complaint should aver it as it is that the evidence should establish it. "When, by the express or implied terms of the contract, it was incumbent on the plaintiff, before the commencement of his action, to request the defendant to perform his contract, such request, being, as it were, a condition precedent, must be averred, * * * or their must be some allegation to dispense with it." (1 Chit. Pl. p. 340. See, also, 3 Enc. Pl. & Prac. pp. 251-256.)

LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS—RECITAL IN CERTIFICATES—KNOWLEDGE OF OFFICER—EVIDENCE.

Supreme Court of Georgia, May 16, 1900.

FOUCHE, *et al.* *vs.* MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF ROME, *et al.*

Where, in a suit by creditors of a corporation against a shareholder for an unpaid subscription to stock, the defendant pleads that he was not the owner of such stock, as alleged at the time the creditor contracted his debt with the corporation, a contract made and entered into by such defendant, indicating on its face that he was a stockholder at a certain time, and which, when taken in connection with other evidence introduced and admitted on the trial, tends to contradict his answer as to the time when he claims to have ceased to have been a stockholder by a sale and transfer of his stock to another, is not irrelevant testimony, and the court erred in rejecting the same.

A mere recital in a stock certificate that the shares therein specified are full-paid and non-assessable will not protect the person named in the certificate as the owner of such stock from liability for an unpaid subscription thereon, if he in fact purchased this stock with knowledge that the subscription was due.

The knowledge of a President of a bank that certain stock had not been fully paid up is imputable to the bank, if he, acting for it and in its behalf, accepted a transfer of the stock to it, and it thereunder retained the same.

In order to enable a creditor of a corporation to recover from one alleged to be a stockholder therein, and as such liable upon an unpaid stock subscription, it must appear that the defendant was in fact such a stockholder at a time when he was in law so liable. The testimony in the present case did not authorize the judge to conclude, as mat- of law, that the defendant Armstead was not such a stockholder at the time the services of plaintiffs to the corporation issuing the stock, the basis of this suit, were rendered.

(Syllabus by the Court.)

This was an action by R. T. and J. S. Fouché against the Merchants' National Bank, of Rome, and others. The points decided are stated in the syllabus given above.

REPLIES TO LAW AND BANKING QUESTIONS.

Questions in Banking Law—submitted by subscribers—which may be of sufficient general interest to warrant publication will be answered in this department.

A reasonable charge is made for Special Replies asked for by correspondents—to be sent promptly by mail. See advertisement in back part of this number.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: SONORA, Cal., September 25, 1900.

SIR: Does the rule that a bank must know the signature of its depositors have the same application to certificates of deposit that it has to checks? In the case of a certificate of deposit reading "John Doe has deposited in this bank five hundred dollars, payable to the order of Richard Roe on return of this certificate properly endorsed," is the issuing bank bound to know the signature of Richard Roe? Do subsequent endorsers guarantee to the issuing bank the genuineness of Richard Roe's endorsement? CASHIER.

Answer.—This is still an open question and has not been authoritatively decided so far as we know. But upon principle we should say that there is no such obligation resting upon the bank. True, it is commonly said that a bank is bound to know the signature of its depositor, but this is only the rule of the law merchant that the drawee is bound to know the signature of the drawer. (*National Park Bank* vs. *Ninth National Bank*, 46 N. Y. 77; *Bank of St. Albans* vs. *Mechanics' Bank*, 10 Vt. 141.) This rule does not grow out of the peculiar relations between a bank and its customer, and has no greater force when applied to a bank than when applied to any other drawee. A bank issuing a certificate of deposit is a maker and not a drawee; and there is no rule of the law merchant that the maker or acceptor of an instrument must know the signature of the payee. Nor do we see how the recital in the instrument, that the payee has made a deposit with the bank could alter the case; for, as we have seen, the rule is not one of banking law, but of the law of commercial paper.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: LEAD, South Dak., September 22, 1900.

SIR: In case a bank receives for collection a draft drawn without exchange together with an advice that the draft be collected *with* exchange, would the bank be governed by the draft or the advice? J. E. CORCORAN, *Asst. Cashier.*

Answer.—A bank as a collecting agent has only to conform to the directions given by its principal; and where instructions are contained in a lettter of advice, they should be strictly complied with. If the principal directs that in addition to the amount named in a draft, the agent collect also exchange, this should be done. Whether the principal has the right to demand the exchange is not material; the agent performs its whole duty by following the directions given it.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1900.

SIR: Being a regular subscriber for the MAGAZINE, will you kindly answer the following: What is considered a reasonable time to hold a demand note before presenting for, or demanding payment, in order to hold the endorsers upon due notice of dishonor?

SAMUEL MORAN.

Answer.—What is a reasonable time is a question of law, depending upon all the circumstances of the particular case. (*Paine* vs. *Central Vermont R. R. Co.* 118 U. S. 152; *Lasee* vs. *Dunkin*, 7 Johns. [N. Y.] 70.) What the length of such time is, may vary according to the circumstances of particular cases, and must be governed very largely by the intentions of the parties, as manifested in the character of the paper itself, and the purpose for which it is known to have been created and put in circulation (*Morgan* vs. *United*

States, 113 U. S. 476, 501). No more definite rule than this can be stated. Some of the States have adopted statutes specifying the time within which notes payable on demand must be presented in order to charge indorsers. In California and Minnesota the time is fixed at four months. In Vermont it is sixty days. But the rule adopted in the Negotiable Instruments Law is that of the law merchant, which prescribes a "reasonable time" (Sec. 131).

Editor Bankers' Magazine: REPUBLIC, Wash., Sept. 27, 1900.

SIR · Will you kindly answer the following in your next issue? A party deposits a sum of money and the bank issues a regular certificate of deposit reading "payable on return of certificate properly endorsed." The party becomes involved in suit, leaves town and a garnishee is served on the bank. The party afterwards cashes the certificate in another bank, which claims to be an innocent holder and demands payment. Should the issuing bank refuse, and if so what recourse has an innocent holder? MANAGER.

Answer.—If the certificate is in such form as to constitute a negotiable instrument, then undoubtedly a *bona fide* holder for value would hold it free of any lien acquired by the garnishment proceeding and would be entitled to collect the money thereon. But this involves a question of fact, which the bank cannot be required to determine at its peril; and, hence, it should refuse to pay the holder of the certificate, and should interplead the claimants, and pay the money into court (See *Bills* vs. *National Park Bank*, 89 N. Y. 343, 351).

OWNERSHIP OF BANK SHARES.—Alex. Del Mar, formerly Director of the United States Bureau of Statistics, and author of a number of books on monetary subjects, contributes an article to a recent number of "Money" on "The Crime of 1900." This designation is supposed to apply to the new financial law. Mr. Del Mar starts out by inquiring:

"Who shall control the issuance and retirement of money? Shall it be the Government, which is American; or the banks, which are largely owned in England?"

Are the banks largely owned by England? The Comptroller of the Currency reported that of the 6,337,114 shares of National bank stock issued up to July 5, 1897, the residents of the States where the banks were located held 5,464,037 shares, and 873,077 shares were held by non-residents, of which 21,729 shares were owned by residents of foreign countries. In other words, out of a total of over 6,000,000 shares all foreign countries held less than 22,000. Of course no one believes that the foreign holding of State bank shares is as large in proportion as the shares of National banks, besides State banks can not issue currency.

Mr. Del Mar says further:

"The act of 1900 takes what remains of such control out of the hands of Government to confer it upon the banks; and as the banks are largely owned in Wall Street, which in turn is largely controlled by the English Lombard Street, this bill virtually bestows the management of our monetary system upon a body of foreigners, who will inevitably employ it to alternately stimulate and depress the industry of this country, so as to extract from it the last effort of enterprise and the last dollar from bankruptcy."

We have shown that the banks are not owned by England; but Mr. Del Mar says that they are largely owned by Wall Street, which in turn is owned by London. In 1897, according to the Comptroller of the Currency, of the 6,337,114 shares of National bank stock issued 5,464,037 were held by residents of the States where the banks were located, and only 851,348 shares by the residents of all the other States and Territories. Less than one-sixth of the National bank shares was held by residents of the States outside of which the banks are located, and "Wall Street" could possibly hold but a small part of this fraction.

*HON. JOHN KEAN.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM NEW JERSEY, AND A SUCCESSFUL BUSINESS MAN.

New Jersey is a State having such large business and manufacturing interests that it is fitting that those chosen to represent the people in the highest capacities should be men conspicuously identified with important business enterprises. Success in the active affairs of life is not achieved by luck but by qualifications which enable one most effectually to provide something which the world demands. Shrewdness alone is not sufficient, but character and probity are indispensable. It is fortunate when men trained to a business career are honored with office, for they are apt to maintain in the public service the same integrity and high purpose without which they never could have won success as merchants, bankers or manufacturers. The subject of this sketch is a type of the best kind of business men in politics—representing the convictions of those who hold that a man who has wisely managed his own affairs may be trusted with what concerns the public welfare.

Hon. John Kean, United States Senator from New Jersey, was born at Ursino, near Elizabeth, New Jersey, December 4, 1852. He studied at a private school and later entered Yale College in the class of 1876. He did not graduate but left college to study law, graduating from Columbia College Law School, New York city in 1875. In 1877 he was admitted to the New Jersey bar, and was elected to the Forty-eighth and Fiftieth Congresses. He was chairman of the Republican State Committee 1891–1892, and Republican candidate for Governor in the latter year. Yale University conferred upon him the degree of M. A. in 1890. His legal abilities were recognized by his selection as a member of the committee to revise the judiciary system of the State. On January 25, 1899, he was nominated by acclamation by the Republican caucus and elected to the United States Senate to succeed James Smith, Jr., Democrat. His term will expire March 3, 1905.

Senator Kean is connected with important financial enterprises, being President of the National State Bank, of Elizabeth, N. J., and Vice-President of the Manhattan Trust Company, of New York. The former institution has $350,000 capital, $350,000 surplus and about $70,000 undivided profits. The Manhattan Trust Company has $1,000,000 capital, $1,231,595 surplus and profits and over $10,000,000 deposits.

Senator Kean is also actively associated with transportation and other interests designed to promote the prosperity of his community and State.

* A portrait of Senator Kean, engraved especially for the BANKERS' MAGAZINE from a recent photograph, is presented in this number as a title illustration.

AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

TWENTY-SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION, HELD AT RICHMOND, VA., OCTOBER 2, 3 AND 4, 1900.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The convention met in the Roof Garden of the Hotel Jefferson, Richmond, Va., Tuesday morning, October 2, and was called to order by President Walker Hill.

THE PRESIDENT: The hour of ten o'clock having arrived, by virtue of the authority of my office I declare the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association now in session and ready for business. The divine blessing will now be asked by the Rev. Carey E. Morgan, of this city.

PRAYER.

Let us pray. Almighty God, most high, ever to be adored, we praise Thee, we honor Thee, and we would laud and magnify Thy holy name, Father, Son and Holy Spirit. We thank Thee that Thou hast brought this company from every part of this great land of Thine and ours without serious accident or fatality.

After the pleasures and the business of these sessions are ended, we pray Thee that all our guests may be brought safely back to their homes, and may the Lord watch between them and their loved ones while they are absent the one from the other.

Behold Thou hast brought the ends of the world together. Thou hast ordained that the whole world shall be one neighborhood. With railroads and steamships Thou hast tightened the girth of the earth and compressed it. Thou hast made of great distances only a Sabbath day's journey. May we adjust ourselves to this purpose of Thine, and as Thy love is universal, so may our sympathies be; and as in Thy love there is neither North nor South, nor East nor West, so may it be in our loyalty and devotion and fraternity.

Our hearts leap within us, dear Father, when we remember this company brought from every section of our common country, uniting fraternity with good will, supreme. May it ever be so.

Help these and those whom they represent to remember what great power Thou hast committed to their hands. May this power be exercised cautiously, kindly, generously and according to the standards of Jesus Christ. May we all remember that we are all Thy stewards; that what we have is Thine; that we are thine; that we are but the stewards of Thy manifold grace and beneficence; that the cattle on the thousand hills are Thine; that Thou dost hold the whole of the world in Thy hand. May we administer on Thy grace and beneficence graciously.

We are glad to remember how Thou hast touched the hearts of men, and women too, to whom Thou hast committed the power of wealth, and how there has sprung up all over this land and all over the world institutions of learning, great philanthropic enterprises and institutions, homes for the homeless, clothing for the naked, food for the hungry.

Oh, do Thou yet smite the rock that streams of beneficence may flow in a mighty current.

Grant Thy blessing to our brother, the President of the United States. May wisdom be in the councils of his cabinet. Bless the Senate of the United States and the House of Representatives. Bless our brother, the honored president of this association, the Governor of our old Commonwealth, the State officers, the Senate and House of Delegates, the judges of our courts, all to whom the law is committed. Bless the people of the State, and of this city. Bless these, our guests. Bless the whole nation. May the rights of the individuals in the States be safeguarded in our national councils. We humbly beseech Thee to bless our friend and brother who is to preside over these sessions. Direct him and all who shall assist him. May this be a memorable meeting, and one which shall bring not only joy to the delegates and their friends, but which shall bring practical good to these great institutions of power and the whole nation. We ask it all in Christ's name, Amen.

THE PRESIDENT: The next business in order is the roll call. Unless there is objection, that will be dispensed with. The next business in order is the address of welcome to the State of Virginia by Governor J. Hoge Tyler. Is he in the building? As he is not, we will listen to the address of welcome to the city of Richmond by his honor, Hon. Richard M. Taylor.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY MAYOR RICHARD M. TAYLOR.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the American Bankers' Association—I greet you to-day with words of welcome, which carry the heartfelt desires of our people, that your gathering in our city may be profitable and pleasant.

HON. RICHARD M. TAYLOR,
Mayor of Richmond.

The wheel of progress finds its impetus in the monetary conditions which feed it, and your assembling for discussion of the best means to promote that interest excites in our minds the happiest thoughts for a proper solution of the problem.

You will not expect me, however, to enter into a discussion of the financial problem. My desire is to extend to you a heartfelt and cordial welcome to our city. Happily we find honored officers of your association in the persons of our native-born former fellow citizens, Mr. Walker Hill and Col. James R. Branch. You have honored us in honoring them, and Richmond with outstretched arms welcomes them and their friends to their old home.

You are surrounded by our substantial and influential fellow citizens, who will gladly show their appreciation of your choice in the selection of this city for this annual gathering by doing their utmost to make your visit pleasant.

As mayor, I present you the freedom of the city.

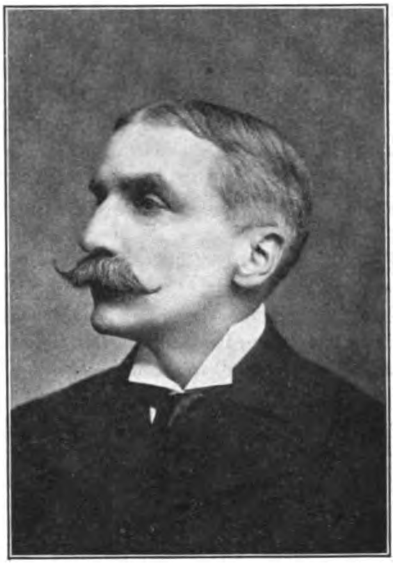
THE PRESIDENT: The next business in order is the address of welcome by Mr. Virginius Newton, President of the Richmond Clearing-House Association, and President of the First National Bank of Richmond. Mr. Newton took unto himself a wife a few days ago, so Col. John B. Purcell, Vice-President of the First National Bank of this city, will read his address.

Col. JOHN B. PURCELL: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—Inasmuch as our worthy president has made the announcement, it would be unnecessary for me to apologize for the absence of the honored President of our clearing-house association. The large number of ladies in this audience, I am satisfied, would throw a preponderating vote excusing Mr. Newton for his absence. But I feel that some explanation should be made why I should be called upon to read his address. Let me say that Mr. Newton's entrance into the married state was very sudden, so sudden that it gave no time for anyone to prepare an address in his stead. It fact, as surprising as this is to you, it was not less surprising to us. Mr. Newton's marriage was an elopement so far as we are concerned (laughter), and he has left nothing behind but these few remarks, which I am requested to read. Let me say that I have been selected, probably, to do this, because I have *vox et prœterea nihil.*

Address of Welcome by Virginius Newton, President Richmond Clearing-House Association.

Mr. President and Members of the American Bankers' Association—It is a pleasing and most honorable function to bid you welcome to our city, in the name of its banking association.

One old enough to have borne his part in the momentous days of our Civil War —when the new birth of this nation passed through convulsive throes, more crucial than in any epoch of its checkered life—yet young enough to recall, with vividness, the heroic and strenuous play of vital forces, now happily tempered by the silent, ceaseless touch of time, may but regard this day as one of the most auspicious in the kalends of the capital of the late Confederacy.



Virginius Newton,
President Richmond Clearing-House Association.

We greet distinguished representatives from every State of this Union, whose touch upon the credit pulse of the nation is the gauge of its commercial and industrial life; whose presence indicates that unity of interest — unity of purpose— unity of allegiance — which makes the promise and gives the fruition of that consummation hoped for, "an indissoluble Union of indestructible States."

Risen from the depths of a day of desolation—girded afresh with a new vigor —illumined by experience—sustained by the bright promise of the future—we voice with a reverence befitting the sublime sentiment, "Our country—whether bounded by the St. John's and the Sabine, or however otherwise bounded or described — and be the measurements more or less — still our country — to be cherished in all our hearts; to be defended by all our hands."

"Thus the whirligig of time brings in his revenges," and we behold a most conspicuous body of men, representative of every State of the Union, holding its twenty-sixth annual session in the capital of the Old Dominion; presided over by a president, and grooved by a secretary, both, "to the manner born."

Potential as you have been in directing the thought and the intelligence of the nation to sound views of finance, and in framing and urging measures for adoption by our national Legislature, your labors are but begun, and strenuous effort is yet the talisman by which you may achieve success.

The promise of the Republican party, to this country, of such legislation as would ensure to us a sound currency takes shape, after near four years of weary waiting, in the act of March 14, 1900. This law, as originally drafted in the lower house of Congress, carried features wise and beneficent, all of which were either struck out or so modified by the Senate as to make abortive the whole scheme of a more stable currency.

We are aware that the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury has sought to minimize the criticism levelled at this abortion of compromise, yet his warmest partisans may gather no higher assurance from his views than the hope that we have no cause

for fear so long as one partial to gold, or of his sound financial views, administers the office of the Secretary of the Treasury.

It is an open secret that we are no more committed to a gold basis now than before the passage of the act; that every bond of the Government, save the twos of 1898,* is payable in coin, gold or silver; that private contracts, without a special agreement to pay in gold, are payable in silver; that our silver currency will be increased by some forty-five millions, and we shall have, in all, some five hundred and eighty millions of silver, worth forty-seven cents on the dollar, to keep at a parity with gold; and not a scintilla of authority for a gold reserve to maintain this parity, as the whole machinery of the gold reserve, and the sale of bonds, is solely applicable to the protection of United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890; that the demand of the country for a more elastic bank currency is postponed for decades; and that the United States notes are to continue a permanent part of our circulation.

The sole benefit we gain from this act is the separation of the issue and redemption department from the general Treasury funds, and the privilege to fund all bonds, except the fours of 1925, into a two per cent. bond, payable specifically in gold.

I may not forget that I speak to the survivors of twenty-five banquets and twenty-five welcome addresses. Let me remember, therefore, that as

> "We pray for mercy,
> That same prayer doth teach us all to render
> The deeds of mercy."

My office is merely to bid you welcome. When spoken from the heart, in old Virginia fashion, it needs neither definition, nor refinement; to do so would make me guilty of that "wasteful and ridiculous excess" which the poet characterizes as the attempt

> "To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
> To throw a perfume on the violet,
> To smooth the ice, or add another hue
> Unto the rainbow."

Rather let me say, in the words of the same master mind,

> "Sirs! you are very welcome to our house;
> It must appear in other ways than words;
> Therefore I scant this breathing courtesy."

THE PRESIDENT: I see on the floor of the convention the Honorable Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States. I would like to invite him to the platform. All members of the executive council and all vice-presidents for the States are invited also to the platform. The next business in order is the address of your president.

REPLY TO ADDRESSES OF WELCOME, AND PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS.—BY WALKER HILL.

Your Excellency, your Honor, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen and Gentlemen of the American Bankers' Association—It is difficult for me to assume the role of a guest in this, the beautiful Capital City of Virginia, where I was born and reared and spent the first ten years of my manhood, and served an apprenticeship at banking in all positions from collector to Cashier.

With my knowledge of the people of Richmond I feel assured that we will receive from all sides most courteous and cordial attentions and no effort will be spared to make the visit to this city of every member of this association an event in his life.

A sweet singer thus beautifully describes the love of her children for Richmond

*The exception above noted is probably intended to refer to the consols of 1930, paying two per cent., and payable principal and interest in gold coin.—Editor BANKERS' MAGAZINE.

and their pride in her glories, and the noble achievements of the sons of Virginia in her cause and in the service of our common country, though fate may carry them, as it has me, far from her borders, there to finish, it may be, such of the span of life as may remain to them. Listen!

"Richmond, loved city of my earlier days,
And cherished still in memory's tender mood,
No son of thine but proudly sings thy praise,
And feels his love by thought of thee renewed;
Pride of the Old Dominion in her pride,
Home of the statesman and the cavalier,
However far my paths may lead, and wide,
Still is thy glory to my spirit dear.

Historic Richmond, sacred to the name
Of the lost cause, its faithful citadel,
No nobler tale lives in the book of fame,
Than how brave Richmond fought, and starved, and fell;
The august shade of the illustrious Lee,
Dwells in thy air, and dreaming eyes may view,
His ragged army that defended thee,
Again stand forth—the Gray against the Blue.

And when, the Gray and Blue in union bound,
Their sons went forth to battle with Spain,
Another Lee of Virginia swift was found,
The beloved Fitzhugh—to prove the patriot strain;
Dauntless he stood against the Spaniard's hate,
Fearless with treachery on every hand,
Defender of his country's consulate,
Guarding the standard of his native land.

Dear Richmond, these the thoughts that stir the soul
Of thy proud sons who see thee now arrayed
In peaceful beauty where the thunder roll,
Of battle once its dreadful music made;
Live in the glory of thy splendid past,
And in thy greater glory yet to be,
Loved city of the South, while life shall last,
My heart—a son's heart, Richmond—beats for thee."

Because of the character of its people, its commercial importance, and its historic fame, I am confident that all will commend the choice which has brought us together in the city before which those mighty captains, Lee and Grant, fought their peerless armies in the greatest war of modern times, as thereby we may be reminded of that which we should not forget, especially in this campaign year, that a Grant and Lee now wear the same uniform, and that the latest addition to the battleships of the United States bears the name of a State in which was located the first capital of the Confederacy, a name made famous in naval annals by the cruiser which drove American commerce from the seas, and which was sunk off the coast of France by the Kearsarge on a beautiful Sunday morning in June of 1864.

That which reclothed a Lee in blue and placed an Alabama amongst the warships of the United States, evidencing, as it happily does, that we are again, and more than ever before, one people, has brought its burdens. I will not call them the "White Man's burdens," but they are ours, and we must bear them one way or another, though just how we should bear them I do not propose to discuss, but it is altogether proper that I should call your attention to some features of conditions resulting from the late war with Spain, and the foreign policy of our country during the past eight or nine years, that must affect more or less directly a large number of the members of this association. Our flag has been carried into distant parts of the world; how long it will fly in those parts, and just what it will there represent,

no one can now say, but this may be safely said: we have broken our commercial shell and the trade of our country will never again be pushed back within the confines of the United States.

A STABLE MONETARY SYSTEM NECESSARY.

This new condition the bankers of the country must meet, for they are the custodians of the money of the country, and if they do not use intelligently and to the best advantage its medium of exchange, others, foreigners, will reap rewards that should be ours, for rest assured that we will not be permitted to long do awkwardly, slowly and expensively what can be better done by others. Excellence of service will be demanded of us and therefore we must educate ourselves in the commerce of the world. We must acquaint ourselves with the character of the people and the countries to which our trade reaches. We must know what these people produce and what they consume, and the routes by which they can be reached most quickly and most cheaply, and we must inform ourselves of the chief features of their commercial laws.

But we need more than this knowledge of these people, their countries, commerce and laws, if we are to dominate their trade and be their bankers. To do these things we need a currency of stable value. No one will buy drafts on us, or deposit their money with us, if these drafts and their credits represent doubtful and changing values, while a competitor nation offers a currency which does not shrink and is measured at all times by an unchanging standard. It is no answer to say that payment in gold, if that is the standard desired, can be secured by private contract. The very fact that it requires a special contract to secure it is a declaration that the general law does not afford the protection desired. But furthermore, it is not, as a practical proposition, possible to entirely safeguard one's self against the uncertainties of variable currency through private contracts. The evils at home of such currency are bad enough, but in foreign commerce they are possibly worse and will prevent any people who are dependent on such money from banking for those who can avoid them. Free choice will rarely bring them customers, though necessity may furnish them victims.

I think that all the members of this association will agree with me that a variable standard of value is to be deplored and avoided if possible, though we may not agree as to what would constitute such a standard and how it could be best avoided. Furthermore, few dispute the proposition that gold is the most unvarying money standard, though some contend that it is not the only or best standard to be had. Mr. Bryan says he first desires to preserve "greenbacks" from legislative destruction, and, that he will then consider whether they should ever be paid, and if so, how. I would firmly establish gold as the only standard money of this country, as the past and present both teach that it is the best standard. I am always in favor of improvement, but I do not believe that everything so called is properly named.

THE NEW GOLD STANDARD LAW.

Since our last meeting, a step—though not as long a one as I had hoped for—has been taken towards fixing gold in the monetary scheme of this country. I refer, of course, to the act of Congress approved March 14, 1900. It authorizes an increase in the National bank circulation, and leaves undisturbed our ten different kinds of money, and it should therefore not offend, though it may not satisfy, the monetary expansionist. This action leaves the standard silver dollar a legal tender to any amount in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated by contract. It provides that nothing in it shall be construed to affect the legal tender qualities "as now provided by law, of the silver dollar, or of any other money coined or issued by the United States." Therefore, all private contracts merely providing for the payment of "dollars" can still be discharged by the

payment of silver dollars, Sherman certificates, and greenbacks; that is, it has not affected the standard of private contracts. It has, however, provided that something over $839,000,000 out of about $1,026,000,000 of Goverament bonds bearing three, four and five per cent. interest, and payable in "coin," may be refunded into two per cent. gold bonds. That is, to be assured of gold in payment of the interest and principal of these bonds, they must be readjusted, as it were, into two per cent. obligations on the 16 to 1 or fifty per cent. basis, as you may say, so far as interest concerned. In other words, the act declares that "coin" in the bonds referred to shall mean "gold" if the holder will accept in exchange for his present three, four and five per cent. bonds, others bearing, on the average, less than half the interest he is now receiving, and if he will not accept such readjusted bonds he may still be paid, both as to principal and interest, in silver. There still remain unfunded into these two per cent. bonds about $550,000,000 of the $839,000,000 that may be exchanged for two per cent. gold bonds.

Having provided for the possible issue of $839,000,000 of gold bonds, common prudence demanded that our gold reserve should be strengthened, and this the act has done, but it falls far short of establishing the gold standard in this country, and does not secure it against the policy of a President or Secretary of the Treasury hostile to gold.

DIFFICULTY OF ESTABLISHING A BANK CURRENCY.

The passage of this act means, in my judgment, one thing which we should realize if we would understand the sentiment of this country on the question of currency legislation, and that is, that there is no hope in the near future, if at all, in the lifetime of this generation of any elaborate currency enactment along the lines of the "Baltimore Plan" or any other which contemplates the issue of money by the banks. Before we can hope for any legislation of that kind the people at large, the masses, must be made to understand the necessity of it, and the justice and wisdom of its specific provisions. And I care not how the value of this bank money may be secured, nor how fair may be the compensation paid by the banks for the privilege, it will be difficult work, and take a long time to persuade the people that the bankers are not getting an undue advantage and profit through their right to issue money. The unreasonable hostility with which so many people still view the right of National banks in this respect should convince the most sanguine of how almost hopeless will be the task of reconciling the people to anything worth attempting of the kind under consideration. And is anything along these lines worth attempting? Everything of the kind which has been suggested involves a greater or less abandonment of the most essential features of true or redemption money, namely: intrinsic and fixed value. And the closer we keep to true money and the fewer substitutes for it we have, the better. The industry, capacity, commerce and wealth of the people are all proper elements of their credit; but credit, which means after all hope, belief, expectancy, should be eliminated as far as possible from money. For a thousand years before coins were invented money passed by weight alone, and during that period the only confidence needed with respect to it was as to the purity of the metal, which was weighed out before him to whom it was paid. Therefore, nothing but necessity should induce the adoption or emission of representative money. Its very name shows that it is a substitute for something which is conceded to be better than the substitute.

That there may at times and in places be need for more money than is there and then to be had, does not, by any means, show a need which justifies the issue of representative money. The hoarding of money because of a widespread belief in its scarcity, or in a time of panic, will often reduce the amount in active circulation below the temporary needs of the community. Mr. Trenholm, in his work "The People's Money," says that even through governmental efforts no community ever

retains for any length of time a greater volume of circulation than will suffice for its ordinary needs, and that no amount of money emitted by the Government can avert periods of scarcity. In his judgment, the greatest safeguard against scarcity in a circulating medium lies in extending the area and population subject to the monetary system. He says: "Periods of stringency are less likely to occur in proportion as the area and population under one monetary system become enlarged, and hence it may be inferred that if the whole world were under a uniform system such occurences would be reduced to a minimum, if they were not rendered impossible."

EXTENSION OF THE AMERICAN GOLD STANDARD.

This brings me to a suggestion I would make in this connection. We may not be able to bring all the world to adopt our system of money, but may we not induce most of the people of this hemisphere to adopt it? Hayti has already made our gold dollar its standard of value, and its action may be the entering wedge whereby the gold dollar of the United States will become in express terms the standard of every country in the three Americas. All of them except some of the English possessions use the decimal system and our money nomenclature is practically that of the Western hemisphere, or is, at least, familiar to most of its people.

Let this association take up as an important part of its work the task of procuring the adoption of the gold dollar of the United States as the standard of value throughout all the Americas. The mention of a future work of this association naturally brings to mind the work it has done since our last meeting. What has been accomplished will appear from the reports of the several committees and of our secretary and our treasurer. I will not attempt to anticipate what these reports will disclose, but I cannot refrain from saying that too much credit for the flourishing condition of the association cannot be given to its secretary, Col. James R. Branch. He is honest, painstaking, intelligent, and has an eye always for the good of the association.

In concluding, I would remind the members that this is a voluntary organization without legal means for coercing our members, or others, to measures that a majority of us may deem ever so advisable. We can only persuade, and heretofore we have never attempted to govern in any other manner, and have wisely forborne from going into the details of banking and endeavoring to secure uniformity in matters concerning which there must, from the very nature of things, be much diversity of interest and judgment. If a contrary policy were possible the present is an especially inopportune time for its adoption, when combinations by capital are viewed with so much disfavor by the masses.

PATRIOTISM OF AMERICAN BANKERS.

That some of the leaders of the people should find it to their advantage to decry the patriotism of bankers is, I am sure, a source of regret to all the members of this association; but I may venture to say, without fear of successful contradiction, that no other single class of men are so dependent on "good times" as bankers, and none do more to make times good or stand more bravely in the breach and sacrifice more to stem a panic and avert the untold evils that follow in its trail, than bankers. And no one class of men, from the days of Robert Morris to the present time, have made more personal sacrifices and ventured their fortunes more freely for their country than American bankers; and yet some who must know this hesitate not to induce many to believe that bankers are the enemies of their country. Let us hope that the ever-increasing intelligence of the people will soon make them impervious to such unjustifiable misrepresentation and such unmitigated demagoguery as now mislead them to the injury of their most important interests. Let us, the bankers of the country, in the meantime go steadily along the pathway that conservative

but progressive commercial methods mark out for us, working in the future, as we have in the past, for the prosperity of the people in times of peace and the honor and safety of our country in the troublous times of war, which, let us pray, may not come upon us again in our generation.

THE PRESIDENT: I understand that Governor J. Hoge Tyler is now in the house. We would be glad to hear from the Governor. He is to extend the address of welcome to the State of Virginia.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY GOVERNOR J. HOGE TYLER, OF VIRGINIA.

Mr. President, Gentlemen of the American Bankers' Association, and Ladies—It is said that the first time that Mark Twain got into the presence of President Grant, with faltering, trembling and hesitating steps, he nervously handed out his hand, or extended his hand, and said to him: "Mr. President, I am embarrassed. How do you feel, sir?" I confess, my friends, that I feel embarrassed on this occasion, not only at being in this distinguished presence of the ablest financiers of this country, but before so many bright faces of beautiful women. But I received a shock to my nervous system as I came through the corridors of the hotel, trying to get to this stand a few moments ago. A man came up to me and took me for a banker. He tried to sell me a box of "intment," as he called it, which he said was guaranteed to cure rheumatism in twenty-four hours. While I have no objection to being considered a banker, and I don't know that I would seriously object to being a banker, yet if rheumatism is one of the complaints and a tin box of "intment" has to be bought when I haven't got a nickel to buy it with, I would most seriously enter my protest.

HON. J. HOGE TYLER,
Governor of Virginia.

It gives me sincere pleasure to extend to you on behalf of the people of Virginia a most cordial welcome to our State and city. It is peculiarly appropriate that this great association of representative men, coming as you do from all sections of our great country, should hold its first session in the South here in Richmond.

So many memorials of a historic nature connected with our nation's birth and growth are clustered around this old capital that strangers are prone to believe that we are altogether sentimentalists, and I am glad to welcome this great body of American business men to our midst that they may bear testimony to the fact that we are beginning to realize the importance and necessity for industrial advancement. This magnificent edifice in which we are assembled to-day, our great locomotive works, our shipyards and other industries that will be shown you, all the product of southern enterprise and southern capital, bear strong testimony to the truth of this statement. We would not have you think we have lost all our sentimentality, for we have not; the glorious memories of the past are the main-springs to stimulate present ambition and inspire future greatness. Sentiment is the soul of man that softens the burden of the practical. It was a sentiment breathed from the lips of

Patrick Henry, on one of the seven hills of this grand historic city, that made possible this assemblage of representatives of America's financial greatness. We owe too much to sentiment to forget it, but we realize that we cannot live on it alone. We are glad to have you gentlemen, representatives of the practical side of life, come among us and help build up this great and glorious section of our country. So that, if we cannot all have sentiment in common, we can all have interests in common. Let us add to the tie of sentiment the bond of commercial unity, to bind together in closer ties than ever the States of this great Union and again make it what it was in the early days so that an attack on Massachusetts was an attack on all, and from every section came men ready to lay down their lives in her defence. The South stands with open arms to greet you, and her undeveloped resources offer rich fields for your investments and your labors.

DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF BANKERS.

The bank and the banker form the common meeting place for the energies and enterprises of the people. They constitute a common reservoir, into which empty the thousand streams of human thrift and ingenuity and out of which are drawn the irrigating and sustaining currents of capital for carrying on exchanges and trades among men and for developing the latent powers of nature. The banker is the most trusted of all men, and in turn he must perforce maintain the greatest faith in others. He must needs be a profound student of human nature, and above all sagacious in the affairs of men. If all men bring to bear upon him as much pressure as I have known, at times, his normal condition must be a thousand pounds to the square inch of surface. If there are any weak or unsound timbers in him, they are sure to be revealed. He has, I imagine, his troubles, like the rest of us, troubles that arise from inability to extend favors, to succor the embarrassed, and at the same time maintain his sacred obligation to the trust funds committed to his care and honor.

I am not one of those so shallow in the philosophy of this life as to think that a man, because he handles money every day, and who sits where all waves meet and where the trade currents ebb and flow with the tides, is, therefore, necessarily blessed among men and sips his lips from a brimming cup. Care, troubles, responsibility are as common to us all as the encasing air that we breathe. And if there is one distinctive class of men who should have a welcome to their work that is full of intelligent sympathy, that class is the Bankers' Association of America. Your opportunities are great; your responsibilities are correspondingly so. The American statutes creating the system under which you work may be vicious and filled with inequalities and injustices, but we all select our individual bankers because of their known probity, their trained business methods and never-failing, never-lagging courtesy and consideration. Of course, evil men creep into your occupation and bring a reproach upon you all. But what profession is free from this? I have heard of such men even getting into politics. And I want to say right here, if there were as rigid penal statutes surrounding the holding of public office and covering the abuse of the same as now surround the bank and banker, the Canadian colony of escaped politicians would far exceed that of fugitive Cashiers. There would be a mighty exodus over the border every few years.

BASIS OF SECURITY FOR LOANS SHOULD BE ENLARGED.

But I am drifting from my welcome. I want to say to you that I have been so used to looking at bankers through iron gratings that it is a refreshing sight to see you all sitting here with this unapproachable veil lifted from your faces. I am beginning to feel that after all you are men who can be trusted to walk out of your cages into the warm glow of the sunlight and into balmy good fellowship. And now, while I have you here, and when no suspicion of wanting to get a note discounted can possibly attach to me, I believe I will speak my mind on one or two

subjects. In the first place, you have heard of that word collateral. Well, my friends, its meaning needs to be enlarged. It usually means, in all of our American cities, the securities that are listed on the stock exchange, and unless a man can present to the great trust companies, Savings banks and National banks these so-called "listed" securities, he is unable to borrow from them. Who lists these securities? The company of men who do this are themselves usually large holders of these listed securities and are, therefore, little inclined to enlarge the limits of this favored circle. You may have lands and houses and cattle, manufacturing plants, municipal bonds and a hundred kinds of property, whose interest-earning capacity is assured, yet you cannot tap with ever so small a pipe these great reservoirs. Even the small country banks themselves cannot provide the right sort of collateral, and so rediscount their notes.

A better system ought to prevail. A man is not discontented with our American system because it will not lend its money on worthless and precarious risks; he is not discontented because you refuse to go into speculations of a doubtful issue; but he is discontented because so many men with income-bringing property cannot always be accommodated with a loan upon it; not these "call" loans which will allow you, on a moment's notice, to dump the securities on the market whenever a panicky tremor runs through the "street," but time loans, when a man can prepare to meet them, both principal and interest, and pay you back the money that he has borrowed. A better system should be devised either through branch banks or bureaus of information, or a closer union and inspection should be made among the different banks of the different States so that a surplus in one could help to make up a deficit in another. City methods can never be applied to country ways.

If you will pardon me, I will illustrate here by an anecdote which, I confess, I have used more than once on the stump.

Soon after the war, when banking rates, or discount rates, were high, an old country friend in one of our southwest counties, a farmer, went to the bank to secure a loan of $1,000 for five years. Of course this made the man behind the grating open his eyes and look at him with wonder and astonishment; and he was told that they could not make provision for such a loan as that unless they had the most absolutely satisfactory collateral that could be obtained. The old fellow says, "collat-what?" "Collateral," he says. "Well, what is that?" He went on to describe the stocks and bonds and securities. The old fellow says, "Well, if I had those things, I wouldn't want any money." "They are better than money," he says. "Well," says the bank man, "you can't get it unless you succeed in getting some of those collaterals; and then we might discount your note."

Well, to make a long story short, the old fellow succeeded in getting some collaterals and in getting some personal endorsements, and in getting his own name upon the paper and his wife's. and gave mortgages on everything he had. He came and dumped his collaterals down on the desk, and they were satisfactory. And the Cashier made out his note for him for $1,000 and told him to sign it, which he did. He signed it and pushed it in to him; and then the Cashier counted him out $287.52. The old fellow says, "come on." "No, sir," says the Cashier, "that is all you can get on a $1,000 note for five years at our present rate of discount." "Dis-what?" he says. "Discount. That is all you can get." "What do you mean?" says the farmer. "Why," he says, "we take off the discount for the first four months and the next four months and so on, and then at the end of five years your note will only make $287.52." The old fellow grabbed his note and said, "Give me my note quick. I am glad I didn't ask you to lend me that money for ten years; you would have brought me in debt. I would have had to pay you something for asking you to lend it to me."

Such illustrations as this show the general condition of the South at that time.

NEED OF A BETTER BANK CURRENCY.

After the Civil War the South was a noble stretch of territory stripped of all semblance of money. It had brains and energy, but no money; and this leads me to say that the basis for token or credit money, for the issuing of circulating notes, should be made broader and more liberal. To get the means with which to start new business and new enterprises and repair the waste places, the men of the South had to travel hundreds of miles to Northern cities, and when there almost beg on their knees for credit. How quickly the work of restoration could have been done if the bonds of the several Southern States had been made the basis of credit money and bank notes; if the lands of the South could have been promptly mortgaged for operating capital.

Surely a plan can be devised by this company of men to provide more liberal banking facilities and a more abundant local currency without jeopardizing the return of the principal or the prompt payment of the interest; and any indisposition to take up this question, or to bring the richness of your experience and the weight of your influence to a happy solution of it, might give just ground for the charge that you are the beneficiaries of an unnecessary distress among the people.

You will notice that I have not said a word about free silver. I do not want to inject into this welcome any unnecessary disturbance, nor have any occasion to call out the police while you are in Richmond.

A little girl came running to her mother in great haste and said, "Mamma, tell me quick how to spell hell." Her mother, in great consternation, asked her what use she could possibly have for such a word. The little one replied, "Oh, make haste, mamma, tell me quick. I have to spell hello; I know how to spell o, and I can get it all right if you tell me how to spell hell." Now, we all know how to spell o in all its phases—oh and owe, but the other part of your financial system is yet to be spelled; and it remains to be seen who can do it.

Let me again repeat, gentlemen of the association, we give you a most cordial and hearty welcome to our State and Capital City.

THE PRESIDENT: The next business in order is the report of our secretary, Col. James R. Branch.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

The membership and resources of the association have increased as follows:

October 1, 1895—	
Paid membership	1,511
Annual dues	$12,492
October 1, 1900—	
Paid membership	4,500
Annual dues	$61,200

In the past year 234 members were lost through failure, liquidation and withdrawal from the association, reducing the membership to 3,681. Eight hundred and nineteen members have joined since September 1, 1899, a net gain over last year's total membership of 585.

The roll now embraces 4,500 members, whose capital, surplus and undivided profits aggregate	$1,412,481,466
Combined deposits	5,168,377,728
Total	$6,580,859,194

This is $849,299,675 more than the same assets of last year's members. These figures do not include the capital and deposits of 432 members, who are private bankers and make no statements.

Respectfully submitted,

JAS. R. BRANCH, *Secretary*.

On motion of Fred Heinz, of Davenport, Ia., the report was received and placed on file.

THE PRESIDENT: The next business in order is the report of our treasurer, Mr. George M. Reynolds, Cashier of the Continental National Bank of Chicago.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

CHICAGO, Ill., September 1, 1900.

American Banker's Association:

Gentlemen—I have the honor to submit the following report of receipts and disbursements since the beginning of the current fiscal year, viz., September 1, 1899:

Disbursements—1899.

Transferred to standing protective account			$25,000.00	
Proceedings 1899			2,535.52	
Postage and express charges for distributing proceedings			676.34	
Circular letters (31,700)			56.25	
Postage on circular letters from secretary's office and of various officers of the association			875.42	
Salaries			8,694.44	
$20,000 four per cent. United States registered bonds of 1925 at 134⅜		$26,875		
Less proceeds of $10,000 United States registered three per cents. bonds of 1908-18 at 109.	$10,900			
$14,000 United States five per cent. bonds of 1904 at 113	15,820	26,720	155.00	
Expert accountant's fee for examination of secretary's office			250.00	
Oscar Unz for arbitrating bill of Bradford Rhodes & Co			100.00	
Executive council meeting New York, April 26, 1900			1,907.77	
Rent			1,452.78	
Postage			478.40	
Petty cash			120.00	
Sundry expenses			522.04	
Printing, stationery, etc			501.30	
Buttons for Cleveland convention			316.50	
Expenses committee on revising the constitution			46.20	
Expenses committee on uses of banks			2,967.85	
Expenses of credit department exhibit and stationery distributed			599.47	
Expenses committee on express companies bills of exchange, etc			961.10	
Expenses Trust Company Section			981.13	
Traveling expenses of secretary			77.64	
Rugs for office			94.00	
Bonding officers			67.50	
Stenographer's report Cleveland convention			125.00	
				$49,561.65
Vouchers accompanying for the above-mentioned disbursements.				
Drafts (168) charged back account dues for year 1899-1900				2,095.00
Balance close of business August 31, 1900				63,936.34
				$115,592.99

Receipts—1899.

September 1, balance		$52,084.90
Interest on bonds		950.90
Amount returned by Jas. R. Branch, secretary, Acct expenses Cleveland convention		162.89
Dues from members 1899-1900:		
70	$540.20	
1 at $5.00	5.00	
463 at 10.00	4,630.00	
148 at 15.00	2,220.00	
14 at 20.00	280.00	
14 at 30.00	420.00	8,095.20
Dues from old members paid in advance for 1900-1901:		
480 at $10.00	$4,800.00	
386 at 15.00	5,790.00	
47 at 20.00	940.00	
47 at 30.00	1,410.00	12,940.00
For account of the Continental National Bank of Chicago, Ill. Bills deposited with the National Bank of the Republic, New York, N. Y. For membership dues for the ensuing year (subject to deductions for unpaid bills)		41,360.00
		$115,592.99
Balance August 31, 1900		$63,936.34

Standing Protective Account.

Disbursements.

Disbursed to September 1 as per accompanying vouchers	$20,522.13
Balance, August 31, 1900	13,418.57
	$33,940.70

Receipts.

Balance on hand September 1, 1899	8,940.70
Appropriated by the executive council	25,000.00
	$33,940.70
Balance on hand August 31, 1900	$13,418.57

The Treasurer holds for the association as an investment the following United States bonds: $20,000 par value four per cent. registered bonds of 1925.

Respectfully submitted,

G. M. REYNOLDS, *Treasurer.*

On motion of Alvah Trowbridge, of New York, the report of the treasurer was received and filed.

THE PRESIDENT: The next report in order is the report of the auditing committee. It will be made by its chairman, Mr. R. M. Parmely, President of the American Exchange National Bank, of Cleveland, Ohio.

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE.

RICHMOND, Va., October 2, 1900.

The American Bankers' Association:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned committee, appointed by the president to audit the accounts of the treasurer, beg leave to make the following report:

Balance on hand September 1, 1899	$52,084.90
Receipts during current year	63,508.09
Total	$115,592.99
Disbursements as per vouchers at close of business September 1, 1899, including unpaid drafts returned	$51,656.65
Balance on hand	$63,936.34
Standing protective account—	
Balance on hand September 1, 1899	$8,940.70
Receipts transferred from general account	25,000.00
Total	$33,940.70
Disbursements to September 1, 1900	20,522.13
Balance on hand September 1, 1900	$13,418.57

Your committee has examined the accounts and vouchers and find the same to be correct and we find the finances of the association to be in good condition.

RICHARD M. PARMELY, *Chairman.*
JOS. M. DONALD.
J. H. WILLETTS.

On motion the report was received and filed.

THE PRESIDENT: The next business in order is the report of your executive council by its chairman, Col. Myron T. Herrick, President of the Society for Savings, of Cleveland, Ohio. Col. Herrick will please come to the platform.

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

To the American Bankers' Association—It seems unnecessary, in presenting this report of the executive council, to enter into a detailed account of the work, inasmuch as this is fully covered in the address of the president, the reports of the secretary, the treasurer and the various committees.

The increase in the membership of the association, which we have noted from year to year, has continued during the current year, so that our present membership numbers 4,500 banks, trust companies and banking firms, as compared with 3,915 members reported last year, making a gratifying volume of increase for the current year. The association is in excellent condition financially—better than ever before.

The influence of the association is increasing year by year, in pace with the increase of

membership, and its forward progress is ever toward a broader and higher plane of efficiency and usefulness, to the end that it may "promote the general welfare of banks and banking institutions" and of the community at large. It is very evident that the unanimous and emphatic expression of the American Bankers' Association for an honest currency based upon a gold standard, has exerted a beneficial and far-reaching influence upon our country.

During the absence abroad of the chairman of the executive council for a portion of the year, Mr. Trowbridge has courteously undertaken and has, during that period, in his usual painstaking manner, rendered efficient service in the performance of the duties of that office.

To the diligence and energy of the Secretary, Colonel Branch, is due, in no small measure, the large increase of membership, and the work of his well-organized office and able assistants is worthy of special consideration.

At a meeting of the executive council held in this city last night several questions were submitted, and will be offered for your discussion and approval, or rejection.

MYRON T. HERRICK, *Chairman Executive Council.*

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the report. And Mr. P. W. Huntington, of P. W. Huntington & Co., of Columbus, Ohio, from the committee on revision of the constitution and by-laws, will submit a report which is a part of this report.

P. W. HUNTINGTON: Mr. President and Members of the Convention, Ladies and Gentlemen—I regret very much that Mr. James G. Cannon, Vice-President of the Fourth National Bank, of New York city, who is chairman of the committee on revision, is not present to-day. In his absence the duty of presenting the report of the committee has been assigned to me. I beg to say that the committee in performing the duties assigned to them have chiefly only recommended verbal changes in the constitution and by-laws. The only radical change they have suggested is that relating to the dues of the members. The first change submitted by the committee is as follows: In Article II, Section 3, substitute for the words, "No delegate shall vote in more than one capacity," the words, "but other than this no fractional part of fifty members shall entitle an association to an additional delegate." In Section 4, add "Nor shall any State association be entitled to more votes than it has delegates present at the meeting."

THE PRESIDENT: What is the pleasure of the convention? This is a long report and made unanimously by this committee and endorsed by the council. I would suggest that each change be voted on separately and then adopt the report as a whole; or read the changes and put the report before the body as a whole. I await the pleasure of the convention.

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE: I suggest that the changes be voted upon as they are read by the chairman of the committee. I make that motion. (Seconded.)

The motion offered by Mr. Trowbridge was adopted.

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE: I move that the first change proposed be adopted. (Seconded.)

THE PRESIDENT: It is moved and seconded that the first change proposed, which you have heard read, be adopted. As many as favor the motion say aye—opposed, no. It is carried.

P. W. HUNTINGTON: Section 4 we found to read: "Delegates shall vote in person; no voting by proxy shall be allowed. No delegate shall vote in more than one capacity." We added to that: "Nor shall any State association be entitled to more votes than it has delegates present at the meeting."

J. P. HUSTON, of Marshall, Mo.: Are we to understand from this last change that proxies will not be allowed? We elected seven or eight or ten delegates six or eight months in advance of the convention, and we find it is impossible for them all to be present; in fact, they are never present. It has been customary heretofore for the delegates who were present to fill the vacancies. Do I understand from that that proxies are prohibited?

THE PRESIDENT: The association does not require the names. All they want to know is that you have your representatives at the meeting.

F. W. Tracy, of Springfield, Ill.: Illinois instructed her delegates to fill any vacancies that might occur. That is the positive instruction from the State convention. It seems to me that this association has no right to restrict that, and if the vacancies are filled from those present, it seems to me it should be recognized. If that is provided for I am in favor of it.

The President: I will state to Mr. Tracy that that is not changed at all. If a man comes here as a delegate, he is not a proxy. That is simple enough. The council has passed on this, and the committee. There is nothing taken from the State associations in the change. It is moved that the proposed amendment be adopted. Those who favor the adoption will say aye—opposed, no. It is carried.

The President: Mr. Hague, the representative from Canada, a guest of ours, I understand is on the floor. Will he please take a seat upon the platform?

P. W. Huntington: Section 1 of Article III as we found it is as follows:

"The administration of the affairs of the association shall be vested in the president and first vice-president of this association, and one vice-president for each State and Territory which may be represented in this association, and in an executive council, who shall be elected at the annual meeting, and who shall serve until their successors are chosen or appointed. The executive council shall be composed of thirty members, divided into three classes, one-third of whom shall be elected annually; commencing with the convention of 1897, five members of the executive council shall be chosen by the delegates from the several State associations of banks and bankers, five in 1898, five in 1899, and thereafter the successors of these several groups annually; the president and first vice-president shall also be members *ex-officio*; and no president or vice-president, nor retiring member of the executive council, shall be eligible for re-election for the period of one year after the expiration of his term of office."

We suggest to omit, "Commencing with the convention of 1897," lines nine and ten, and insert the words "annually" between the words "shall be," and "chosen by the delegates." Omit the words "five in 1898, five in 1899, and thereafter the successors of these several groups annually."

The President: All in favor of the adoption of the recommendation will say aye—opposed, no. It is carried.

P. W. Huntington: Section 2 of Article III as we found it reads as follows:

"Immediately after the first adjournment that occurs in the session of the annual convention, the delegations from each State and Territory shall meet, at which several meetings the respective vice-presidents of the States and Territories, if present, shall preside, and these meetings of representatives from the States and Territories shall select a member who shall constitute and be the committee on nominations. The committee may make its report at any subsequent session of the convention, but its nominations shall not exclude the name of any person otherwise nominated in the convention."

There is another clause to the section which has nothing to do with the change we make. In the seventh line we insert after the words "select a member who shall," the following: "with others so selected." Insert after the words "the elections for President," the word "first." That is simply a printer's error in the original constitution. The intention was that it should read "first vice-president." The printer omitted it.

On motion of Alvah Trowbridge the proposed change was adopted.

P. W. Huntington: Section 8, Article III, we found as follows:

"The secretary shall make and have charge of the records of the association, as well as those of the council, and of the correspondence of the executive council and standing protective committee, and shall promptly send to each member of the association a synopsis of the reports received by him of attempted or accomplished crime against any member of the association. Such record shall be the property of this association and be held subject at all times to the order of the executive council."

For the sake of clearness the committee struck that section altogether out, and substituted the following, which conveys very much the same meaning in a very little different phraseology:

"The secretary shall make and have charge of the records of the association. These records shall include the correspondence of the executive council and that of the standing protective committee. He shall be held responsible for, and charged with the safe keeping of the records of both the executive council and the protective committee. And it shall be his duty to send promptly to each member of the association a synopsis of the reports received by him of attempted or accomplished crime against any member of the association. These records shall be the property of the association, and be held subject at all times to the order of the executive council."

HOMER C. STEWART, of McKeesport, Pa., moved the adoption of this amendment, and his motion was seconded and carried.

P. W. HUNTINGTON : Section 4 of Article IV, as we found it, is as follows :

"All detective and legal expenses and costs shall be paid by the treasurer, upon approved orders of the protective committee, out of such moneys in the treasury as may have been especially appropriated or collected by the council for that purpose."

For the same reason we change the last section we changed this, and substitute the following :

"All detective and legal expenses and costs incurred by the protective committee, and other committees, not exceeding the appropriations set apart for the use of these committees respectively, shall be paid by the treasurer only upon vouchers drawn by the chairmen of the various committees, duly countersigned as provided for in Article 3, Section 9, of this constitution."

On motion of Alvah Trowbridge the proposed change was adopted.

P. W. HUNTINGTON : Section 1 of Article VI, as we found it, is as follows ;

"The expenses of the executive council of the association in carrying out the business to be done by them shall be provided for by the annual dues of the members of the association; provided, however, that the executive council shall have no authority to incur or contract on behalf of this association any liability whatever beyond the annual dues hereby authorized, or moneys especially collected, and only that for the purposes hereby designated."

We changed this slightly in order to make it more clear. In the third line substitute "it" for "them," so that it will read, "The expenses of the executive council of the association, in carrying out the business to be done by it, shall be provided for by the annual dues," etc. After the words "Any liability whatever beyond the," insert "amount of the," and substitute the word "and" for "all" after "authorized." Omit the last line—"and only that for the purpose hereby designated," and substitute "no expenses shall be incurred except for purposes designated in this constitution."

On motion of George M. Reynolds, of Chicago, the suggested amendment was adopted.

P. W. HUNTINGTON : Article VIII, Section 1, as we found it, is as follows : "Any one failing to pay within three months the dues for carrying on the business of the association shall be considered as having withdrawn from membership, but may be reinstated upon application to the treasurer, and paying all dues and arrears, with the consent of the president or chairman of the executive council." We changed this very slightly. Omit the words "for carrying on the business of the association" and insert the word "membership" before "dues," and change in the next line the word "membership" to the words "the association." In the fifth line, instead of application being made for reinstatement to the treasurer, we substitute the word "secretary." It is the business of the secretary to receive these applications, and not the treasurer.

Alvah Trowbridge moved that the amendment be adopted. Carried.

P. W. HUNTINGTON : Article IX, Section 1, as we found it, reads as follows :

"This constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, notice of the proposed amendment having been first submitted to the secretary at least thirty days before the annual meeting, to be placed by him

before the executive council, that they may arrange for bringing it before the convention under the regular order of business."

We beg to substitute so that it will read:

"This constitution may be altered or amended at any annual meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the members present, notice of the proposed amendment having been first submitted to the secretary at least thirty days before the annual meeting, and the secretary shall forthwith forward to every member of the executive council a copy of such proposed amendment, and it shall also be placed by him before the executive council that they may arrange for bringing it before the convention under the regular order of business."

You observe that the only change is that the notice shall not only be sent to the secretary, but that it shall be his duty to notify each member of the executive council of the proposed change at once when he receives the notice.

Mr. Trowbridge moved the adoption of the amendment, and his motion was carried.

P. W. HUNTINGTON: In Section 1 of the by-laws we simply made a grammatical change. We changed the word "to," to the word "shall," so that instead of reading "the annual convention of each closing year to be held at such times," etc., it will read "the annual convention of each closing year shall be held at such time," etc.

This amendment was adopted on motion of Mr. Trowbridge.

P. W. HUNTINGTON: The second by-law is the one in which we made the most important and radical change. It relates to the dues of membership. As we found it, it reads as follows:

"The annual dues of the members of this association, after the close of the fiscal year ending August 31, 1896, shall be $10 for banks having an aggregate capital and surplus of less than $100,000; $15 for banks having a capital and surplus of $100,000 and less than $500,000; $20 for banks having a capital and surplus of $500,000 and less than $1,000,000, and $30 for banks having a capital and surplus of $1,000,000 and over, except that the dues of Savings banks without capital, private bankers and banking firms shall be $10 each."

The committee consulted with Mr. Branch, the secretary of the association, in regard to these dues. It is obvious that the association accomplishes its greatest benefit to the fraternity throughout the country by increasing its membership as much as possible. The secretary and certain members of the council besides have found complaint made largely from the smaller banks through the country, of the excess of their dues—$10. It has been proposed by the committee to reduce those dues somewhat, for two reasons—one for the purpose of extending the membership among the small banks, especially in the South and Southwest; the other for preventing a large accumulation of money or assets in the hands of the treasurer, for which the association has no use. That fund has been growing rapidly during the last years, while the membership of the association has been so largely increased. The committee beg to offer as a substitute for the second by-law, just read in your hearing, the following, which had the approval of the executive council last night.

THE PRESIDENT: What will you do with the proposed change?

P. W. HUNTINGTON: I have not read it. The substitute is as follows:

"The annual dues of the members of this association shall be $5 for banks and trust companies having an aggregate capital and surplus of less than $50,000, Savings banks without capital, and private bankers and banking firms; $10 for banks and trust companies having an aggregate capital and surplus of $50,000 and less than $100,000; $15 for banks and trust companies having an aggregate capital and surplus of $100,000 and less than $500,000; $20 for banks and trust companies having a capital and surplus of $500,000 and less than $1,000,000, and $30 for banks and trust companies having a capital and surplus of $1,000,000 and over."

You will observe that in the original clause as read there was no mention made of trust companies. We have inserted them in their proper place in the substitute.

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS: I move its adoption.

THE PRESIDENT: What will you do with it?

F. W. TRACY: I want to understand whether private bankers with capital are assessed according to their capital or only pay $5. According to the reading I understand all private bankers pay $5. Now, should they have capital don't they come in under the other banks with the same capital? Should they not?

THE PRESIDENT: If they make statements, they come in as any other bank; if they do not, they do not.

FRANK W. TRACY: Shouldn't there be a provision in that amendment that the private banker should pay according to his capital? As it reads it says private banks shall pay $5. Isn't that the meaning of it?

P. W. HUNTINGTON: That is the way it reads.

THE PRESIDENT: The only change here is a reduction in the small banks from $10 to $5.

P. W. HUNTINGTON: Banking firms formerly paid $10.

F. W. TRACY: I suppose those without capital would also mean private bankers. It is not fair to the other bankers. They should pay about the same as the other.

THE PRESIDENT: The question is on what you will do with the proposed amendment.

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE: I move its adoption.

F. W. TRACY: I would substitute an amendment, if I can, that private bankers and banking firms shall pay according to their capital, on the same basis as the other banks. Banking firms and private bankers should come in under this regulation. Under the old plan, I understood it was where they were without capital; but, if they have capital, they should pay according to their capital, as the other banks. I make an amendment to that effect, that it shall read that all private bankers pay according to their capital.

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE: Mr. President, I think we had better consider that matter before we pass such an amendment as that. It is very desirable for this association to have the membership of a great many private banking firms, particularly in the larger cities. I feel quite sure that, if you ask them to make statements as preliminary to their privilege of membership in the association, they will not make a statement, but rather will abide outside of the association. I think their influence in the association is worth quite as much to the association as any dues that might be inflicted upon them. I therefore move the adoption of the amendment.

THE PRESIDENT: I will say to Mr. Trowbridge that there is a proposed amendment and an amendment to that.

On motion of J. P. Huston the amendment offered by Mr. Tracy was laid on the table.

L. P. BEHRENS, of Redwood City, Cal.: I move this matter be left in the hands of the committee. It does not seem to me fair for bank with $100,000 to pay $15, and these larger banks of $1,000,000, or $10,000,000, to pay $30. If there is any readjustment I think it should be made between the smaller banks with $100,000 that is paying half the amount of a bank with $10,000,000. I move this be left to the committee.

THE PRESIDENT: The question is on the motion of Mr. Trowbridge, that is, the adoption of the report of the committee. All in favor will say aye—opposed, no. The ayes seem to have it. There is a call for a rising vote. All in favor of the report of the committee, which means that you will only change the small banks' dues from $10 to $5—and I think some of the Savings Banks—all in favor of the adoption of the report of the committee, or that part of it, will rise and stand until the secretary can count them. Now, those opposed will please rise. The report of the committee is adopted.

On motion of J. J. Sullivan, of Cleveland, Ohio, the report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

THE PRESIDENT: The report of the protective committee is now in order. This committee is a secret committee, and the report will be read by the secretary.

REPORT OF PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE.

The protective committee begs to submit the following report of the work committed to its care by the executive council for the year 1899-1900:

Balance on hand per treasurer's report, September 1, 1899.	$8,940.70	
Appropriated by executive council	25,000.00	
Total receipts		$33,940.70
Paid account expenses, 1898-1899	$503.83	
Paid account expenses, 1899-1900	20,018.00	
Total expenditures		20,522.13
Balance September 1, 1900		$13,418.57

Twenty-four hundred letters and reports received and considered during the past season have furnished selected matter for eighty-three items of information which have been issued in pamphlet form every few months to each member of the association, containing descriptions of the swindlers at work and specimens of their handwriting, affording a possibility of identification in every town in the United States in which a member is located, and a warning of every method offering a menace to the banking community. Forty-eight photographs and descriptions selected by the detective agents of the association with a view to their usefulness at time of issue, have been included in the pamphlets, and have helped to make their publication of the greatest practical value. In conjunction with the membership sign issued to each new member of the association, there has been regularly forwarded a little booklet with confidential advice and instructions prepared by the protective committee.

Two special circulars have been issued with good results. In the first instance a circular, with accompanying letter, was sent out during August, 1900, bearing a photograph and description of one Harry Dell, whose operations with bogus drafts during several years past have defrauded and annoyed a number of banks and the proprietors of factories and machine shops, of whom he has negotiated purchases of second-hand machinery. To secure immediate payment, the owner of such machinery would indorse Dell's proffered draft drawn in excess of the purchase price, or else would identify him at the bank and so enable him to cash the draft. After making the agreed payment, Dell would leave town with the balance before the fraudulent nature of the draft could be learned. About a month after the issue of this circular, in September, Dell attempted to operate this method at Millbrook, N. Y., where he tendered at the First National Bank, a member of the association, a bogus draft for $525. He was recognized by the officials as the swindler referred to in the circular and at once placed under arrest. The association was promptly notified and Dell has been transferred to Northport, L. I., where in July, 1900, he defrauded the Bank of Northport, a member of the association, with a fraudulent draft for $525. He is now held for trial. A circular bearing a photograph and description of P. C. Bonner and showing his method of operating was issued in August, 1900, with a view of causing his arrest. Bonner is a forger who has operated by confidence methods to secure loans on parcels of real estate which do not belong to him, presenting as the basis for a loan a forged deed to property owned by a non-resident, to which he had attached a bogus notarial acknowledgment. He has been known to prepare and successfully forward for his identification a bogus notarial affidavit. His operations were usually conducted to defraud lawyers and loan agents, but, in several instances, banks have been defrauded by him. As a result of this circular, in September, the agents of the association were notified of the arrest and identification of Bonner, at Stuart, Ia., where he presented at the Exchange State Bank, which is not a member of the association, a check for $2,000, representing the amount of a loan negotiated on a forged real estate deed at the adjacent town of Greenfield. Bonner will be tried at Fairfield, Ia.

Following the custom of previous reports, we beg to submit herewith a brief statement in general terms of the results of the protective system up to date:

1. So far as known, there is not to-day an organized band of expert forgers in this country.

2. Early in the year an organized band of forgers under the leadership of Alonzo J. Whiteman operated extensively. It defrauded one member of the association in September, 1899. In November the entire band was under arrest, and its members are now serving long terms of imprisonment.

3. In spite of unusual activity among professional and tramp burglars since August 1, 1899, only one member of the association has suffered loss at their hands since that date, the loss amounting to $3,000.

4. During the same period fifty-four banks not members of the association have suffered losses of about $130,000 from the same source.

5. From May 1, 1895, to September 15, 1900, members of the American Bankers' Association have lost by the operations of burglars, robbers and sneak thieves, $24,932.

6. From May 1, 1895, to September 15, 1900, banks not members of the association have, in the same way, suffered reported losses of over $535,000.

In several instances members of the association have been defrauded by individual forgers whose work during the year has begun and ended in that one operation. Petty malefactors, too, have operated on a number of members, but in one instance only has an organized band of expert forgers operated upon a member during the past season. Shortly afterward the band was disrupted by the arrest and imprisonment of its members. Upon the apprehension of this band at its headquarters in New York city, Alonzo J. Whiteman, a noted and troublesome offender, was found among its members, their undoubted adviser and head. As related in previous matter, Whiteman is a man of good education who has had experience as a bank director, and has held important public positions. His knowledge and ability have made him one of the most troublesome of the swindlers with whom the committee has had to deal, although, of recent years, he has shown more or less a disposition to avoid members. The operations of a member of the band upon the Brooklyn Trust Company of the Borough of Brooklyn, New York city, caused the association to take action.

In September, 1899, William Hartley, a member of the above-mentioned band, arranged to purchase for his residence a house in Brooklyn. He gave his name and title as George W. Johnson, M. D., and secured an introduction at the Brooklyn Trust Company from the real estate dealer with whom he had been negotiating. He agreeed upon a rate for a proposed mortgage loan, and then arranged to opon an account by his personal check for $3,000 on Hoboken, N. J. Early the next morning he deposited a draft purporting to be drawn by the Lawrence National Bank, Kansas, on the First National Bank of New York city, and drew $350 in cash. When his deposits were found to be bogus the association was advised, and on November 13 the members of the band, four in number, were placed under arrest. Alonzo J. Whiteman was sent to Chicago to serve a sentence for a previous offense, and William Hartley was sentenced at Brooklyn to imprisonment for five years at Sing-Sing. The other members of the band, Robert J. Knox and Charles E. Stewart, were wanted at Pittsburg, Pa., and Woonsocket, R. I., respectively, and were there convicted, Knox being sentenced to four years and six months' imprisonment and a fine of $1,000, and Stewart being sentenced to imprisonment for five years.

Burglars and Thieves.—From August 1, 1899, to September 15, 1900, there have been reported ninety-nine attacks made by burglars, robbers and sneak thieves on banks not members of the association. Fifty-seven of this number were attacked with success and suffered a total loss of over $235,000, while during the same period four banks, members of the association, have suffered from the same source a total loss of $12,194.

A notable occurence during the year was the robbery of the First National Bank, of Seattle, Wash., a member of the association, by Leonard Parker and John Collins, two sneak thieves, who entered the bank at noonday on March 19, 1900. A previous inspection had made them familiar with the surroundings and habits of the clerical force, and while Parker, at the window of the teller's cage, held the attention of its temporary occupant, Collins entered the gate of the banking inclosure used by the employees, made his way to the back of the cage, secured $5,000 in currency and escaped, followed by his confederate. The association took the matter in hand at once, and on March 23, 1900, at Victoria, B. C., Leonard Parker was placed under arrest, and on the same day John Collins was apprehended at San Francisco. They were returned to Seattle, where Collins pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the penitentiary on May 26 for a term of ten years. Parker was convicted, and on June 9 was sentenced to the penitentiary for a like term.

At noonday on August 9, 1899, the Scandinavian-American Bank, of St. Paul, Minn., a member of the association, was robbed of $540 in currency by sneak thieves, one of whom called the temporary occupant of the teller's cage to the telephone, while the other stepped from the lobby to the window and fished the money through. The thieves returned the money with an anonymous note saying that the theft would never have occurred had the membership sign been displayed at the teller's window. Owing to lack of means for securing positive identification, further prosecution could not be made.

There has been unusual activity among tramp burglars during the past season. Their depredations have been especially prevalent in the central portion of the country, including the States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, Kansas and Nebraska. In these States alone attacks made on sixty-two banks not members of the association resulted in reported losses from burglary of more than $85,000, while only one member of the association, the Exchange Bank, of Brooklyn, Mich., suffered loss from this source amounting to $3,000, and three members, the Pearl City Bank, Ill., the State Bank, of West Pullman, Ill., and the Bank of Salem, Neb., were unsuccessfully attacked. On

the night of November 20, 1899, the attack on the Exchange Bank, of Brooklyn, Mich., was made by burglars who blew open the safe and secured $3,000, making their escape without leaving any clue. The agents of the association made a thorough investigation, but found that no identification could be made in the vicinity. At Cambridge, N. Y., on November 14, an ineffectual attack on the safe of the Cambridge Valley National Bank, a member of the association, was made by burglars who desisted after their first attempt and made their escape. On December 12 four men attempted to force an entrance into the Deep River Savings Bank, Conn., a member of the association. Following a warning to the bank from the association in February, 1899, careful watch had been maintained, and the burglars were discovered by the bank watchman, who opened fire and killed one man, putting the others to flight. On December 9 the Bank of Houma, La., a member of the association, was robbed of $2,654 by local thieves, who cut through the brick vault and made off with three bags of silver coin, some loose silver and currency to the value stated. The safe was not attacked, and several trays of loose silver and two bags of coin in the vault were not molested. On April 12 an unsuccessful attack was made on the safe of the First National Bank, of Claysville, Pa., a member of the association, by burglars who blew open the vault door, but left without getting into the safe. The agents of the association have these matters in hand.

Forgers and Swindlers.—From August 1, 1899, to September 15, 1900, ninety forgers and swindlers, including petty operators and amateurs, have defrauded or attempted to defraud members of the association. Of these twenty-eight have been arrested and fourteen have been sentenced.

In addition, eleven forgers and swindlers have been convicted and sentenced who have operated to defraud members during a previous season, or who have been a source of annoyance to them.

Following is the detailed financial statement of the protective committee from close of fiscal year August 31, 1899, to September 1, 1900:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand September 1, 1899	$8,940.70
Appropriated by executive council	25,000.00
	$33,940.70

EXPENDITURES.

Paid Pinkerton expense incurred prior to September 1, 1899	$203.83
Paid Pinkerton expense incurred September 1, 1899 to September 1, 1900	15,178.55
Salaries and expenses as per vouchers	4,832.75
Paid Stewart & Co., 1,000 aluminum signs	150.00
Paid United Typewriter and Supplies Company	75.00
Paid Stumpf & Steurer, 2,000 printed reports	62.00
Petty cash	20.00
Balance September 1, 1900	13,418.57
Total	$33,940.70

The purpose and policy of the association in maintaining the protective feature is now generally well understood, but occasionally the protective committee receives an urgent call from some banker who feels aggrieved when he learns that we pay no attention to petty swindles, which are successful because of imperfect vigilance on the part of bank officers. We desire to repeat our statement of last year that no protective system could be expanded so as to take in the class of cases with which every bank officer should be competent to deal.

The committe again acknowledges the valuable assistance rendered by individual members of the association.

We append the report of the Pinkerton National Detective Agency, which is distributed among the members in printed form, and will follow this report in the proceedings of the convention. Respectfully submitted,

PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE, AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

THE PRESIDENT: The next is the report of the committee on uniform laws, by the chairman, Mr. Frank W. Tracy, of the First National Bank of Springfield, Ill.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON UNIFORM LAWS.

Senator Manderson, President of the American Bar Association, at its recent annual meeting delivered an address which was a comprehensive review of many legal, legislative and political questions. He laid much emphasis upon the necessity of uniformity of law in the different States. He called attention to the fact that in the year 1899 there were enacted four thousand eight hundred and thirty-four general, and nine thousand three hundred and twenty-five special or private laws in the States alone. Thousands of bills for laws were in-

troduced which were not enacted. In such profuse legislation is there any wonder that there should be a cry set up for a halt, and that more attention be given to codifying the laws of the different States, so as to promote uniformity.

In some things uniformity is absolutely essential, and Mr. Manderson gives a partial enumeration as follows:

"We cannot overestimate the importance of uniform laws upon matters incident to commercial law, such as acts relating to negotiable instruments and bills of exchange concerning days of grace and the collection of debts. If the laws relating to deeds, wills and descent were alike the country over, the best legislation surviving, how much of needless, expensive and troublesome litigation would be saved. It has been truly said 'likemindedness is the cause of all social stability.' The instability of the relation of marriage, the frauds perpetrated upon non-resident defendants and upon the courts, the destruction of domestic happiness and the misery to children incident to the present diversity of divorce laws in the States need not be dilated upon. A uniform divorce law would help to maintain and sanctify that safeguard of American life—the home."

The American Bar Association has given particular attention to the Uniform Law for Negotiable Instruments for the last three years to the exclusion of everything else; deeming it the most important. There are commissioners in thirty-two States, which we give at the end of this report so that our State bankers' associations may co-operate with them in their different States.

The genesis of the law is as follows:

In 1896 the committee on commercial law, instructed to that effect by the conference of 1895, caused to be drafted an Americanized form of the British Act on Bills and Notes, passed in England in 1882. This was done by Mr. John J. Crawford, of the New York city bar, who published the first draft, with notes and references, and along with the English act. This draft was sent to all the commissioners on uniform laws, and to many of the authors and experts on that subject, inviting criticisms and suggestions. After receiving such criticisms and suggestions, the committee on commercial law went over the act now entitled "A General Act Relating to Negotiable Instruments," carefully with its author, and the bill, as so revised, was presented to the conference in 1896. The conference spent several days in its consideration, making some slight changes in its phraseology, and recommended the act as so prepared and perfected, for adoption in the several States.

The author, and some of the revisers of the English act, have expressed the highest commendation of the work of Mr. Crawford, and in no way more so than in saying that those features of their act which were recommended by the drafters and first revisers, and rejected by the over-conservative Parliament—such as the abolition of the days of grace—had been adopted by Mr. Crawford.

The production of a single mind, however learned and skillful, may well be regarded with distrust, but the product of scores of lawyers of Great Britain, best qualified to know the law on the subject, tested by fourteen years of successful experience, and revised by commissioners from thirty States in this country, aided by the experts who have written on the topic, may surely inspire the confidence that the work is thoroughly done.

Then, too, while the bill is simple and intelligible in its expression, great care is taken to preserve the use of words which have had repeated legal constructions, and become recognized terms in the law merchant.

The reception of the act will be a fair test of the interesting question as to how far the legislatures will adopt the work of the commissioners. Its importance in this point of view may justify some additional remarks upon it. A more useful or thoroughly prepared statute on commercial law would be difficult to find. All the fundamental principles and essential definitions of the law on commercial paper, the law, in short, of some ten thousand reported cases, is, in substance, condensed into thirty-six pages. The disputed points and variant laws, whose discussion occupies so large a share of two and three volumed treatises on the subject, are decided and harmonized. This decision and harmony is not the dictum or opinion of one man, or one body of men, or one State or one country. The English bill, originally drafted by Judge Chalmers, passed by the committees of both houses of Parliament, adopted by all of its self-governing colonies, has had the test of fourteen years' experience, and the testimony is all one way as to its efficiency.

In our last report we gave the progress in the different States at that time. But few of the State Legislature were in session last winter. In only two of them was the bill introduced—in Ohio and Georgia. In Ohio the bill has been favorably considered by the committee, but the session was not long enough to get it through. It is thought the next session will surely pass it. In Georgia we had hoped to get it through, but time did not permit. The commission to revise and codify the laws of the Territory of Arizona have adopted as part of the code of Arizona the Negotiable Instruments Law, and propose to pass it through the Legislature the coming winter. There is quite a movement among the different States, as indicated by our correspondents, for the enactment of the law this winter. The great majority of States will hold sessions of their Legislature, when we hope to make rapid progress with the law. We urge upon the bankers in those States to see to it that the legislators are fully educated as to the bill. There will be no trouble in getting it enacted into law if a necessity is shown for it. That a necessity exists, every attorney, every banker and business man can attest, especially those who engage in inter-State commerce. This codified law has been already enacted in fifteen States and the District of Columbia. Every State in the Union should adopt it, and then the status of our credit currency may be understood in every State. We do not wish to pass another winter without the addition of several States to our list, and therefore we urge and reiterate the urgency that every banker make it his business to see that it becomes a law in his State.

The following States have passed the law with the amendments noted, and the date when it became effective:

Connecticut....................... April 5, 1897
Colorado.......................... July 19, 1897
(Notes falling due Saturday are payable the same day, except those falling due in Denver on any Saturday during June, July and August when they are payable on Monday.)
Florida........................... August 3, 1897
New York.......................... October 1, 1897
Massachusetts..................... January 1, 1898
(Sight drafts are allowed three days' grace.)
Maryland.......................... June 1, 1898
Virginia.......................... July 1, 1898
North Carolina.................... March 8, 1898
(Three days' grace on notes, acceptances and sight drafts.)
District of Columbia.............. April 3, 1899
Wisconsin......................... May 15, 1899
Tennessee......................... May 12, 1899
Oregon............................ May 19, 1899
Washington........................ June 7, 1899
Utah.............................. July 1, 1899
Rhode Island...................... July 1, 1899
(Three days' grace on sight drafts.)
North Dakota...................... July 1, 1899

The Legislatures of the following States, in which the bill is not a law, will be in session this winter:

Alabama,	Kansas,	New Hampshire,	Texas,
Arkansas,	Maine,	Vermont,	Michigan,
California,	Delaware,	Minnesota,	Pennsylvania,
Missouri,	West Virginia,	Idaho,	Montana,
Illinois,	Nebraska,	South Carolina,	Wyoming.
Indiana,	Nevada,	South Dakota,	

We also give the names of the Commissioners representing the American Bar Association in these same States.

California.—E. J. Emmons, Bakersfield; Geo. H. Smith, Los Angeles; David L. Withington, San Diego.

Delaware.—Geo. V. Massey, Dover.

Georgia.—Peter W. Meldrim, Savannah; Walter B. Hill, Macon.

Illinois.—Jno. C. Richberg, 605 Opera House Building, Chicago; Arthur A. Leeper, Virginia, Cass Co.; E. Burritt Smith, 415 First National Bank Building, Chicago.

Iowa.—Emlin McClain, Iowa City; L. G. Kinne, Des Moines; H. O. Weaver, Wapello.

Kansas.—T. D. Thacher, Lawrence; R. A. Sanky, Wichita; J. W. Fitzgerald, St. Mary's; J. O. Wilson, Salina; Jno. D. Milliken, Wichita; Thos. B. Wall, Wichita.

Kentucky.—W. C. P. Breckenridge, Lexington; Lewis N. Dembitz, Louisville; Jno. Marshall, Louisville.

Maine.—Chas. F. Libby, 57 Exchange Building, Portland; Frank M. Higgins, Limerick; Hannibal E. Hamlin, Ellsworth.

Michigan.—C. W. Casgrain, Detroit; S. M. Cutcheon, Detroit; Thos. J. O'Brien, Grand Rapids.

Minnesota.—Chas. E. Flandrau, St. Paul; W. S. Pattee, Minneapolis; W. W. Billson, Duluth; C. E. Chapman, Fergus Falls.

Mississippi.—R. H. Thompson, Jackson; S. S. Calhoun, Jackson; W. V. Sullivan, Oxford.

Montana.—J. B. Clayberg, Helena; T. C. Marshall, Missoula; J. W. Strevell, Miles City.

Nebraska.—J. M. Woolworth, Omaha.

New Hampshire.—J. L. Spring, Lebanon; Jos. W. Fellows, Manchester; H. E. Bernham, Manchester.

New Jersey.—J. Franklin Fort, Newark; Jos. D. Bedlie, Jersey City; Frank Bergen, Elizabeth.

Ohio.—Aquila Wiley, Wooster; W. L. Parmenter, Lima; Frank P. Ritcher, Hamilton.

Oklahoma.—John J. Dille, El Reno; C. K. Brooke, Guthrie.

South Carolina.—H. E. Young, 28 Broad St., Charleston; W. R. Boyd, Darlington.

South Dakota.—A. B. Kittridge, Sioux Falls; L. B. French, Yankton; J. W. Wright, Clark.

Wyoming.—C. E. Blydenburgh, Rawlins; J. C. Hamm, Evanston; M. L. Blake, Sheridan.

We would suggest that the bankers confer with these gentlemen in their several States as to the best methods of promoting the passage of the bill.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK W. TRACY, *Chairman.*

On motion of Robert D. Kent, of New York, the report was received and filed.

J. B. FINLEY, of Monongahela, Pa.: I merely want to add that the committee be continued. (Seconded.)

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Finley moves that the committee on uniform laws be

continued, and he has a second. All in favor of that motion will please say aye—opposed, no. It is carried. But it is the decision of the chair that the resolution will have to go before the executive council before it can go into effect.

The next business in order is the report of the committee on bureau of education, by the chairman, Mr. Wm. C. Cornwell, President of the City Bank of Buffalo, N. Y.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—BY WM. C. CORNWELL, CHAIRMAN.

Your committee begs to report that it has taken up carefully the subject of an institute for bank clerks, that it finds the project entirely feasible, and presents herewith the data on the subject obtained by the committee.

THE NEED OF AND DESIRE FOR AN EDUCATION ON THE PART OF BANK CLERKS.

As never before there is required in every branch of business the most thorough training, scientific and technical, for the attainment of success under the intense competition that prevails.

In no business is this truer perhaps than in the business of banking in this country, a country which is reaching out through its tremendous export increase for the business of the world.

There is abundant evidence that the young men who are doing the clerical work in banks in the United States are anxious to avail themselves of any and all knowledge and training which will help them to do their work better and more intelligently.

There is no way provided by which this can be done.

One of the leading banking journals the other day received the following letter from a clerk in one of our large Southern banks:

"*The Editor:*

DEAR SIR—Judging from the interest you take in banking education and the space you devote to same, I thought, perhaps, you would help me in my desire to obtain a more thorough knowledge of the many questions appertaining to my profession.

It is my endeavor to get an insight into the many financial questions, the mastery of which is so essential to a successful career.

My position is such that I am unable to take one of the courses that have been established in some of our universities, but desire to take advantage of any opportunity within my reach which will better fit me for my life work.

Is the educational committee of the American Bankers' Association doing any missionary work in this direction? Would an application to the committee be productive of beneficial results? Any information you can give me in regard to this matter will be greatly appreciated. Trusting that I may be favored with a reply, I remain."

This committee has already reported the receipt of a petition signed by a large number of bank clerks in two principal cities, asking the committee to take up the matter of the formation of a bankers' institute similar to the one in England.

A year ago some of the bankers in Minneapolis wrote to the committee asking to be informed whether the association was ready to act, but not hearing from us definitely the Minneapolis Bank Clerks' association was formed, and in the spring of this year the committee received the following letter:

"*Committee on Education, Etc.:*

GENTLEMEN—The writer had some correspondence with you in December about an institute for bankers, which you were planning to organize in this country. I thought it might be of interest to you to know that the bank clerks of Minneapolis formed an organization primarily for educational purposes, and have held one meeting a week since the first of January to and including April 14, at which meetings we took a course of lectures on commercial paper, given by a professor in the Law Department of the University of Minnesota. At our meeting on April 14 the bank clerks took a written examination on the subject and I enclose herewith one of the examination papers. We will close our year's work with a banquet at which members of the clearing-house banks, together with the bank clerks of the city, will meet. The principal address of the evening will be delivered by Professor Laughlin, of the University of Chicago, on "Three Decades of Financial Legislation."

The bank clerks have taken great interest in the organization, and will continue it next year, taking a course of lectures either on contracts or agency, together with political economy. We have planned to begin our work next year in October and carry it through to May.

Yours truly,

(Signed) JOSEPH CHAPMAN, Jr., *Pres't Minneapolis Bank Clerks' Assn.*

The examination paper appears in the appendix to this report. The committee have recently received the following letter relative to the work now to be undertaken by the Minneapolis Association.

"We have planned a course of lectures for the coming season, to be given by W. W. Folwell, of the State University, on Political Economy. The course will cover twenty lectures, special emphasis being laid on the branches of political economy that relate to banks and banking. It is not our intention now to have an examination on this subject. Our educational work will commence on October 1 and we plan to carry same on until the end of April. Once a month we will have what we call an open meeting. At these we will be addressed by prominent business men of this city and elsewhere, who have made a success in their own line of business. For example, we will have a talk on railroads, one on the wheat business, one on lumber, and we plan to have an evening devoted to the subject, "Theory of Life Insurance," explaining how the premiums are arrived at and showing whether or not life insurance is a good investment for a young man to make. We will also have an evening devoted to stocks and bonds.

We have tried to plan our course so that it will interest and benefit every man in the bank, whether he is an officer or junior clerk.

Thanking you for your interest in our association, I remain, Yours truly,

(Signed) JOSEPH CHAPMAN, JR., *President.*

Your committee in the early part of the year requested Mr. A. O. Kittredge, of the Account, Audit and Assurance Co. (Limited), New York, to take up the matter carefully and prepare suggestions on the subject of a bank clerks' association for the whole country. The report of Mr. Kittredge will be found in the appendix.

The committee has also obtained from some of the banks suggestions as to the practical subjects to be taken up. In the Seaboard National Bank, of New York, there is an actual yearly course with examinations, which the bank has had in operation for a year or two. A copy of this appears in the appendix to this report. It is remarkably practical in character.

In another bank the following was sent to each of the various departments of the bank, viz.: the foreign exchange department, the loan and collection department, the tellers' department, the department of individual and general books, and the bond department:

"It is proposed to organize an institute for bank clerks by means of which certain study can be taken up by the employees outside of their regular duties, of such subjects as will be of value to them in their business.

In your department what would you suggest as things it would be valuable for a bank clerk to know?"

The answers received will be found in the appendix. They show a lively interest in the subject.

There is no question that the formation of a chain of bank clerks' associations throughout the United States is perfectly feasible, and that, conducted on proper lines, it will do a vast amount of good; that after the first year or so it can be made entirely self-supporting, and that, if it is not done by some such body as the American Bankers' Association, the work will go on as in Minneapolis, spontaneously, but in spots, and no such general and immediate good results can be obtained as by complete organization.

To properly organize such an institution would necessitate the employment of a man of first-class abilities, who could devote his entire time to the work as secretary of the committee. His first undertaking would be to frame a simple course of practical study to be undertaken by the bank clerks during the coming winter. This he would do by correspondence with practical bankers and educators. The next step would be the actual formation of associations in the leading cities. This would be preceded by sending out to all the banks pamphlets for distribution among their clerks outlining the plan and course of study, etc.

In a given city at a certain time and in co-operation with the bank officers of that city a meeting of the clerks would be called, at which the committee's secretary would be present, and the organization in that city perfected, officers elected and plan adopted.

The plan would include monthly meetings of the association of that city at which the various subjects under study would be discussed, papers read, debates carried on, or lectures delivered from time to time by local or outside talent. At the end of the season in the spring, examinations would be held, and certificates of proficiency delivered to those members entitled to them.

The course of study would be of the most practical character connected with every-day transactions of banking business and for the first year would be essentially primary. The course could end, if so decided, by a banquet tendered by the local bankers to the associated clerks.

Aside from every other consideration, the fraternal feeling which would be fostered among the clerks and the spirit and devotion engendered between employed and their employers should be of great advantage in carrying on business.

Here then is a work of the most practical character squarely in line with the aims of the American Bankers' Association, entirely feasible, involving no large outlay of money, and calculated, if successfully conducted, to do an amount of good which cannot be measured

and which will influence favorably the lives and fortunes of hundreds of young men who are growing up in our banks. They, themselves, have appealed to you through your committee for encouragement and guidance. It is a cry out of Macedonia—will this great association with its ample means and its vast influence take up this work which means so much for the future success of the bank clerks of this country, means so much for improvement in the work of that splendid staff of young men on whom we rely for the safe, honest and successful conduct of our business.

These are the men behind the guns. Will you train them as they ask so that their work may be doubly effective? Or will you neglect them, abandon them to their own efforts and let the service drift along half disciplined and yourselves take the consequences of continuing to conduct your campaign with an untrained army?

REGULAR WORK OF THE COMMITTEE.

Your committee begs to report that during the year the question of preparing new literature was taken up and it was decided as there were still about 700 banks unsupplied, who had applied for the pamphlet "What Is a Bank?" which the committee had first published, that a new edition should be ordered. Of these 82,000 have already been sent out, and there are still some orders coming in. The fact that the banks have voluntarily kept up this distribution leads us to believe that the usefulness of the first pamphlet has not yet passed by. In several instances requests for quotation of price for printing the pamphlets in German, Italian and Spanish have been made. Some of the banks have offered to pay the cost of the work, and in such instances the offer has been accepted and the amounts received credited.

The committee has also taken up with several of the presidents of our large universities the question of introducing courses of study needed by bankers and commercial men, and it is most gratifying to find that the leading educators of the country are deeply interested in the suggestions made to them covering this advanced step. This is evidenced by the introduction of such courses in several of our larger universities.

WILLIAM C. CORNWELL, HARVEY J. HOLLISTER,
ROBERT J. LOWRY, J. B. FINLEY,
GEORGE F. ORDE, *Committee.*

APPENDIX.

BANK CLERKS' ASSOCIATION OF MINNEAPOLIS.—EXAMINATION IN COMMERCIAL PAPER.

April 14, 1900.

Please give the reasons for all answers.

1. Define commercial paper, a bill, a note. Negotiability, distinguishing it from assignability.

2. State which of the following are good negotiable instruments.

"Sixty days after my death, I bind myself to pay to Mary S. Brown, the sum of $18,500, with six per cent. interest after January 1, 1899; said amount I hereby direct my executors and administrators to pay in current funds of the United States, for value received. Signed, Noble Warren."

A note contains a provision "that after maturity the rate of interest shall be higher, and that if the interest is not paid when due, the holder may declare the principal sum due."

A note contains this provision:

"This note is secured by a mortgage given on real estate, and may become due and payable at once by reason of the failure to comply with its conditions, or the condition of the accompanying mortgage, which is made a part of it, providing that the note shall become due and payable upon the failure to pay taxes and assessments thereon."

3. Explain fully the contract of indorsement. Distinguish as respects their liability, the indorser of a non-negotiable instrument, and the indorser of a negotiable instrument after its maturity.

4. $500. Minneapolis, Minn., April 11, 1899.

One year after date I promise to pay to the order of William Whitcomb, Five Hundred Dollars, at the First National Bank, Minneapolis, Minn. Value received, with interest before and after maturity at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum until paid.

Fred Robinson,
F. H. Jones, Surety.

On the back of the above note are the following names in order:

H. N. Jerome,
William Whitcomb, surety.
For value received I hereby guarantee
the payment of the within note.

W. A. Fisher.
waiving protest,
Henry F. Brown.
Pay to the order of John Conklin
without recourse on me,
Mike Zabriskie,
John Conklin.

(a) This note is in the hands of yourself as holder. What must you do in order to protect your legal rights, and whom may you sue?

(b) What is the contract of each person whose name appears on the back of this paper, and what rights may he insist upon when defendant, and what duties must be show he has performed when plaintiff?

5. (a) By failure to present for payment, who are relieved from liability?
(b) Where and to whom must presentment be made for payment?
(c) What notes are entitled to grace?
(d) What is the object of protest?
(e) To what parties need notice not be sent?
A gives a note to B. B sells it and it passes through C, D and E's hands, all of whom endorse it; finally F presents it for payment; it is dishonored and he sends notice to E, who sends notice to C and D. Will C and D be liable to any one but E?

6. State the points of resemblance and difference between a check and a bill.

On June 27, 1893, one Peters, being indebted to Campbell, drew his check for the sum on a bank in Chicago, making it payable to the order of one Ballou, who was the agent of Campbell, who received the check in payment of the debt, and indorsed and delivered it to his principal. Campbell received the check after banking hours on the 27th. The next day was Sunday and on Monday at ten o'clock he indorsed and delivered it to his bank at New York, for deposit to his credit. The check was presented in Chicago where it was payable, on July 3. Payment was refused. It is admitted that the check might have been sent by mail so as to reach Chicago at ten o'clock on June 30. The bank failed on the morning of July 3, just before the check was presented. The check being returned to the bank in New York, the bank in New York notified Campbell of the non-payment, and Campbell made the check good. He now brings an action against the bank to recover the money. Is he entitled to recover?

7. A bill is drawn in Nebraska and indorsed in Nebraska, and made payable in New York city. It fell due on Sunday and according to New York law was presented and protested on Saturday. By the Nebraska law the bill should have been presented on Monday, hence the indorser when sued on their indorsement, defend on the ground that their liability under their contract of indorsement has not been properly fixed. Is it a good defense?

Report of Mr. A. O. Kittredge.

You request suggestions as to what may be done in direction of organizing an institute for bank clerks. In reply I beg to say that much can be done in various directions and upon various plans. Specific recommendations, however, will depend in a measure upon the ideas of those in charge of the movement.

It might appear at the outset that so far as the general scheme is concerned, it would be to the advantage of the American Bankers' Association to foster an organization among bank employees upon some plan that would make it in a sense subordinate to the association and keep it under its general direction and control. This would seem to be a logical view to take, since what is under consideration is now in charge of a committee of the American Bankers' Association.

On the other hand, such supervision might in the long run be disastrous to a purely educational movement, particularly if the control should reach a point where the salaries to be disbursed became in a sense political plums or perquisites, to be distributed as favors by the management of the parent organization.

This suggests the proposition of starting something which, while fostered by the American Bankers' Association, still shall be independent of it in organization and government, and in a measure self-sustaining.

Since you have sent me that which particularly relates to the British Bankers' Institute, I infer that an organization for this country along the same general lines is in your mind. I may be permitted, therefore, briefly to outline what would seem to be possible in this respect, indicating, in part at least, the variations that would be absolutely necessary to adapt it to what I conceive to be the conditions in this country, which materially differ from those in Great Britain.

There is first thrust upon the mind the fact of this country's vast territorial extent, from east to west and from north to south, and the need, throughout every portion of it, of education along the lines suggested, for banking is so co-extensive with the national domain.

The headquarters of the proposed institute or its central offices, therefore, could have small usefulness beyond its function as the seat of the management. Institute lectures, to be effective, must be delivered everywhere. There is no one city in this country to which all of the members of an organization, or any considerable portion of them, could go to monthly, or even at less frequent intervals, to attend lectures, employ the library, to come in contact with their fellow members, or even to submit themselves to examinations. Bank employees, as a rule, have neither the time nor the money to spend in travel, and therefore the institute, to be useful in the broadest sense of the word, must be organized upon some plan that will enable it to carry its facilities to those who are to be benefited, instead of compelling those who are to participate in its advantages to journey to it.

One of the educational forces of the day that is revealed by many movements that might be cited by way of illustration, is instruction through the medium of correspondence. A number of very large and financially prosperous, as well as educationally successful organizations, have been built up the last few years upon this plan. Several of them have already obtained legal recognition, and the diplomas and degrees conferred upon the students in these schools are now everywhere recognized. The Chautauqua movement is an example in point, although it does not pretend to reach the high scientific standard that certain other courses of instruction upon the same general plan have achieved. The university extension movement, more or less understood in every community, is also an example. It would seem possible, therefore, to organize a bank employees' institute, based in part upon the scheme of the British organization above referred to, and yet administered upon plans more in keeping with the spirit of the age and better adapted to the special requirements of this country.

To be of the greatest good to the greatest number, it would seem that such lectures, as would form an appropriate part of the educational work of the organization, ought not to be confined to any one single center, but, instead, should be delivered at many different points simultaneously, or by the same speaker visiting in succession one city after another. Lectures, however, are more likely to be features of mere entertainment than of actual education and training.

To listen to a lecture or an address, no matter how full it may be of valuable information, is not worth nearly so much to the student of a given subject as actual participation in the preparation of statements relating to that subject. Therefore, the thought occurs that the lecture courses to be conducted in different parts of the country during each winter season, might be contributed to by local talent, while at the same time given an official flavor by the presence at different dates of regular institute lecturers. The scope of the course would be laid out by the proper official or committee of the institute. A definite plan of work would be outlined for the time that could be devoted to it. The correspondence with local bankers, lawyers, judges, and such other experts as the community might happen to have, would discover what parts could be successfully sustained outside of the regular institute lecturers. The latter would undertake such parts as might be necessary or expedient.

No banker or business man is as fully equipped for the higher responsibilities of his calling as he ought to be who is not able on occasion to express himself freely and forcibly in a meeting. In turn, no one is up to date in accomplishments who is not able to put his ideas upon paper in a way to correctly state his position to his associates and leave behind him a record not likely to be misunderstood. Training, therefore, in public speaking and in debate, and training in essay writing, would seem to be appropriate parts of the institute's work.

These suggestions are to be taken, not as advising courses in "oratory," "English composition," "rhetoric," etc., but instead, as favoring the plan of employing public speaking, debating and essay writing as means of drawing out of the student what is in him, as incentives to study and investigation, and last, but not least, as a part of the training which helps bright minds to the position of leadership.

I am in part moved to these remarks by the recollection of the saying of an eminently practical man of a generation now gone, to this effect: "Reading makes the full man, writing the complete man, and speaking the ready man." The debating society in the country school-house, in the pioneer days of this nation, afforded the training of many men who afterwards became prominent as debaters in Congress, governors of States, judges on the bench, and leaders in great industrial movements. Debating societies, up-to-date in features and held to practical business topics, would be as useful now as were the others thirty to sixty years ago.

Again, the lecture courses in the smaller cities and towns of the country, which were so prominent a feature of every winter season a few years ago, also suggest something along this general line. These lecture courses were supposed to be instructive, but they were also entertaining. The latter feature was necessary to secure proper revenue. Their instruction was in directions that were otherwise than immediately practical. Little by little, the lecture course has waned in popularity, and now in many sections it is scarcely known. Evidently something more in accord with every-day demands of business life is demanded. To revive the lecture idea, giving it a practical turn, with the object always in view of en-

abling a man to earn more money and to make himself more useful to his employers, would seem to be not only a possibility but a plan potent with good. What is being done at the present time, under the auspices of the University of the State of New York, in the way of popular lectures for the people, illustrated with appropriate selections from the museums and laboratories, and enlivened by stereopticon views, is only typical of what might be done in a more direct manner, to the material benefit of the business community, even though the subject was limited to the prosy and unsentimental lines of banking, commercial law, accounting and certain appropriate phases of economic science.

The lecture courses here referred to may be open to the public, or they may be restricted to bankers and bank employees. The former plan, however, has its advantages. The average business man becomes a better or safer bank risk, as borrower, endorser, etc., the more he knows about banking. Bank directors are recruited from among business men, and the average bank director, it may be safely asserted, needs educational leaven to a certain degree. Bank clerks are taken from among the sons of business men, and therefore the more that the community knows about the special advantages and opportunities surrounding the bank clerk's work, the more desirable will such positions seem to be and the higher the grade of young men seeking them.

The British Institute maintains an official journal, and there would seem to be good reason why such a potent factor for good should be provided for in whatever is done in this country. The question will at once arise, however, why add another periodical to the many thousands that are already in existence? Why add another journal to the long list of those, nominally in the interest of banking, finance, banking law, political economy, etc., which are being published at the present time? The answer to these questions is that there is nothing now in existence that is published for any better purpose than the pecuniary gain of the proprietors. What is wanted instead is a journal published in the interest of education, without regard to the patronage which its advertising pages may carry. Whoever is a member of the institute would want a reminder from time to time of his membership, and some evidence of the good that is to come to him for the annual dues that he is expected to pay. A journal, official in character, with its circulation confined to the members of the institute, therefore, would seem to be a feature that ought not to be overlooked.

Education, as already remarked, is not so much in what a man sees, hears, or reads, as it is in what is drawn out of him. Therefore, prizes for essays, for original investigations, or for special pieces of work pertaining to bank routine, would seem to be a feature that should not be overlooked. Banking is not a single proposition. There are various kinds of banking or various divisions within the general field of banking. There are specialists in banking. These facts serve to indicate, without argument, how a system of prizes might be made of great advantage.

The basis upon which an organization in this country might be effected may be referred to in this connection. It would seem from a glance at what has been accomplished in other directions, somewhat analogous in features, that a national body (The Institute) composed of chapters (New York Chapter, Albany Chapter, Buffalo Chapter, etc.) would be a desirable plan. The national body would have executive officers, chaiman, treasurer, secretary, etc., and an executive committee. A congress of the institute, to which delegates would be sent by the different chapters, upon a fixed basis of representation, would be the legislative body, to assemble annually or biennially. The congress would elect the (national) executive officers, including the executive committee.

The individual chapters in organization would all conform to an established model and would hold meetings, conduct courses of study, maintain lecture courses, etc., all under the general direction and advice of the national officers, thus securing uniformity of work. Each chapter would have its own headquarters, a reading room, library, etc., and its own corps of officers.

Annual dues, arranged on a sliding scale to meet varying conditions, ranging from the patron classes (contributing members or guarantors, like banks and bankers) down through the ranks, cashiers, tellers, bookkeepers, messengers, clerks, etc., would be collected by the chapters, and a yearly per capita tax paid into the national treasury.

It does not seem to me that it is either necessary or expedient for such an organization as is contemplated to follow the British Institute and establish courses in arithmetic and algebra, the languages, etc., nor yet to extend examinations to cover these branches. The common schools, day and night classes, cover all these, and further, they are ably supplemented by numerous private schools and instructors. Finance, practical banking, business science, commercial law, bank accounting, bank bookkeeping, banking routine, etc., would seem to be far more appropriate, first because facilities for acquiring knowledge in these lines are lacking, and second because a certificate or diploma given on completing such a course would have a money value in securing a position.

The ends to be served are not a general education, but a special and specific training in different branches of stated business, in a way to advance the interest of that business, and

also to make the student a more reliable, more able and more intelligent helper in the conduct of that business.

Banking to-day is without a satisfactory literature or text books, for use in conducting such courses or study as are appropriate to the plan under consideration, and therefore a part of the work of the institute might be in collating, arranging and publishing the lectures and essays which, in the course of time, the movement would call out.

A master mind, at the head of such an organization as I have outlined, would be able to manage it in a way to accomplish all the objects your committee seem to have in view. The man or teacher, however, could not do much without proper organization, and the organization, however extensive and however well planned, would be powerless unless the proper general was in command.

If in this letter I have suggested anything that in your estimation can be further exploited to advantage, at least a beginning has been made. Without any suggestions from you as to your general idea of method, I have thought it better to generalize, rather than try to get down to specific propositions.

Awaiting your further favors, I remain, Yours truly,

A. O. KITTREDGE.

EXAMINATION IN FORCE AT THE SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK.

1. What is meant by "waiving protest"?
2. What is restrictive endorsement?
3. What are coupons?
4. What is a certificate of deposit?
5. What is a bill of exchange?
6. In drawing checks, notes, etc., which is the better way, to draw same payable to Mr. John Smith, or to John Smith, Esq.?
7. Is gold coin a legal tender?
8. What reserve is a National bank required to carry?
9. If a bank pays a check with a forged signature, who is liable?
10. If a bank pays a check with a forged endorsement, who is liable?
11. If a depositor leaves a collection at his bank and the bank receives in payment of that collection a check which is worthless, who is liable?
12. Can suit be brought for non-payment of a note if the note has not been protested?
13. Is it necessary for a bank to present a note when due?
14. What are silver certificates?
15. Are silver certificates legal tender?
16. How many days of grace are allowed upon notes in New York State?
17. A note falling due in New York State on Sunday, and Monday being a holiday, when is it due?
18. What cities are discretionary par points for New York city banks for collection of out-of-town items?
19. Why is it important that the sending bank should *know* that notes, etc., for collection are in the hands of its correspondents before due dates?
20. In what way does certification of a check affect the certifying bank?
21. Can a note be changed in any way by the holder after the note has been properly signed and endorsed? If so, under what conditions?
22. When is a note due, given November 30, at three months after date?
23. What effect has a protest on the maker of a note or acceptance?
24. Who is liable in case of payment of a check on which payment has been stopped?
25. What is the interest on $1,069.51 for six months and seven days at 3½ per cent, figured 360 days to the year?
26. Same, figured 365 days to the year? (Show all figures necessary to get result in both cases.)
27. What is the discount on a note of $5,000, dated July 1, 1899, due January 1, 1900, discounted October 3, 1899, at 4½ per cent., figured 360 days to the year? (Show all calculations necessary to obtain result.)
28. Are silver dollars legal tender?
29. What will a draft of £1,969-10-5 at 4.83 less 1-32 per pound cost?
30. Do demand drafts have grace in any States? If so, name two.
31. Do sight drafts have grace in any States? If so, name three.
32. How much revenue in stamps should be attached to the following: Checks, notes, drafts, bills of exchange, bills of lading, and express receipts?
33. What is the highest legal rate of interest upon call loans in New York State?
34. What is money?

35. What is the surplus of a bank?
36. What is a check?
37. What is a note?
38. What is an acceptance?
39. Who is the maker of a check or note?
40. Who is the payee of a check or note?
41. Why are checks protested?
42. Why are notes protested?
43. Why are acceptances protested?
44. How many branches is a National bank entitled to?
45. What is the legal rate of interest in New York city?
46. What is the legal rate of interest in New York State?
47. To whom is power given by the Government to manage a National bank?
48. What should be done in case a certified check has been lost or destroyed?
49. If a past due note is presented to a bank, how should it be treated?
50. If a bank receive notice of the death of a depositor, what steps should be taken in the matter?
51. How should a check be endorsed which is drawn to the order of an individual who has since died?
52. How should a check be endorsed which is payable to an estate?
53. What is the meaning of the words, "without recourse"?
54. How should an item endorsed with the words, "without recourse," be treated?
55. How should a check payable to the Brown Mfg. Co. be endorsed?
56. If the Brown Mfg. Co. is not incorporated, how should check be endorsed?
57. Should the body of a check be drawn for $210 and the figures for $200, which amount should be paid?
58. How should a check be treated which is drawn without stating the name of the payee?
59. How should a check be treated which is drawn with the amount given in figures only?
60. How should a check be treated that is presented without a date?
61. How should checks drawn against the account of a corporation be signed?
62. How should a check be treated bearing a lead pencil endorsement?

Proposition for Examination Submitted by Another Bank.

In another bank the following memorandum was sent to each of the various departments of the bank, viz.: The foreign exchange department, the loan and collection department, the teller's department, the department of individual and general books, and the bond department:

"*To the Clerk in Charge of —— Department, —— National Bank:*

Dear Sir—It is proposed to organize an institute for bank clerks by means of which certain study can be taken up by the employees, outside of their regular duties, of such subjects as will be of value to them in their business.

In your department what would you suggest as things it would be valuable for a bank clerk to know?"

The following answers were received:

Individual Books:

Should understand the laws governing deposits of minors and deceased persons.

Should know what documents are necessary to authorize signatures for corporations, etc.

Should know a perfect from an imperfect endorsement, also when a guarantee will suffice.

Should understand the rules regarding signing by mark.

Should be familiar with the characteristics of different handwriting, so as to recognize a signature no matter under what conditions it was executed.

General Books:

Should understand the laws governing signatures and endorsements.

Should be conversant with the requirement of the National and State banking laws.

Should be well posted in the geography of the different towns and cities.

Should know the legal method of arriving at reserve to be carried and method of figuring interest on United States bonds.

Should have a general knowledge of the different issues of United States bonds, when payable, rate of interest and interest days.

Should understand various rates of interest and all short methods of figuring by long hand and by tables.

Should be able to demonstrate the profit or loss of any account by statement.

Should be able to write a good, concise and clean letter.

Should have a knowledge of what, in a legal sense, constitutes due diligence or negligence in the handling of items entrusted to the bank.

Loan Department:

The proper form of all varieties of notes or drafts.

The law of endorsements.

Knowledge of pledges of collateral. Transfer of stocks and bonds. Powers of attorney required, etc.

The laws of the different States as to grace and maturity of notes.

A general idea of mortgages and assignments.

Foreign Exchange Department:

A general knowledge of the effect of money conditions in capitals of the world on foreign exchange quotations.

A knowledge of forms of all foreign bills, including the various forms of foreign commercial paper, terms, abbreviations, etc., used in connection with same.

What is long and short exchange.

The rule and methods of converting foreign money into United States money, and United States money into foreign money.

Foreign countries, their location, area, population and principal cities.

Money on account.

Gold, silver and minor coins in use in different countries and their actual value in money of the United States; also paper money used.

How to translate telegraphic codes.

Explanation of daily quotations in foreign exchange.

Stocks and Bonds:

Some points of interest to be studied by those desiring a knowledge of methods in vogue by banks and brokers in the handling of stocks and bonds, both buying and selling, are as follows:

Rules and regulations in force on New York Stock Exchange.

Usages, general terms, and phraseology in correspondence.

Technical endorsements and assignments on stock certificates.

Income yields—from bonds or stocks paying a stated rate of interest and bought at a price other than par.

Quotations on stocks and bonds—basis of same, abbreviations, etc.

Government bonds, issue, due-date—terms of payment, rates, etc.

Regular commission charged on New York Stock Exchange, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, and elsewhere.

Delivery of stocks or bonds—method, legality of transfer of stocks, opening and closing of books.

The teller's report shows that a knowledge of this department must be gained largely by practical experience.

The teller's department in a bank is one of no small importance inasmuch as the person in charge of that position has charge of, and the handling of, all funds of the bank.

He should by all means be a person who is able to detect counterfeit money, which knowledge can only be gained by practical experience and through the reading of such information as is furnished.

He must also be quick in handling money and in figures, and above all must be correct. He must also have a good knowledge of the value of all foreign money, which may be offered for exchange.

He must also be a good judge of signatures, and of the person presenting checks or notes at the bank for payment. In cashing checks or notes he must satisfy himself of the identity of the person presenting checks or notes. If the person is not acquainted at the bank he must ask such persons to furnish satisfactory identification which will leave no doubt in the teller's mind.

When a customer presents his check for currency the teller must know whether or not his account is good for the amount before paying such checks; in the event of his not knowing whether the check is good for the amount he must inquire in such a way as not to attract the customer's attention to his doings.

In receiving deposits he should see that the different items received, such as gold, silver and currency, are properly listed, upon the blanks furnished by the bank, which will enable him to check them out without causing any delay to the customer; he must also make the necessary charge for exchange on all out-of-town items.

He must at all times be on the lookout for forgers or for persons who may have intentions to defraud the bank.

He must not in the event of a long line of customers at his window get excited or lose

his self-control thereby causing him to make serious mistakes and making trouble both for customers and himself.

He must guard his department carefully during the day and see that the money is securely locked up at night.

It is also to his advantage and for the convenience of the customers to have his currency put up in sorted packages of the different denominations and amounts, thereby saving considerable time during the busy hours.

WM. C. CORNWELL: Mr. Chairman and Members of the Bankers' Association, and Ladies—The report of this committee has been embodied in a pamphlet and a copy placed upon each seat in this house. I ask your indulgence to take that paper, because I am not going to read the report, but I may occasionally want to refer to something in that pamphlet; so, if you will take it up, we will facilitate business. You have it all before you and I am not going this morning into the details of the work of the committee; but I want to refer (although this is not a sermon) to a text which you will find on page four of this report at the top. This is the text: "There is abundant evidence that the young men who are doing the clerical work in banks in the United States are anxious to avail themselves of any and all knowledge and training which will help them to do their work better and more intelligently." That is the text, on the strength of which this committee has investigated this subject of an institute of bank clerks; and we find that the matter is, first of all, perfectly practicable; second, feasible, and third, inexpensive. We find, further, that the bank clerks of the United States, or a great many of them, are desirous of having something of this kind done. We got this in the form of letters and petitions and letters to the newspapers. And I want to call your attention to a letter on this same page, written by a young man to one of our leading financial papers, which voices, it appears to us, the feeling among the better class of bank clerks in the United States. This is one of the things he says: "It is my endeavor to get an insight into the many financial questions, the mastery of which is so essential to a successful career. My position is such that I am unable to take one of the courses that have been established in some of our Universities, but desire to take advantage of any opportunity within my reach which will better fit me for my life work."

Now, is not that an appeal which we, if we can, ought to pay some attention to? If it is not, then I would like to know what a great association of this kind, of bankers, is for. He goes on and asks if the educational committee of the American Bankers' Association is doing any missionary work in this direction; whether he can get any good from an application to them. Now, I say, we have had petitions from hundreds of clerks asking for the establishment of an institute of banking. A year ago some bankers in Minneapolis wrote the committee to find out what they were doing; and found they were doing nothing very definite. So the bank clerks and bankers of Minneapolis went to work and established a bank clerks' association of their own. All last winter they were carrying on the work with weekly meetings, and studying practical subjects, that helped every bank clerk in Minneapolis to do his day's work—not theoretical subjects that he might use afterwards, but the things that helped him in his daily operation. We have had a letter from them lately stating what their course is to be this year. You will find that on page five, and I wish you would read it when you get home.

Now, there is another system of study in operation in one of the banks of this country, in which we have become very much interested because of its practical character, that is in the Seaboard National Bank, of New York. If you will turn to page twenty-three you will find sixty-five questions which constitute a part of the examination course of the Seaboard National Bank, of New York, which are, to my mind, the most practical set of questions that I have ever seen put together; and I will wager that there are many of us who, off-hand, could not answer those

questions. But the clerks in the Seaboard National Bank are required to make a study of these matters, and their progress in promotion depends somewhat upon the proficiency that they manifest in this examination. Now, I want to interrupt this report and call upon Mr. Thompson of the Seaboard Bank to tell you how that thing operates in that bank, because I am here to-day to get this convention to inaugurate something of this kind all over the United States; and I don't want it to be a theoretical thing. I want you to know what the thing is in practice; and if Mr. Thompson will kindly stand up and tell us something about that (I think the chairman will allow it) I will be very much obliged to him, as a part of my report.

JOHN F. THOMPSON, of New York: Mr. Chairman, if you will read those questions that Mr. Cornwell has referred to, you will note that they are primary, very elementary. They were adopted in our bank simply as a beginning, with the hope that the clerks would become better posted in banking knowledge, and would study on broader lines. We had found, as all of you bankers, a very great difficulty to obtain men of breadth of mind and character who were able to fill the exact positions. We had some of the brightest young men that you could find anywhere. We wanted these young men to do the work, carry on the business of the bank, and let the officers draw the salary. We tried to find some method which would broaden and develop them. After a great deal of thought these questions were prepared by the heads of departments, by the managing clerks, and by the officers. As I have said, they are very elementary. They are mixed up in a sort of general hotchpoch but the result has been that they have benefited them greatly. I venture to say that there are very few of us who will attempt to answer them. I should hate to very much, myself, when I, to a certain extent, am responsible for them.

The general law which obtains in the whole world, that is the survival of the fittest, will hereafter obtain in banks. The man most able to do the work with the best executive ability will receive the proportion of the legacy incurred. The result has been that these bright and energetic young men have gone to studying. They are coming to us daily and saying, "What shall we read? We want not only to answer these questions, but we want broader fields. What should we read?"

Another point that will interest you gentlemen particularly is that it has made the tasks of the officers of our bank very much easier. We now know where we have men who are thinking and who are studying. I might say we shall not stop with this elementary examination but will carry it on to something higher.

WILLIAM C. CORNWELL: I asked Mr. Thompson to talk on this subject, to give us an illustration as to what might be done not only by one bank, but all the banks in the United States if there was an institute of bank clerks which conducted a course of study and examination somewhat similar and thoroughly practical, as this in the Seaboard Bank. This thing is perfectly feasible. The association committee, or some committee appointed by it, would employ a secretary of first-class ability, and that man would formulate, in conjunction with others, a plan of study for the winter. He would then send out to all banks for distribution among the clerks a prospectus of the plan, and then travel from city to city, and in conjunction with the banks would call together the bank clerks and organize and elect officers for a branch in that city, and start the work; have monthly meetings among themselves. At the end of the season an examination would be held, and the clerks who were proficient would receive a certificate from the institute. That certificate would have a money value, as indicating the character and the mind of the man possessing it; and it would be of benefit to him in earning promotion. Now the amount of expense for getting this thing in operation for one year would be slight comparatively; and once in operation the thing would run itself. I have here a set of by-laws and everything prepared for a National Institute of Bank Clerks; and after these chapters were formed, at the end of the season they would elect delegates to a

central convention, and at that convention they would elect a national secretary, a president and treasurer, and also a council of ten or fifteen, which would govern the association. The clerks would pay dues, a part of which would go to the local branch, and a part to the National.

Now, let us suppose that one-tenth of all the clerks in the United States joined associations of this kind. We estimate that there are 65,000 bank clerks in the United States. If the dues were $2 a year and 6,500 members in the institute, this would be $1 each for the local branch and for the national institute. I feel very certain from the interest taken in the subject that in one year this thing would be on its own feet and supporting itself. I have an elaborate plan here, but I do not propose to present that to-day. I want the council to take that up, if you decide this is something that ought to be done. It seems to me that this cry from the bank clerks is a cry out of Macedonia; and it is for you to decide whether this association shall undertake this work which will help along this great army of young men, upon whom we rely for our good, honest work, or whether you shall let them go and take care of themselves, forming associations in spots, and struggle along along slowly, when you can place them in one year in a position which will make this institute a success and a benefit to every bank clerk in the United States.

JAMES G. CANNON, of New York: I would like to offer the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this convention that the executive council shall authorize the committee on education to organize an institute of bank clerks, for bank clerks of the United States, appropriating such an amount as will be necessary to operate such institute for the first year, not exceeding ten thousand dollars."

ROBERT J. LOWRY, of Atlanta: I second that motion.

THE PRESIDENT: I will state for the benefit of the stenographer that when the gentlemen arise they will state their bank, where they are from, and their position.

JOHN FARSON, of Farson, Leach & Co., Chicago: No more important work has been done by this association, or can be done, than the work outlined by the talented chairman of this committee and his colleagues. They are entitled to the thanks of every member of the association, and I wish to most heartily second the motion made by Mr. Cannon.

The resolution offered by Mr. Cannon was adopted.

THE PRESIDENT: The next business is the report of the committee on fidelity insurance, by its chairman, Mr. Caldwell Hardy, President of the Norfolk National Bank, of Norfolk, Va.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FIDELITY INSURANCE.

Your committee on fidelity insurance begs to report that it has continued its work and investigation along the lines laid out in its last report to the Cleveland convention.

Rates.—Inquiries were sent to all the members and from the replies received we find still a great diversity of rates being paid, but the general average is materially lower than for the year 1898. While many of the banks are still paying the same high rates, those who have followed and profited by the work of this committee have obtained concessions on former rates of from twenty-five (25) to fifty (50) per cent. These replies also indicate a general consensus of opinion that rates have been much too high, and disclose the fact that many banks in large cities are paying the higher rates, while those in smaller cities and towns, who have given the matter more attention, have secured marked concessions, the rates now being paid in smaller cities being actually lower than those in large cities on larger lines of insurance.

It may be interesting to note the varying rates which were paid in the following cities:

Boston	$2.50, 3.00, 3.33, 4.00, 5.00.
Providence, R. I.	$4.00, 5.00.
New York	$2.50, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00.
Nashville, Tenn.	$2.50, 5.00.
Chicago	$2.50, 3.00, 4.00.
Buffalo, N. Y	$2.00, 2.25, 3.00. 5.00.
Philadelphia	$3.00, 3.50, 4.00.
Toledo, O	$2.00, 4.00.
Cleveland, O.	$2.00, 3.00, 4.00, 5.00.

Lower rates are reported in many places and a number quote $5.00 per one thousand ($1,000) dollars for three years, or $1.66 per annum.

Our last report, covering six years, showed that the average loss on bank business had been very small, and the returns for the year 1899 are even more favorable than for the six preceding years, and emphasize the fact that the business of our banks has been decidedly profitable to the companies writing it. Undoubtedly, among the various risks they are covering by fidelity bonds in general, including court and probate bonds, insurance of State, county and municipal officers, contractors, saloon keepers, etc., it will be found that some classes are decidedly unprofitable; in fact, we are assured that companies of unquestionable standing, prefer writing the business of our banks, at from fifty to seventy per cent. of the rates that many of them are paying, to accepting many other lines of business at materially higher than prevailing rates. We call especial attention to the desirability, both to our members and to companies, of each class of business being separated from every other, and made to provide its own losses, expenses and profits. When this is done, we feel that our members will, as a rule, pay less than they are now paying for their insurance, and the companies still get adequate rates.

Form of Bond.—The form of bond reported by your committee last year and copyrighted in the name of your association for the exclusive benefit of its members, has been adopted by a very considerable percentage of them, considering the brief time it has been before them. Many more propose to adopt it at the next expiration of their bonds; and yet we can but feel that if all members appreciated the value of the bond none would lose time in adopting it.

All forms heretofore have been *ex-parte*, drawn by the surety company assuming the risk. It would be expecting of human nature more than is reasonable, to suppose that a company drawing its own form should not look more carefully to its own protection than to that of the assured. The association bond is the only one we know of, in general use, drawn by counsel for the banks, the ablest we could find. In its preparation, surety company counsel was consulted, as well as representatives from a number of the companies, so that the obligations of both sides were fairly considered and defined, and the instrument freed from technicalities. Some companies decline to furnish our form and one company will only furnish it at two and one-half times its regular rate, and it has been subjected to fierce criticisms from various sources antagonistic to it. These criticisms, however, when carefully weighed, as they have been by many of our members, and in some cases by their attorneys, have brought out only more clearly the advantages of the form, and the result has been its adoption by those who have considered it carefully.

The following letter explains itself:

"July 20, 1900.

Mr. Caldwell Hardy, Chairman, Norfolk, Va.:

DEAR SIR—I have read very carefully the article of Mr. A. C. Anderson, a copy of which you so kindly sent us. I feel great interest in the subject, having had some experience with fidelity bonds.

Under the form at present most used, they afford but small, if any, protection. They insure nothing beyond the payment of premium and a most bitter, intricate and costly litigation, if you be so unfortunate as to attempt to enforce one.

They are most scientifically constructed, being modeled on a blending of a Pandora box and a chameleon.

I have great faith in the ability of the American Bankers' Association, but if they succeed in bringing about the issuance of a plain honest form of fidelity bond, one that will squarely and honestly fill its purpose, they will accomplish much that will add to the safety and security of banking.

Our former Cashier defaulted. He was bonded by the * * * company in the sum of $10,000. There could be no question raised as to the default, but we were met with various technical reasons, clauses, constructions, interpretations, etc., and finally, having had to resort to the courts, we are still without a judgment in the matter. There may be other companies who deal not as this one does. I hope so, for in this one we see humanity in a light that is calculated to blight what little faith we may yet have in our fellow man.

I delayed this long replying, desiring first to read your last report so kindly sent me. This I have done with much pleasure and benefit. The form of bond reported is a fair obligation on both sides."

For your information we give the following quotations from replies received to our inquiry why the members had not yet adopted the association form of bond:

Member: "Old form seems to be satisfactory."

NOTE.—We suggest the party read the foregoing letter. COMMITTEE.

Member: "The companies make out their own forms, which are satisfactory to us."

NOTE.—They are also evidently satisfactory to the company. COMMITTEE.

Member: "Have simply renewed old bond at suggestion of company."

NOTE.—Have no doubt company will continue to offer this suggestion, as the party is paying 25 to 33⅓ per cent. more than he ought to. COMMITTEE.

Member: "We accept the form submitted by our company."

NOTE.—Had this party compared what he got with our association form, he would have made the selection instead of allowing the company to do so. COMMITTEE.

Member: "Never spent a moment's thought about it."

NOTE.—It is worth thinking about, notwithstanding. COMMITTEE.

Member: "For the present, prefer to deal with regular insurance companies."

NOTE.—This party is under a misapprehension in supposing we issue bonds, but he can get the association form of bond from a responsible company at considerably less than he is paying for inferior protection. COMMITTEE.

Member: "The company with whom our men are insured do not write it, except at a very high rate."

Member: "It has never been offered to us at a price we could afford to accept."

NOTE.—The company evidently places a high value upon the protection afforded by the association bond, but the parties are already paying for the company's own form more than others are paying for ours. COMMITTEE.

Member: "Must confess I did not know of it. Did not receive your first communication; have since read the report of your committee and think it contains much food for thought."

NOTE.—We have received many other replies of similar purport. COMMITTEE.

General Plans.—Under this heading your committee last year alluded to the English companies who operate on a mutual basis, and to the possibilities of such a plan for our members.

We get from many of them expressions favoring the adoption by this association of a similar plan, but the successful inauguration of it would involve possibly an incorporation of some kind. Then officers, and a suitable staff, experienced in such business, would have to be employed to manage it, and a supervision exercised over such a bureau, which would require more time than any member of this committee, or any member of the association, could probably afford to give it. One State Bankers' Association has entered into an agreement with a surety company by which all its members get their fidelity insurance written at a moderate and uniform rate.

Believing as we do, that members who give the question proper attention can get our form of bond at a fair rate from good companies already engaged in this line of business, we are not yet prepared to recommend a mutual plan to this association, but the statistics already gathered by this committee would prove of the greatest value, should the occasion arise making the consideration of such a plan advisable.

The following companies have agreed to write the association form: Ætna Indemnity Company, of Hartford, Conn.; American Bonding and Trust Co., of Baltimore, Md.; City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Co., of Philadelphia; Fidelity Trust and Deposit Co., of Baltimore, Md.; National Surety Co., of New York; The Pacific Surety Co., of San Francisco, Cal.; United States Fidelity and Guarantee Co., of Baltimore, Md.; Employers Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited, of London, England.

If any of the above companies decline to furnish a member this form, he will consult his own interest, and get further information, by addressing the secretary of the association on the subject.

Some of the members appear to be under a misapprehension as to the object of our work, as some of them inquire as to the rate at which we will furnish bonds, and some of them think that they can only get the association form of bond from us.

We wish to emphasize the fact that we are not in the insurance business, but have endeavored, at considerable effort, to place our members in a position to secure their fidelity insurancé upon satisfactory terms from companies already engaged in the business.

Any company can obtain from our secretary authority to write our copyrighted form of bond; it only being necessary for it to write the form for our members only.

Our members are carrying over one hundred million dollars ($100,000,000) of fidelity insurance, and if we can secure for them the placing of this enormous amount upon a good form of bond, and at a saving of only one dollar per thousand from former rates, they will have secured better protection and saved $100,000 per annum, and your committee will feel gratified to have rendered them this service.

Our banks have for years been familiar with the protective work of the association, as carried on by its protective committee, know how efficient that work has been, and at what infinitesimal cost to each member. The work of this committee has been to safeguard the millions of fidelity insurance carried by our members, by providing a bond drawn solely with this end in view, and the result of its work has been an absolute saving to many banks, of more than their entire annual dues. We estimate the annual saving to our members, in the premiums paid for fidelity insurance alone, when all of them shall have fully understood what the association is doing for them, will be materially more than enough to pay the entire running expenses of the association, from year to year. But important as the saving of premiums is, the most important question to be considered is, to obtain a protection that protects.

We are convinced that the subject is so important to this association, that its consideration should be continued along such lines, and through such channels, as may be found most effective.

CALDWELL HARDY, Norfolk, Va.,
President The Norfolk National Bank.
A. C. ANDERSON, St. Paul, Minn.,
Cashier St. Paul National Bank.
W. P. MANLEY, Sioux City, Ia.,
President Security National Bank.
JOHN L. HAMILTON, Hoopeston, Ill.,
Of Hamilton & Cunningham, Bankers.
F. H. FRIES, Winston, N. C.,
President Wachovia Loan and Trust Co.

NOTE.—The last report of this committee will be found on page 98 of the Proceedings of the Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, in 1899. Rates—pages 99-101; Form of Bond—page 116.

J. G. BROWN, of Raleigh, N. C.: I am sure this association appreciates the work that has been so carefully and so intelligently done by this committee, and I move that their report be received and spread upon the minutes, and that the committee be continued.

The motion was seconded and adopted.

BRADFORD RHODES, of New York: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention—I wish to supplement the resolution offered by Mr. Cannon, of New York, that the committee on education be continued for another year. This committee has been doing most excellent work during the past year, and I feel quite sure that it should be continued to carry out their present plans. I make the motion that the convention request the council to continue the committee on education for another year.

I. E. KNISELY, of Toledo, O.: I think there is nothing in the constitution authorizing the executive council to appoint any committee except two. One is the protective committee and the other is the advisory committee. I understand all these committees are creatures of the convention, and the convention can dispose of them or continue them at will, and with that view I second the motion that the committee be continued.

BRADFORD RHODES: I accept that.

The motion offered by Mr. Rhodes was adopted.

THE PRESIDENT: The next business in order is the report of the committee on express company taxation, by its chairman, Mr. F. W. Hayes, President of the Preston National Bank, of Detroit, Mich.

F. W. HAYES: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—I do not suppose the ladies will be much interested in the subject of express company taxation, but we are glad you are here to listen to it.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EXPRESS COMPANY TAXATION.

To the American Bankers' Association.—Since the War Revenue Law took effect the bankers throughout the country have been growing increasingly dissatisfied with what they consider the unfair competition in their exchange business by the various express companies. These companies have become most aggressive competitors for that business, and have advertised all over the United States that they are engaged in all branches and phases of both domestic and foreign exchange. The small banks throughout the country, with capitals of from $50,000 to $100,000, which promptly paid the tax imposed upon them, felt it was a great injustice to them to allow these powerful companies, with millions of dollars of capital and tens of thousands of agencies, to engage in the exchange business without paying a penny of taxes for the privilege. They do not complain of the competition, but they are indignant over such unfair advantages.

Prior to March, 1899, there had been rulings of the Internal Revenue Department, both by Commissioner Scott and Commissioner Wilson, that the sale of money orders, drafts or checks constituted a dealing in exchange, and made those engaged in the business subject to the payment of the special brokers' tax. But on March 24, 1899, a ruling was made (No. 20,916) by

which the express companies were declared to be not subject to the payment of the tax, for the technical reason that they were not engaged in the business of exchange, because they did not transact this business by means of instruments known to the law as "bills of exchange," but merely by means of "money orders," which were not bills of exchange.

The agents of steamship companies had previously been paying this tax upon similar transactions. They complained of the ruling which exempted express companies and left them liable, and the Commissioner on June 20, 1899, suspended the previous rulings affecting such steamship companies.

Complaints had been so numerous from interior banks and bankers that three of the large foreign exchange houses in New York city, namely, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and Kountze Brothers, brought the matter to the attention of the American Bankers' Association at its convention held in Cleveland. As a result of the action there taken, this committee was appointed to obtain, if possible, a reconsideration of the Commissioner's ruling, which exempted the express companies from the payment of the bankers' and brokers' tax imposed by the revenue law, and now submits this report:

Section 2 of the War Revenue Law provides: "Brokers shall pay fifty dollars. Every person, firm or company whose business it is to negotiate purchases or sales of stocks, bonds, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes, promissory notes, or other securities, for themselves or others shall be regarded as a broker."

The contention of this committee on behalf of the American Bankers' Association is that every agent of every express company negotiates, purchases or sells "exchange," "promissory notes or other securities" (the words "other securities," in our opinion, being intended as a general expression to include all kinds of instruments for the negotiation of credits and money transfers).

On October 27, 1899, the committee personally attended a meeting before the Commissioner in Washington and delivered to him a letter of that date, a copy of which is herewith submitted. They also submitted certain exhibits consisting of circulars issued by the express companies advertising their business, viz.: "foreign remittance cheques," "travelers cheques," and proof of "telegraphic and cable transfers of money to and from points in the United States, Canada and foreign countries," "purchase of commercial bills of exchange," and of all kinds of property, including "securities." Also exhibits showing the American Express Company's advertisement that it "opens accounts in Paris and London;" "receives deposits at home and abroad;" "issues cheques against deposits;" "allows interest on cash deposits of $2,500 or over;" "buys commercial paper and advances money on securities;" together with further exhibits of blank forms used in their various lines of business, quoting rates of exchange, etc.

As the result of that meeting the committee was advised by letter to its counsel, dated October 31, 1899 (Treasury Decisions, No. 21709), that the Commissioner held that the evidence submitted with respect to the "American Express Company and its agents throughout the United States is conclusive (if not hereafter overthrown) in establishing the special tax liability of this company and these agents as brokers."

The Commissioner also held that wherever the American Express Company was engaged in the business of buying or selling foreign or domestic bills of exchange, it was subject to the tax.

Inasmuch, however, as the business of buying and selling foreign coins or bills of exchange could probably be confined to a very few agencies, the committee, representing the banks, requested the Commissioner to pass upon the main question involved in their application, namely, whether the business of selling the various instruments issued by the express companies, such as "foreign remittance cheques," "travelers' cheques," drafts and orders, by cable or otherwise, did not make those companies liable to the payment of a banker's or a broker's tax at each and every of its many thousand offices. On November 3, 1899, the counsel for the committee wrote to the Commissioner, stating that they had obtained some additional proof of a very positive character, showing that the American Express Company was actually engaged in the foreign exchange business, and that they would forward this proof, if the Commissioner had not been fully convinced by the evidence previously submitted. In reply to that letter the Commissioner wrote to them, on November 10, as follows:

"In reply to your letter of the 3d instant, you are hereby informed that on the facts stated by you in your former letters to this office there appears to be no reasonable ground for doubting that the American Express Company has been engaged in the business of buying and selling foreign exchange, and that it is accordingly required to pay special tax as a broker for each and every distinct and separate place of business at which such purchases and sales have been made."

Prior to writing this letter, however, and on November 4, 1899, the Commissioner, who had been deluged with letters of complaint from the banks throughout the country, had requested the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain the opinion of the Attorney-General on the questions involved, including also the "money order" business,

The action of the Commissioner in referring the whole matter to the Attorney-General, made it necessary for the committee to appear before that official in Washington, at which time a brief carefully prepared by Mr. John A. Garver, of the firm of Shearman & Sterling, New York, was submitted, a copy of which is herewith attached. This brief contained much of the information hereinbefore referred to, together with a large addition of further facts and proofs. At this meeting there were present attorneys of the several express companies, who were not prepared to submit briefs, but did make some oral arguments on the different points. Time was given by the Attorney-General to the express companies' attorneys to submit briefs, and considerable time was taken, after which the attorney of the committee prepared and submitted a brief in reply, a copy of which is herewith submitted. After waiting a very long time the opinion of the Attorney-General, written by one of his assistants, was delivered, a copy of which is also herewith attached, sustaining the contention of the express companies and totally disregarding that of your committee.

The committee desire to call the attention of the members of the association to some of the points submitted, first asking the members to bear in mind the definition of the word "broker" as given in the Revenue Law above quoted.

In a small pamphlet issued by the American Express Company, a copy of which is submitted herewith, you will find on page 1 the following: "Travelers' cheques of the American Express Company are practically certified cheques of the company." "These cheques are more available, economical and secure than any other form of travelers' credit, and * * * are virtually a universal currency." "Cheques may be *purchased* at any of the company's 7,500 agencies in the United States, * * * also through many banks and tourist and steamship agencies." The committee contend that certainly these 7,500 agencies, besides the steamship and tourists' agencies, are acting as brokers for the sale of these cheques, and should each pay the brokers' tax.

On page 5 of the same pamphlet there is proof not only that the company's agents are acting as brokers, but also as bankers.

"*Terms of Issue*" (Travelers' Cheques).

"Fourth. Against deposits of cash. Commission will be payable same as under paragraph third. Interest will be allowed on cash deposits of $2,500 or over."

On page 6 is the following:

"Cable transfers of money to and from the United States and Canada and Europe, or other foreign countries, may be made through any of the company's offices."

Also on page 6:

"American Express Company draws sight drafts for any amount payable at all principal points of the commercial world."

Still the Attorney-General decides that the company is not engaged in the business of negotiating purchases or sales of exchange.

On page 7:

"The company is prepared to buy or sell foreign money at any of its agencies in the United States or Canada, as well as at its London * * * and Bremen office."

Let us ask: Would any sane business man decide, in the face of such public declaration of its business, that the company, and all its agents, are not engaged in the business of negotiating sales or purchases of coined money or bank notes?

In a folder pamphlet entitled "Notes and Maps of Interest to Travelers and Shippers," issued by the same company, a copy of which is attached, many of the features of the business of the company given above are repeated, and in addition thereto other declarations are made, clearly showing not only that the company and its agents are brokers and liable to such tax, but also that they are acting as bankers, and should pay the tax on the $18,000,000 capital stock they advertise.

In that folder we find, first, "American Express Company, with its incomparable organization * * * reaching upwards of 30,000 places in the United States and Canada." Let us remark parenthetically that there is presumably an agent in each of these places. If so, the Government loses $1,500,000 each year through the favorable decision of the Attorney-General.

We quote next "A 'universal currency' is the term often applied to these cheques * * *"

Notwithstanding all the agents of the company are negotiating sales of this "universal currency," the Attorney-General decides that the company is not liable for the tax imposed upon all others negotiating "purchases or sales of stock, bonds, exchange, bullion, coined money, bank notes, or other securities for themselves or others."

We quote again: "Commercial bills of exchange purchased by American Express Company at (here follows a list of nine principal cities only)—a change in advertisement brought about probably by the Commissioner's ruling first alluded to herein, viz: "There appears to be no reasonable ground for doubting that the American Express Company has been engaged in the business of buying and selling foreign exchange, and that it is accordingly required to

pay special tax as a broker for each and every distinct and separate place of business at which such purchases and sales have been made."

Let us hope, therefore, that the Government has collected such tax for the nine places named in the advertisement.

On another page will be found the following: "Collection of accounts, bills, notes, drafts, etc., made in any part of the commercial world by American Express Company * * *"

Certainly the collection of notes, drafts, etc., is the business of a banker, and one which occupies the greater part of a bank's clerical force, and to which they devote the utmost thought and plan the most complete arrangements. The banks for the privilege of doing business as a bank, pay two dollars a year on each $1,000 of capital. The express companies enjoy the same privilege and pay no revenue tax therefor on their many millions of advertised capital.

The committee is informed that in Minneapolis and St. Paul the express companies have gone into the market and offered to sell drafts on New York to the jobbing people at a lower rate than that maintained in those cities by the banks under clearing-house rules and regulations.

This company indicates by its advertisement that it is competing with the Government in distribution of advertisements previously forwarded by mail by the following paragraph:

"To facilitate distribution, a representative of this company will call upon patrons by appointment to quote rates for the handling and distribution of their entire issue of advertising or other matter."

The express companies, as competitors of the Government in the issuing of money orders, from their own statement of the business done by them have taken a large part of the business from the post office, and in consequence have made serious inroads upon the profits, which the post office would have had, had the express companies not been competitors for the business.

Now as to the express money orders; The contention of the committee is that they are undeniable promissory notes. They read: "This company will (or 'agree' to) transmit and pay to the order of" a specified sum. This clearly is not an order, but a promise to pay, and, therefore, in the judgment of any reasonable person, comes within the list of things, the negotiating sales or purchases of which constitutes a broker.

After the rendering of the decision of the Attorney-General the committee made a full report to the executive council, and the council appropriated a sum of money for the purpose of testing the validity of such decision, but it has not been ascertained in what way such a suit could be brought. The express companies, therefore, having the opinion of the Attorney-General in their favor, viz.: "Brokerage is not the business of the express companies; they are carriers, and the issuing of money orders and travelers' cheques is a mere incident of the business of carriers," are escaping the payment of the tax. If this be true, does it not follow that all railroads, steamboats or other "carriers" can indulge in any of the same practice without paying taxes for the privilege?

The opinion of the Attorney-General's assistant fails to reply to many of the points made in the brief submitted on behalf of the committee, and evades other points; and it is neither satisfactory nor conclusive on any point. Its weakness must appear from what has already been said, and is obvious to anyone familiar with the subject. It will be difficult, and may be impossible, to carry the question up to the Supreme Court of the United States. Unless relief can be obtained in this manner, the question remains to be answered, what are you going to do about it?

All of which is respectfully submitted.

F. W. HAYES, *Chairman*,
C. R. HANNAN,
PERCIVAL KUHNE,
Committee.

J. P. HUSTON, of Marshall, Mo.: Mr. Chairman—The Bankers' Association of the State of Missouri is heartily in accord with the American Bankers' Association in its efforts along this line. Of all the competition that we have had to deal with the most meddlesome and pestiferous competition has been that of the express money order. They give an order and advertise on the face of it that any bank in the United States will cash it. The work of this committee has been valuable—would have been valuable if it had brought forth a vigorous protest on the part of the association against the express company nuisance, and I believe that in the hands of the committee definite results will be accomplished. I move you that the present committee be continued for another year.

P. C. KAUFFMAN, of Tacoma, Wash.: The State Bankers' Association of Wash-

ington this year adopted a resolution, which was forwarded to the secretary of this association, most heartily approving the action of the American Bankers' Association in endeavoring to relieve us from the unfair competition from the express companies. The bankers of the State of Washington probably suffer from it more than a good many other sections of the country, from the fact that almost all of our banking transactions are necessarily in coin. We are unable to ship currency. It is established on the Pacific Coast that all transactions must be paid in specie. The result is we find we are compelled to pay the express companies not less than the rate of $1.75 on the $1,000 to transfer gold from San Francisco. During the panic of the years succeeding '92 many people lost confidence in the banks, and thought it was better for them to buy express money orders instead of depositing the money, using the express money order simply as a certificate of deposit, and holding that until they needed it, and then turning it into the banks to cash it. We have suffered from that a great deal. Every little town in the State upon which the express companies sell their orders turn their orders back to the larger cities and have them cashed, sending either through the local bank or through the merchants who hold their accounts with the bank. We therefore think that the efforts of the association should be most earnestly endorsed by bankers of all sections of the United States.

The practical question would seem to be: What are we going to do about it? If there is no other method, we certainly should have such a modification made of the Revenue Act as will put the express companies upon the same basis with them. I wish most heartily to second the resolution that this committee should be continued, and that its work should be continued and brought before the House of Representatives, if possible, or at least some legal efforts to be taken in order that we should have the just protection that should be given to us.

J. R. VAN WAGENEN, of Oxford, N. Y.: I am heartily in accord with the motion, and with the importance of the subject. These express money orders are made to circulate freely because they are taken freely by the banks and cashed as exchange. I speak now with reference to the smaller towns, as I am not competent to speak for the larger towns and their various methods, but the smaller towns constitute a very large feature of this matter, because they render the circulation of these orders free and popular. It is a matter of fact that in practice they do not, in the hands of their local agents in the smaller towns, have any money ready to pay their own orders, and they are returned, and the bankers are expected to do that, and thereby give them the capital in business to which they contribute nothing. If the banks in cashing these money orders would make a charge, it would in that way call attention to the fact that the assertion of the express companies is not true that they are the best form for the transmission of money. This has nothing to do with this resolution, but I believe every banker within the sound of my voice will agree that we can very soon make them unavailable, and convince the people that the best place to get small drafts is from the banks.

THE PRESIDENT: The question is upon the resolution to receive the report of the committee on express company taxation, and to continue the committee for one year. All in favor of that will please say aye—those opposed, no. It is carried.

The secretary will now make some announcements as to the meetings of delegates from States and Territories to appoint the nominating committee, in accordance with the constitution.

After the announcement of the meetings was made, the convention adjourned until Wednesday, October 3, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, October 3, 1900.

THE PRESIDENT: The convention will please come to order. We will open the service with prayer by Rev. Dr. W. E. Evans.

PRAYER.

Let us pray. Our Father, Who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name; Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in Heaven; give us this day our daily bread, forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us; lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the kingdom, and the power and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

Almighty and ever-living God, we thank Thee that during the past night Thy loving arms were about us, protecting us from all danger and from harm. And, now, at the beginning of this day, we lift up our hearts and voices in praise to Thee for all Thy goodness, for our creation, for our preservation, for the means of grace, for the hope of glory, and for Thine inestimable love as manifested in the gift of Thy blessed Son for us. We invoke Thy mercy upon the members of this convention. Grant, we beseech Thee, blessed Lord, to direct them in all their doings with Thy most gracious favor; that all their works, begun, continued and ended, may redound to Thy glory and to the good of men. When the members of this convention shall retire on their way to their homes, grant them journeying blessings, protecting them from all dangers of travel and from all evil, that they may come to the haven where they would be, with a grateful sense of Thy mercy and with thankfulness in their hearts. Hear us in this our morning prayer, we beseech Thee. Sanctify us with Thy grace and pardon all our shortcomings, in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

THE CALL OF STATES.

THE PRESIDENT: The next business is the call of States. Statements will be limited absolutely to five minutes.

ALABAMA.

E. J. BUCK, of Mobile: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the American Bankers' Association—Alabama, first on the roll call of States, extends to you all a hearty welcome to our Southland. We feel in this visit to dear old Virginia that you are paying a compliment to our entire South; and I know I speak for every Southern State whether represented here or not, in saying that we appreciate your visit and throw open to you our doors in the most cordial manner that we have in our means.

In speaking of the prosperity of Alabama I can only voice what has been said by every State that has been heard from on this floor to-day. We too have partaken of the general prosperity. We too have probably had a little better share of it than most of our southern sisters from the fact that we are cutting loose from the traditional South in ceasing to be a purely agricultural country. Alabama with its immense fields of coal and iron, with the lime rock all lying in stratas so close together that a mill built can get its coal, iron and rock all with its own tramways, is making iron that is setting the price of that product the world over. To-day you Pennsylvanians and from other producing States know that when you enter the markets you are coming up strongly against Alabama. She is the State that is shipping her pig iron to the markets of the world in competition with the mines of the world. Her iron products are increasing in rapid proportion. Her coal has increased from four millions ten years ago to ten millions in the past year. Within this present year the coal value has increased two and a half millions, the iron over one million, the lumber over one million five hundred thousand; and I am glad to say that in close competition with that the price of cotton has made old king cotton come back ahead of them all to-day with $25,000,000 increase in money value to our State this year, making a grand total of over $80,000,000 that honest hard toil has pulled from mother earth in Alabama this year.

With this money we are developing our State; and we ask every man who wants to get in the band wagon to come in with us and bring your capital and your brains and energy, and we will give you a cordial welcome. We are having a tax rate of only seven mills in our State. We are extending every facility to manufactories that come in our midst. We have received within the last year some of the largest cotton factories that have been located in the South; notably at Huntsville, Alabama. Birmingham has given to the South some of the largest steel and iron factories that have been established recently; and coming down to my own native town of Mobile, we are showing increased foreign shipping with our neighbors the Cubans, and the Central American States that is simply amazing. Our town has simply grown beyond our own expectations. We are making a splendid showing. The whole State is enjoying the same prosperity. This State has made a great many advances in a great many different directions—the agricultural interests the same.

ARKANSAS.

W. Y. FOSTER, of Hope: The State, together with other Southern States, is enjoying unusual prosperity just now, particularly the agricultural interests. Crops of every kind, and we raise all crops known to agriculture in the South, are unusually prosperous this year. The cotton crop in my section is unusually good, and as you know the price now is better than it has been for the last fifteen years. Cotton sold in my town last Thursday at twelve and one-half cents a pound. That nets the farmer, together with his seed which is sold to the oil mill at $15 per ton, $55 to $70 on the bale. This is making money very plentiful in the rural districts. When the agricultural interests are prospering, the banking interest is prospering. The banks are increasing every year in our State. The money is being centered at these money centers, and industrial interests are being helped along by this means. During the year '99 statistics show that our State was first in the shipment of lumber, third in the construction of railroads, and in other respects she has done equally as well. As my friend from North Carolina says, we have raised a good crop of everything, including politicians.

THE PRESIDENT: The chairman of the Richmond executive committee wants to make a few announcements; so we will stop the proceedings and give him a chance.

A. BEIRNE BLAIR, of Richmond, Va.: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—As chairman of the executive committee appointed by the local banks and trust companies of this city to prepare for the entertainment of this magnificent body of men, representing as they do the intellectuality, material prosperity and the highest commercial life of every State and Territory, nay, of every city of this vast, glorious, reunited United States of America, I ask your indulgence and patience in an interruption of the weighty matters of business of the convention, to perform a most pleasant task that has fallen to me.

It has been a labor of love to us all to prepare for your comfort and entertainment, and we feel more than compensated by this very flattering attendance, which we understand to be the largest in the history of the convention; and our fullest reward will only be in proportion as you all enjoy yourselves while with us.

With pardonable pride, the bankers of this city thought this an auspicious occasion to commemorate a unique event in the history of your association, in having two of its chief officers hail from our city; in commemoration of which, and furthermore, personally, we want to show our friendship and esteem for your president and secretary, both of whom were our companions and co-workers for many years. I now present to you, Mr. President, and to you, Mr. Secretary, these cups, emblematic of our love and esteem; and we trust that whenever and wherever they may be used there will flow from them a perennial stream of happy memories of your warm friends in old Virginia.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, as your presiding officer, I have been buncoed. (Laughter.) When Mr. Blair told me that he wanted to make an announcement I did not know that he had those cups up his sleeve.

You all know that I was a Richmond boy. I was one of the organizers of the Richmond Clearing-House; and I understand that this cup is given to me, I suppose, for the work that the clearing-house has saved the different members; for for five years we tried to organize a clearing-house, leaving it to the Presidents. I at that time was a Cashier. We could never get the Presidents to organize, and finally the Cashiers did organize. I thank Mr. Blair for my cup.

JAS. R. BRANCH: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Association—I suppose it is in order for me to say a few words also. It is always with pleasure that a man returns to the home of his youth and finds there those who are willing to grasp him by the hand and say "God speed."

I have never in my life spent a prouder or a happier week than the last one in the city of Richmond. I have received nothing but words of encouragement from those I knew and even from those with whom my acquaintance was of the slightest. When the Richmond Clearing-House Association sees fit to present tokens of

esteem to our worthy president and myself, I can only say that from the bottom of my heart I thank them and hope that I will continue to deserve it.

Born and raised in Richmond, I can only look around me and see happy faces and remember the scenes of my childhood. I can only hope, in looking forward to the future, when the sands of life have passed away, that I will rest in this old historic city and my bones be consigned to Virginia soil.

(Continuation of the Call of States.)

ARIZONA.

(No response.)

CALIFORNIA.

(No response.)

COLORADO.

(No response.)

CONNECTICUT.

B. G. BRYAN, of Waterbury: Mr. President, general prosperity still retains command in the Nutmeg State, and although in some lines of manufactures a gradual slowing down of production has been caused by our approaching national election, yet our general business is excellent and the man who will work still has a full dinner pail.

Our city is the largest brass producing city in the country, if not in the world. More than seventy-five per cent. of all the brass is made in Naugatuck Valley. As an evidence of our prosperity, I may say we have about 400,000 Savings bank depositors out of a population of about 900,000, and these depositors have nearly two hundred million dollars to their credit, an average of nearly $500 for each depositor.

Our eighty-three National banks, with their twenty million dollars capital and eleven million surplus, seem to show a condition of soundness and prosperity, which in a majority of cases is no doubt true, but I am satisfied that the statements in many cases as published are unreliable, as many investors in our State have found out by bitter experience during the last year.

I quote from an article on the subject of bank statements by a bank examiner. He says: "The bank statement does not reveal the condition of the bank, if it affords you an idea of the general dimensions of the business, with the sub-divisions, but does not let you know whether the assets are worth enough to cover the liabilities, the statement gives the public practically no information upon which the depositor can determine whether his money is secure or not. The purpose of the law is to guard the interests of the depositor and creditor and the general public."

All that he says is too true, but the publication of these statements do not protect these interests, and if there is no law to prevent the publication of a statement which the bank examiner and the Comptroller of the Treasury both know is not true, then there should be such a law, and as this association has been prompt and efficient in the institution of reforms, I commend this subject to your earnest consideration.

DELAWARE.

BENJ. NIELDS, of Wilmington: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—Delaware responds by stating that she still has the Dupont Powder Works, the largest powder works in the world; that the Lobdel Car Wheels, made in Wilmington, are running in Russia, China, Japan, Australia, and in every country where railroad rails are laid; that nine-tenths of all hard fibre manufactured in the world is manufactured in Delaware.

In the manufacture of morocco, Wilmington stands the second city in the United States. There are finished daily in that city for the market about sixty thousand goat skins.

The paper machines manufactured in Wilmington by the Pusey & Jones Co. are found in Russia, the British Empire, Germany, Italy, India, Norway, Sweden, France, Japan, Canada, and in about every country where paper is made. Many of the great journals in our large cities are printed on paper made on machines manufactured by this company.

Delaware peaches are sold in nearly all the markets of the United States. We have more banking capital than is needed for our commercial, manufacturing and business purposes: we have to go outside of our State for investments. The company of which I am President has invested in a part of the late British loan.

If any of our sister banks in other States need assistance—need money, the "little blue hen" stands ready and willing to gather them under her protecting wings.

We believe that when Paradise is restored it will be in Delaware; and if man should ever again be tempted by woman, it will not be by an apple such as was grown six thousad years ago, but will be with a Delaware peach.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

(No response.)

FLORIDA.

JNO. T. DISMUKES, of Sanford: The gentleman that was to report for Florida is not in the room, and I would ask that Florida be passed.

GEORGIA.

JOHN H. REYNOLDS, of Rome: In speaking for the Empire State of the South, I shall tell you of its great and inexhaustible resources in agriculture, manufacturing and mining. We have made remarkable progress in the last twelve months.

First, I will speak of the cotton manufacturing industry. Georgia now has 112 cotton mills valued at $20,389,000. There are now in operation 1,178,486 spindles and 26,259 looms. From January 1 to October 1, there have been established thirty-nine new cotton mills in Georgia. In this Georgia leads the South, South Carolina coming next with twenty-two new mills. No other State has had so great a record in the extension of the cotton spinning industry as Georgia in the last twelve months. I am indebted for these cotton statistics to Mr. Cuyler Smith, of Atlanta, a young Georgian who is devoting his talent to the development of this industry in the South.

As to the cotton crop, Georgia last year made and sold 1,250,000 bales. Our crop this year is short, and it is not expected that more than 1,000,000 bales will be harvested. Very little cotton has been sold for less than ten cents per pound. When it is considered that one year ago cotton was bringing only six cents per pound, the profit to our farmers can be better appreciated. Southern farmers are getting in better condition than in many years.

A new industry, which has attained great proportions in Georgia in the last few years, is that of growing peaches. The Georgia peach has become famous throughout the country for its beauty in appearance and luscious taste. The past summer there were shipped from Georgia about 2,500 car loads, valued at $1,500,000. The lands of Northwest Georgia have recently been shown to be admirably adapted for peach growing. Experts say it is unexcelled. The near future will probably show a large development of the peach industry in that section.

And you all know of the famous Georgia watermelon. This season was not a good one for melons. Perhaps 2,000 car loads were shipped out of the State.

Another great product of Georgia is the naval stores. I will not burden you with statistics of the number of barrels and casks of spirits of turpentine and rosin which were shipped, but will say that the total value of the naval stores for the past twelve months, ending August 31, was approximately $12,000,000.

Great as Georgia is in agricultural wealth, she is still greater in mineral wealth. Her gold mines, her iron mines, and her vast deposits of marble are only partially developed. The United States established and operated a mint at Dahlonega for many years previous to the California discoveries. The output of gold in Georgia this year will be the greatest in history. The third largest stamp mint in the United States has recently been established at Dahlonega, with a prospect of another equally as large to be built within a year. The output of gold in Georgia for the past year is difficult to arrive at. I should think, however, that it was from three to five hundred thousand dollars. A large smelter has just been erected near Atlanta, by expert mining engineers from Colorado, which is proof that they think that there are large deposits of gold in North Georgia.

The brown hematite iron ores of Northwest Georgia are superior to any found in the South, and the supply is very large. Hundreds of carloads are shipped to the Alabama and Tennessee furnaces to be mixed with their poorer ores.

So plentiful is the marble that lies under the surface of the earth in Georgia that the county in which I live has some of its roads paved with crushed marble.

In Northwest Georgia there are also vast deposits of bauxite; in fact they are the only bauxites of the kind on the American continent. Because of the extent and improved methods of extracting aluminum from this ore, the price of this new metal has been reduced from $9 per pound to less than twenty-five cents per pound. Heretofore the supply of bauxite for making aluminum in this country has been brought from France and other foreign countries.

In educational advantages, the Empire State of the South keeps up a splendid record. Our colleges and schools are all well filled. Possibly you do not know that the first female college ever established in the world was in Georgia. It was the Wesleyan College in Macon, which obtained a charter and gave to our fair and lovely women the advantages of higher education. A large amount of money is being expended in Georgia on public schools. She has taken an advanced position in educating her children, both white and black.

By those conversant with our constitutional history, it is observed that the great men of that day—the framers of our constitution, believed that that portion of our country which lies east of the Mississippi and south of the Mason and Dixon line, was to be the most populous and prosperous part of the Republic.

Many conditions and events, slavery, desolating war, and other things prevented. Though when we look at the natural endowments we can see whence sprang this belief. The Puritan

and cavalier finally met in the great struggle which was the "*sine qua non*" of our progress.

History records the removal of the South's great disability. Time has recuperated the devasted land, the burned cities, and now she promises to fulfill the prophesies of our forefathers.

IDAHO.

(No response.)

ILLINOIS.

J. B. FORGAN, of Chicago: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—I regret that I am only a substitute to speak to you for five minutes on the general conditions of business in the State of Illinois. I should have liked to have been able to lay before you some statistics to demonstrate the improved condition of business; but having been suddenly called upon and not having statistics at my command, I must confine myself to generalities.

I have been in Chicago since 1892. I had not got well settled down in the harness there before the financial disturbances of 1893 were upon us. Commencing with that year and for three or four years following the whole country was full of financial distress, and Illinois suffered with the rest. Bank deposits shrank, values of merchantable commodities and of other kinds of property diminished, and statements rendered to banks by their customers, as well as bank statements themselves, contained a doleful tale of shrinkage in surplus margins over liabilities and loss instead of gain as result of business from year to year. But happily a different condition prevails now and has prevailed during the past three or four years. Business has been remunerative, and banks as well as their customers have shared in an unprecedented prosperity. Wealth has been accumulated and has been widely distributed, so that all classes of the community have been benefited by it, and the whole people are now in that happy condition which exists when there is work for all with reasonable remuneration for their services.

The increase in bank deposits in Illinois as well as in the other States bound up with us in our northeastern sphere of mutual commercial interests has simply been phenomenal. The larger financial centers, owing to the accumulation in them of the increased wealth of the surrounding country, have changed from borrowing communities dependent upon the older eastern financial centers into an independent financial position, with more money at their command than they can find local investment for. The banks in the larger towns in Illinois and adjoining States are finding in the open market in Chicago investment for their surplus funds, while Chicago bankers have the world as their field of operation. Chicago banks have to look to other parts of our own country, and even beyond the seas, for the investment of the surplus funds which have come into them as a result of the prosperity in the northwest of recent years.

British consols selling at a price to net almost double the rate of interest that our own Government bonds will yield, commercial paper selling in New York, bankers' bills selling in London, and German banks offering for deposits higher rates than could be obtained in the home market, have all tended to open up a wide field for our financial operations and make the statement true that we have to-day the world for our field.

The act passed by Congress in March last, while it has neither satisfactorily settled the standard of value nor placed our currency system on a satisfactorily permanent basis, has so far resulted beneficially by inducing the banks to so increase their circulation as to accord a sufficient supply of it for the movement of the crops. We have had no difficulty this year in supplying all demands for a currency for this purpose. To this extent and thus far the increased circulation taken out has been beneficial, and I am pleased to be able to report conditions of business favorable and likely to continue so for many years to come, unless the unexpected happens, and a change of governmental policy upsets all our hopes and expectations.

THE PRESIDENT: I am requested to make the following announcement: Immediately after the adjournment of this body there will be in this hall a meeting of the nominating committee who will nominate officers for the ensuing year.

INDIANA.

LUCIUS G. TONG, of South Bend: The land once the abode of the Indian and the buffalo has, in a comparatively short time, by the industry, perseverance and energy of its inhabitants, been transferred from a rude and humble condition to that of refined, progressive and advanced civilization. So that Indiana now takes its place in the grand constellation of stars in the most glorious Union of States that God's brilliant sun ever shone upon. We are proud of Indiana. Education, the arts, science, agriculture, manufacture and progress in fine industries of all kinds have ever characterized her and made the term "Hoosier" a synonym for just the opposite from its original application.

In statesmanship we have been heard from. The legislators and Senators, Vice-President

and President, are honors that have fallen to worthy and deserving citizens, and none of her public servants have done naught to mar or stain her escutcheon.

In literature, her authors and writers are now attracting attention; social problems, political economy, find ready masters, and among her poets the name of James Whitcomb Riley will be a household word long after all in this vast assembly will have gone to their rewards.

Indiana has enjoyed her share in the general prosperity; the business conditions were never better; our banks and other financial institutions were never in a more sound condition. I cannot recall a bank failure during the year, while many new banks and trust companies have been organized. The new financial law has made National banks more popular and of greater usefulness, several State banks having changed to National, and many National banks have increased their circulation. There has been a marked development and extension of the oil field within our State, which is becoming to be more widely known as a State full of splendid natural resources. Coal, natural gas, oil and stone abound in inexhaustible quantities. Some of the best buildings in the country are built of our splendid building stone. We send engines, flour mills, wagons and many other articles to the farthest countries of the world. Even our politics are so finely adjusted that we are the political battleground of the country.

Our manufacturers have been prosperous, labor has found employment at remunerative wages, railroads show increased earnings, while in electric roads great activity has been seen. Our farmers have had some discouragement in the failure of the wheat crop, but will be able to recoup their loss in a great measure in the unusually large acreage and yield of corn. We have a good State Bankers' Association which meets annually with increasing membership, various matters of interest to all bankers of the State are looked after by proper committees and the annual meetings are bringing the members in closer touch with each other, and it is evident that bankers who take an interest in their State associations eventually take an interest in the national association. As a matter of economy in management it is doubtful if any bank can afford to isolate itself, by failing to unite with both State and national associations. Having attended these meetings of the national body since the one in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1895, I am glad to say that each meeting has been of increasing interest, enjoyment and benefit. To many bankers, perhaps, it is the only relaxation and outing of the year, and to these it means going back to the various duties with new ideas, pleasant recollections of friends and acquaintances formed, of courtesies extended from the local bankers where the conventions are held, and a more noble inspiration to conduct our various institutions, although it may be in some obscure community, on a higher plane and on sound business principles.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

(No response.)

IOWA.

FRED HEINZ, of Davenport: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—Expansion of prosperity is still the rule in Iowa. The past year has been more prosperous than any in her history, and Iowa has raised a large amount of all good things that make her great.

Although Iowa already had more banks than any State in the Union, we have added over fifty new ones in the last year, while only three have retired. The deposits in her State and Savings banks have doubled within the last four years, while during the same period hundreds of curb-stone politicians are out of a job, having found more profitable employment in some other capacity.

Expansion has also been seized upon by our railroads, which have laid nearly 1,000 miles of new road within the past two years, bringing the total to over 8,000 miles, and there is not now an acre of Iowa soil beyond the reach of the sound of a locomotive whistle.

Our State Bankers' Association, with 407 members, is in an active and flourishing condition. The swapping of credits has been indulged in more than before, based on the substantial returns of the surplus products of Iowa soil, and not on the surplus of wind now so plentiful with some of the great campaign orators.

The "money devil" seems to be about to leave his usual haunts in Europe and get nearer to Iowa, as he already has a foothold in New York, from whence, instead of supplying the farmers of the West with money to move their crops, he is now supplying the potentates of the East with money to move their armies. Judging from the prosperous look of things here at Richmond it is not unlikely that the "money devil" already has one eye on Iowa and the other on Virginia, and it will be well to strangle him before he destroys the liberties of the people by loaning them money at too low a rate of interest.

KANSAS.

WM. C. HENRICI, Cashier Inter-State National Bank, of Kansas City, Kansas: Mr. President and Gentlemen—Kansas is justly proud and grateful that she has for the first time been given representation on the executive council of the American Bankers' Association.

It has not been many years since a Kansan would reluctantly reveal his identity when

away from home, sneak in the back door, so to speak; but, since the State has been "redeemed" and the people have shared in the general prosperity, that same Kansan overlooks no opportunity to make his presence known, be it on land or in the water or on the top of the Chinese Wall, and I may state that his ability to take to the water is not altogether due to the fact that it is the only beverage legalized by statutory enactment.

Kansas is largely an agricultural State, and probably few know how productive her 52,000,000 acres are. The crops of all kinds for 1899 represented a value of $170,000,000, of which corn was king, with 225,000,000 bushels, valued at $53,000,000.

But Kansas has other things to be proud of. The value of live stock owned in 1899 was $133,000,000. Her dairy and poultry interests represent many millions more, and her wonderful salt, zinc, lead, coal and other minerals produced in 1899, grouped by Professor E. Haworth, of the University Geological Survey, as non-metallic and metallic were valued at $11,891,576.

The products of her many packing houses go into the remote corners of the world.

Within her borders is one of the largest live stock markets in the country, where were received in 1899: 2,017,484 cattle; 2,959,073 hogs, 953,241 sheep, and 33,775 horses.

The moral welfare of her 1,500,000 citizens is by no means neglected, and in order that the coming men may be equal in intelligence to the "wise men of the East," 9,344 educational institutions are maintained, besides a State University and a State Normal School.

The prairie schooner is a thing of the past, and in its place we now have 9,000 miles of railroads (exceeded, perhaps, by three States), and are up to date on automobiles and rubber-tire vehicles.

To assist in moving the immense crop and foster the different lines of business, about 500 banks are in operation, with over $61,000,000 on deposit, of which 400 are State banks and the balance National, all showing a big increase in deposits during the last year. The State banks work under a banking law administered by an efficient Bank Commissioner, to whose efforts it is due that bank failures are almost unknown in Kansas.

All are in good health now, except that they are suffering from what the Bank Commissioner calls "the money plague."

The increase of deposits reflects the general growth of business, and if the croaker and calamity howler affected not to know it before, he has, by an object lesson, learned that the law of supply and demand regulates the rates for money, just as it does the price of commodities, for the borrower with good collateral has been able to obtain money in Kansas at rates which were at one time considered low in Eastern money markets.

Our State Bankers' Association is in a flourishing condition. At the convention in June many matters of local interest were discussed and an effort was made to have the Uniform Negotiable Instruments Law brought to the attention of our Legislature. If a State ticket is elected which is not hostile to every cause espoused by bankers, we may be successful; otherwise we may have to "wait a time in patience."

I might go on indefinitely telling of the greatness and recounting the glories of the "Sunflower State," but my time is limited. To those who are in doubt we extend a cordial invitation to come and enjoy our hospitality; for, as shown above, we always have enough to eat, and the latch-string hangs out.

They will also be convinced, to use the language of another, "That the half was not told me; thy prosperity exceedeth the fame which I heard."

KENTUCKY.

(No response.)

LOUISIANA.

H. H. YOUREE, of Shreveport: We are not so properous yet that we do not have to go East to borrow money. We are very thankful you are helping us to move our crops. I have noticed in the papers recently that we have already drawn out about three million dollars from New Orleans in about three or four days. Our rice crop is large. We are shipping rice to California for the Chinamen, who live there, to eat. If we have protection on rice and sugar, I think we will keep up with the rest of the States.

MAINE.

(No response.)

MARYLAND.

(No response.)

MASSACHUSETTS.

GEORGE W. GRANT, of Boston: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—Representing, as I do, the State of Massachusetts, and the exchange question being one of much interest to the banking community, it occurs to me to address you briefly upon the methods of the New England Clearing-House Association, established by the Boston banks, and the results it has accomplished.

New England being a compact and closely settled territory, with Boston as its financial heart, our wisest bankers foresaw the opportunity of creating new collection methods for that section, and after mature deliberation our present system was adopted by a practically unanimous vote of the Boston Clearing-House Association.

Our Boston banks make their usual local clearing in the morning, and in the afternoon the New England clearing is made, each bank carrying into the clearing-house its cash items on all New England banking institutions, checks on each bank being listed separately. The second day thereafter the same are made cash to the Boston banks by the Manager of the clearing-house, who has been made a member of the regular clearing-house association, and who has, at that time, received remittances from the country banks.

For the year ending June 7, 1900, the total clearings in the New England department of the clearing-house were $416,115,363, and the expenses of the same were $46,400. These expenses should be increased by a small allowance for additional clerk hire necessitated in a few of our larger banks, but upon the statement just made you will see that we collected our New England cash items at a cost of eleven cents per thousand dollars, plus two days' interest at current rate for money.

During the past year the States have been put into the system one at a time, consequently for the present year the aggregate exchange will be much larger and the expenses considerably smaller, as the organization is now established, and as a result we are now collecting our New England cash items at less than ten cents per thousand dollars.

The question before our Boston banks was not what we could make upon our New England exchange, but what we could save upon these items, and our system has accomplished the desired results. We have since adopted, practically, the New York rule to be applied to the remainder of the country, and I wish to make the point that had we adopted the New York rule in connection with New England cash items, the banks in that section in the past year would have paid us one-tenth per cent. or $416,115 in lieu of the expenses borne by the banks.

Of the 644 baking institutions in our six cities, 562 or seven-eighths of the entire number remit immediately upon receipt without charge, every institution in Massachusetts and Rhode Island doing so; only six of Maine's 107 banks charge; thirteen out of New Hampshire's 64; twenty-two in Connecticut out of 109, and forty-one in Vermont out of 71. Certainly a very creditable showing for our system.

MICHIGAN.

M. W. O'Brien, of Detroit: Michigan is undoubtedly prosperous. From the reports of the condition of the National and State banks of Michigan, June 30, 1900, I find that the total amount of deposits then held by 191 State banks, three trust companies and eighty-two National banks, were $152,920,507, of which the State institutions held $102,448,609. These figures show an increase in deposits in State and National institutions in the year from June 30, 1899, to June 30, 1900, of $12,446,927, and an increase in deposits from the same date in 1896 to June 30, 1900 (four years), of $50,778,603.

Railroads.—The Commissioner of Railroads reports the income of Michigan railroads for the first six months of the year 1899 $19,570,968, and for the first six months of 1900 $22,068,661, an increase of 12.71 per cent. in six months.

Marine Interests.—The State of Michigan, with its immense coast line, along and through which passes all the transportation of the Great Lakes, has large marine interests. The commerce of the Great Lakes for 1900, as shown by the Custom House reports from thirty-seven of the principal ports, exhibits a remarkable increase. The shipments of iron ore from the head of the Lakes up to September 1 of this year amounted to 9,449,536 tons and during the same period in 1899 7,539,706 tons, an increase of nearly 2,000,000 tons. The output of iron ore from the Michigan mines is not included in the above. The increase is in the same proportion.

The Commissioner of Mineral Statistics gives the production of the Lake Superior iron region for the year 1899 at 18,251,804 tons, and the production up to September 1, 1899, at 10,670,468 tons, against 12,366,022 tons for the same period this year.

Copper.—The State Commissioner of Mineral Statistics gives us nothing later on refined copper production than 1899, during which calendar year the production of refined copper amounted to 146,950,338 pounds, a little less than the production for 1898. The extraordinary expansion of this industry is manifest from the following comparison: In 1894 the product was 114,308,870 pounds, the value of which was $10,952,122, in 1899 the product was 146,950,388 pounds, the value of which was $26,098,382.

Agricultural Products.—The Secretary of State estimates that the wheat yield in Michigan this year will be ten million bushels, which is less than the wheat crop of 1899. The condition of corn compared with the average is 97. Oats is a good crop, already harvested and estimated at thirty-six bushels per acre.

Lumber.—The pine forests of Michigan are approaching exhaustion. The lumber product

of Michigan mills for 1900 will slightly exceed two billion feet, probably 200,000,000 feet less than 1899.

SALT.—The salt product of Michigan will about equal that of last year, but the producers of soda and the various products manufactured from the salt beds along the Detroit River are rapidly extending their plants and increasing their production.

J. S. VERDIER, of Grand Rapids: I have lived in Michigan for thirty-five years, and we have always been prosperous. Even the hard times have not struck us quite as hard as perhaps some other States. Our farmers are having good crops this year. Our fruit is simply immense. It runs into the millions—the amount of peaches that we are shipping from that State, together with other fruits. Our manufactories are all busy. Thousands of men are employed in our furniture factories of the State and other factories. Of course, Grand Rapids is well known throughout the country as being the great furniture center of the United States. We have a great many furniture concerns that employ thousands of men; and the business generally is good. Their market, you might say, is the world. Great shipments are made even to Europe, and we are entirely satisfied with the volume of business this year.

MINNESOTA.

(No response.)

MISSISSIPPI.

LAWRENCE FOOT, of Canton: We are an agricultural people almost altogether. We have a kindly people, and a soil upon which the sun shines warm many months of the year. Mississippi, to be appreciated, must be seen; and, if you will come and dwell with us and live under our vine and fig tree, you will truly think that you are living in a part of the Promised Land, living with the chosen people a thousand years ago.

MISSOURI.

J. B. THOMAS, of Albany: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the American Bankers' Association—Missouri, with her three and a half millions of happy and contented people sends greeting. Although not one of the oldest States by any means, yet she claims the distinction of holding fifth place among the great States of this Union. Her bonds bear the highest price in the markets of the world, and within the next four years her bonded debt will be entirely wiped out. She also claims the lowest tax for State purposes, being only twenty-five cents on the hundred dollars' valuation. Three-fifths of this amount goes to the public schools of the State. Her public school system is one of the very best, as almost every neighborhood is dotted with a neat school house, and all of her cities and many of her villages have schools and colleges. Her eleemosynary institutions are of the very best and liberally supported by the State.

Her climate is good, and almost all the crops common to the United States are successfully cultivated within her borders, as is shown by the surplus disposed of by her people, amounting in the aggregate to over $125,000,000 each year, about $35,000,000 of which is live stock. And last, but not least, her mineral products of about $18,000,000 annually, the majority of which is produced in the southwest portion of the State, and consists principally of lead and zinc.

The banks of the State are in a very prosperous condition, and are all safe and well guarded under our system of State and National supervision. The capital and surplus of the banks at this time amount to $54,000,000; loans, $170,000,000; deposits, $230,000.000. This, too, at a season of the year when most of the surplus products are in the hands of the producer.

Our State association is in a very prosperous condition. We doubtless have as large, if not the largest, membership of any State in the Union, our paid membership at this time being 570.

We desire to call your special attention to the Exposition to be held in St. Louis in 1903. We invite you all to be present and see this the largest thing of the kind that has ever been held.

We cannot close without a word in behalf of our president, who hails from our State. With becoming modesty we assert that his administration has been one of which we all feel proud. We all love Walker Hill.

MONTANA.

AUSTIN W. WARR, Lewistown; Mr. President, when the price of silver was below forty-seven cents, a great many people in Montana, thought we would no longer enjoy prosperity, but we are now enjoying prosperity not excelled by any State in the Union. Every interest represented in our State is enjoying the utmost prosperity. Four years ago those of us who thought that the best interests of the country would be subserved by adhering to the gold standard were considered as traitors to the State and enemies to our friends. I am frank to say this condition is not true now. Experience has demonstrated the falsity of the opinion of the advocates of free silver. Simply because Montana was interested in the mining of silver a great many thought it was the paramount issue; but they now understand that it is

not the case. To-day, while it is a great deal to expect, yet there are a great many of us with strong hopes that the present Administration will be continued; and a great many of our people, and I believe a majority of them, have arrived at that point where they want a dollar that can hold up its head and say, "Thank God! my Redeemer liveth."

NEBRASKA.

(No response.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

(No response.)

NEW JERSEY.

A. W. CONKLIN, of Newark: New Jersey is happy. Her 205 banking institutions are happy to report that they reflect the conditions enjoyed by their depositors; that deposits and gross profits are the largest in their history, with losses the smallest.

New Jersey is called one of the smaller States, though in square miles she is not much smaller than Massachusetts. While she has not expanded in territory, she has enjoyed the benefits of the expansion of her productions and commercial enterprises, due to well established confidence based on the gold standard.

Only one cloud is to be mentioned at this time, casting a slight shadow on the future. Some business contracts are being made based on the continuance of that standard, to be cancelled if it is placed in peril as the result of the coming election. We join with the delegates from all the other States in the hope and belief that it will not be disturbed.

We acknowledge with appreciation the excellent results of the great work of the American Bankers' Association, and join with all in praising the grand hospitality of the city of Richmond.

NEW MEXICO.

(No response.)

NEW YORK.

DAVID CROMWELL, of White Plains: Mr. President, New York, the great Empire State, is all right. Her manufacturers are prospering. Her agricultural interests are prospering. Indeed, every large interest in the State is doing well. We have a progressive and very useful State Bankers' Association, divided into groups or divisions of contiguous territory. The group meetings are very useful in giving bankers information in relation to the financial standing of borrowers in their locality. It follows, of course, that the bankers are doing well when all other interests prosper. Our great metropolis, the city of New York, where nearly all of the bankers of the country have accounts, the great financial center of our continent, is growing every way, and in no way faster or more solidly than in our banking interests. New York bankers are making loans the world over and are able to make more. New York, Mr. President, is doing well and is all right.

NORTH CAROLINA.

THOS. H. BATTLE, of Rocky Mount: Mr. President and Members—As a delegate from the North Carolina Bankers' Association, I wish to join in extending a cordial welcome to our Southland. Our State rejoices as fully as any in the complete burying by the Spanish war of the last remnants of the sectional animosity and rancor naturally resulting from the most terrible war known to history. The old Tarheel State did its full duty in that fearful struggle, and is now trying to do its full duty to our great Union; and we glory without stint in the unparalleled growth of our united country and in the increased respect which our starry flag now commands from the entire world. We will visit the battlefields this afternoon hand in hand.

I am glad to report that the wave of prosperity has not entirely kept away from our State. Our ideas, our needs and our opportunities are smaller than others, but in our own way we are going ahead, fairly prosperous and contented. The tobacco growers are somewhat under a cloud, but the cotton sections are now claiming that cotton is king again. Our towns are growing, our banks' deposits are increasing, new factories are springing up, and a general state of improvement seems to pervade the entire State.

In common with the other Southern States, we, of course, labor under some very serious disadvantages that should always be taken into consideration in comparing reports from various States. The greatest of these disadvantages is the enormous drain the payment of war pensions makes each year upon us of the South; a burden that is entirely right and proper, of course, but one that makes the growth of the New South all the more wonderful and miraculous. A short calculation will show you that each Congressional district in the South pays a full thousand dollars a day in war pensions to the North and West. Of course, all the States pay it, but the Northern and Western States get back their share and ours too. The Congressional district in which I live, for instance, composed of seven counties, pays some $340,000 a year in pensions, which is equal to one-half of the entire capital and surplus of all the banks in the district. And this statement is all the more striking from the fact

that the district includes the State capital and the strong banks there. The amount of life insurance money also sent North by us annually will undoubtedly equal the pension drain, and, while we take pride in the fact that we are now actively helping to create these stupendous trust funds, aggregating a thousand millions, held by the New York life insurance companies alone, still we are confronted with the fact that we in North Carolina are not allowed to borrow a dollar of it.

These matters do not affect our happiness, however, and I only mention them as matters of interest that make the wonderful material progress we have made since the war appear still more wonderful. As we send North each year one-half of our banking capital for pensions and the other half for life insurance, you can understand why money is so scarce with us. While we cannot claim the nativity of the author of the Declaration of Independence, still you are bound to concede that old North Carolina is the birthplace of the author of the interesting Ocala Platform Sub-Treasury Scheme of printing, which promised once such a royal road to wealth, but is now happily defunct.

NORTH DAKOTA.

(No response.)

OHIO.

JACOB FRICK, President of the Wayne County National Bank, of Wooster: Mr. President, Members of the Association and Ladies—The great State of Ohio, which I represent in this convention to-day, continues in the business of creating and furnishing the material out of which we make Presidents of the United States.

The banking business of Ohio is steadily growing, many banks have been organized within the past year. Deposits have increased and loans have correspondingly increased.

The farmers in our State are prosperous. Stock of all kinds as well as grain bring good prices. Manufacturing and agriculture are increasing. All our people who want work are employed. Five years ago we could loan to farmers $10,000 where we can't loan them more than one thousand dollars to-day, with the rate of interest much lower. I come from one of the best agricultural counties in the State, and have handled their crops for thirty-five years and know whereof I speak. Nothing like the prosperity that now exists was ever seen in Ohio before.

We do not want a change, and McKinley will be elected in November. Ohio will give him 50,000 majority.

I think you are convinced now from these few words that Ohio is a grand good State to live in anyhow.

This is my first visit to this beautiful city of Richmond, and her visitors are, I believe, ready to concede that her far-famed reputation for royal hospitality has surely been well earned. I thank you all for your kind attention.

OKLAHOMA.

(No response.)

OREGON.

(No response.)

PENNSYLVANIA.

JOHN W. TAYLOR, of Pittsburg: I don't know whether there is any other gentleman present from this State. Our prosperity for the past four years has never been excelled. The iron and steel business, as you all know, has been very prosperous. The eastern part of the State has had some little trouble in the anthracite region, but I believe it has been adjusted and working all right now. In the western part of the State we have a great deal of money. It is almost as plentiful as silver was in the days of Solomon, when it was counted as nothing and was as stones in the streets of Jerusalem.

RHODE ISLAND.

(No response.)

SOUTH CAROLINA.

J. A. BROCK, of Anderson: The price of cotton is bringing wealth to our stricken country down there. We invite the people of the North down there. We think we have a fine field for investment, with cheap lands from fifty cents up to $50. In South Carolina there is immense progress in manufacturing interests. Cotton factories are springing up all through the State everywhere. You are hardly out of the sound of a cotton-mill whistle. I suppose the spindles have increased a hundred fold in the last five years. Charleston, on the coast, is the only place you might say that is flush with money. I don't know what they mean by keeping it on the coast. There is $40,000,000 locked up in the coffers there. We are not only on the road to prosperity, but we are yonder in the front.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

(No response.)

TENNESSEE.

(No response.)

TEXAS.

EDWIN CHAMBERLAIN, of San Antonio: Texas is unfortunate to have to report the dreadful disaster which occurred in the city of Galveston, and floods and storms which occurred in other sections of the State. The State is so large that the sections affected represent a very small area of the entire State. The general condition of the State is excellent. Our banks report good collections and large deposits. The large cotton crop we are raising in the State at the present time, and the good prices being obtained for it, indicate for us a very prosperous fall and winter.

UTAH.

(No response.)

VERMONT.

(No response.)

VIRGINIA.

J. P. LEWIS, of Martinsville: I had hoped that some other delegate more eloquent than I would report for Virginia; but I am here to say that Virginia, in natural resources, is probably the equal of any State of the Union. What she needs is progressive men and some money to develop her resources. She is rich in coal, timber and various natural resources that go to make up wealth; and as to her hospitality, I suppose the events of last night testify to the gentlemen present. Virginia is coming to the front. Her vast oyster interest, when known and exploited, will be a source of vast wealth. We invite you again, gentlemen.

REMARKS BY WM. A. BLAIR, OF WINSTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina might perhaps with propriety join this State in a welcome for you, and in an expression of appreciation of your visit to the Southland; for in the early days of Colonial history the Virgin Queen fondly christened our fair slopes and these with the magic, musical and charming name—Virginia.

That name our State too bore until as a married sister she changed it on her wedding day with Carolus, or Charles. Long after these F. F. V's made tobacco a legal tender by purchasing wives with that weed, which has caught "Sabean odors from the spicy shores of Araby the blest," the golden leaf was for both States in common Richmond funds, and twist or plug answered every purpose of New York exchange.

Your geographies, being out of date, perhaps yet tell you that our great State produces only tar, pitch and turpentine. But I desire to say that the crop of politicians has not suffered from the drought. The song of our cotton and woolen mills is echoed from every hill-top; we are shipping furniture to Grand Rapids, machinery to England, Germany and Japan, and cattle to Chicago. Lumber and grain, vegetables and farm products, are bringing us more money than ever before. The peach crop was a success, and the liquid extract from it and from the corn is abundant. Our mining operations are successful, and our banking institutions flourishing.

It is indeed God's favored land. It is blessed with a perfect climate and a fertile soil. It teems with mineral wealth, virgin forests, and waters pure and abundant. On every hand we are greeted by the whir of machinery, the whistle of the engine and the growth of trade, wealth and power. The more practical and materialistic North is sending us now not slaves but capital. The shackles of toil have fallen from human hands, and we are at work, with the audacity of genius, in fastening them upon the moving winds, the rushing waters, the tireless streams and the electric currents.

By elevating our citizenship, by putting culture and business before politics, we are gaining in peace what we lost in war, and we are again taking our place in the front ranks of the world's onward march.

THE PRESIDENT: I see the vice-president from Virginia. I think he was out late last night and he couldn't get here sooner. I see him here and I know he has a speech, and I wish the convention to listen to Mr. William R. Trigg.

ADDRESS OF WILLIAM R. TRIGG, OF RICHMOND, VA.

Mr. President, and Gentlemen—It would certainly be a great reproach upon me if I hadn't been out late last night. I haven't got a speech, and I was out last night. There is no doubt about that at all. I had very good authority for being down stairs, because I was with the Treasurer of the United States and others, and I thought I had a right there. But what I have to say is very brief, owing to what other people have done.

It devolves upon me, as filling the honorable position of vice-president of the association

for Virginia, to report to you the condition of the banks of this State. It is a duty easy to perform, for the president of the State association of bankers, Mann S. Quarles, a gentleman not without honor in his own country, has presented me with a statement so full and clear that "He who runs may read." To use his own words, "From every standpoint the outlook is encouraging to us, both as bankers and as Virginians."

The compilation furnished, and which is before me, represents thirty-six National banks, ten trust companies and 101 State institutions and private bankers, and this is the summary, being a comparison of condition as existing January, 1899, and January, 1900, with the further showing of increase of circulation by National banks since January, 1899, to date of report, say May 1st instant:

REPORT.

Paid up capital, January, 1899	$11,856,942
Paid up capital, January, 1900	13,177,805
Increase	$1,302,863
Surplus and undivided profits, January, 1899	6,262,331
Surplus and undivided profits, January, 1900	7,065,050
Increase	$802,719
Cash and due from banks, January, 1899	13,684,842
Cash and due from banks, January, 1900	13,880,629
Increase	$195,787
Deposits, January, 1899	31,260,594
Deposits, January, 1900	38,364,019
Increase	$7,102,425
Loans and discounts, stocks and bonds and securities, January, 1899	41,726,649
Loans and discounts, stocks and bonds and securities, January, 1900	52,697,020
Increase	$10,970,371
Circulation of 36 National banks, January, 1899	2,108,255
Circulation of 36 National banks as of this date	3,245,465
Increase	$1,137,210

Mr. Chairman, the figues I have shown for the whole State, so big to us, I know very well fall far short of those of many single institutions represented upon this floor: nevertheless, I give them with pride and satisfaction, for they mean tireless energy not surpassed anywhere by any people.

Speaking "financially" and to you bankers of resources, as you understand them, I will state that in the throes of war we lost the "ninety and nine" and only "one" remained: but that one, praise be to God, contained or embodied the needed germ of them all—courage and self-reliance. In 1865 the word went out, "We have lost, but we must not repine; we must take up our lines as they have fallen." We have borne more than our share of the burdens: and if it took a foreign war to convince some that we were back in the Union to stay, a vain search will be made for one of us who would have been lacking in fealty to the Government at any time; and so, with good conscience, we worked ceaselessly to build up our waste places; and hence these figures, to repeat, so small to you, so big to us.

I cannot close without welcoming, on behalf of the State, the bankers of the whole country to the capital of our State.

WASHINGTON.

P. C. KAUFFMAN, of Tacoma: The people of the State of Washington, and in fact the entire Pacific Northwest, are rejoicing now over a period of unexampled prosperity. The contrast with the conditions that prevailed four years ago is remarkable. Then the entire State was struggling in the depths of a commercial and financial slough of despond from which there seemed no means of extrication. Business completely paralyzed, the manufactures at a standstill, prices of staples in many instances below even the cost of production; despair written on every countenance. To-day all the industries of the State are in a most flourishing condition; crops uniformly heavy, prices good, so that the condition of the farmer has greatly improved and he has been enabled not only to pay off his mortgage, but also to have a balance with his banker. The latest statements of the banks show them to be in a very strong condition. Deposits have reached the high-water mark while the reserve carried averages fully forty-five per cent.

The outlook for the future is even brighter still, and unless some great disaster should happen, the next dec ıde will show a truly phenomenal development. The inhabitants of that section to-day are perched upon the very pinnacle of hope, instead of, as four years ago, plunged in the depths of despair.

The reason of this transition can be stated in a few words. The most important event in modern history was the destruction of the Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, May 1, 1898, and the consequent establishment of the United States as one of the first-class sea powers. The century succeeding the Declaration of Independence has been pre-eminently emphasized, throughout the world, as that of the great struggle for freedom. In that century the Anglo-Saxon race has been predominant; with the extension of that influence has followed a most wonderful extension of modern civilization. In every quarter of the globe wherever the flag of the Anglo-Saxon has been carried, the shackles of slavery have been broken, and the ignorance of barbarism enlightened. Even darkest Africa itself is being illumined with the electric light of civilization, and it will not be many years before Cecil Rhodes' dream of a railroad from the Cape to Cairo will be realized.

If, then, the nineteenth century has been specially marked as the period of the world's great struggle for freedom, it may be safely predicted that the coming century will be known as that of the great struggle for commerce, with the scene of that conflict transferred from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. The Orient, with its teeming myriads just awakening from their thousand years' sleep, offers to-day the richest prize ever presented in the struggle for commercial supremacy. With scarcely a thought of the United States even proving a factor in that contest the great nations of Europe have been for years partitioning the Oriental trade among themselves, each striving to obtain the strongest vantage. When Admiral Dewey two years ago sailed into the Harbor of Manila and destroyed the Spanish fleet, the ruling nations of the world realized that hereafter the United States of America would be one of the leading sea powers and that due allowance and consideration would have to be made for it. With that decisive victory, the Sick Man of Europe ceased to be the main object of consideration for the leading European diplomats. From henceforth they will care but little for the Sultan of Turkey or control of Constantinople. The interests of the nations of the world will hereafter be centered on the sick man of China and the United States must take and will take a prominent part in deciding the destiny of that invalid; for this is the only great power that looks out upon the Orient, the theater of future commercial activity. We do not want the Philippines for the Philippines alone, but for China. In this new irrepressible conflict that is destined to occur between the Anglo Saxons and the other races, the theater of action will be transferred from the Mediterranean and Ægean seas to the Pacific Ocean and the Yellow Sea. It is not simply a question of destiny, duty, "imperialism" and expansion, but another step in the great modern struggle among nations that must inevitably result in the survival of the fittest in the evolution of commercial supremacy.

When the smoke of battle has blown away, and the conditions are made plain to all, the bugaboo of "imperialism" will vanish into thin air, fading away, as the baseless fabric of a dream, and the people of the United States, awakening to a full realization of the grandeur of their destiny and the greatness of their opportunity, will settle down to a development of the commerce with the Orient, that will, ere many years, re-establish our merchant marine, cover the Pacific with the white-winged birds of commerce, and pour into our treasuries the riches of Golconda.

The possibilities of trade with the Philippines and the United States are as yet scarcely capable of estimation. That we have a rich gem in this new acquisition to the nation's jewels is unquestioned, but the stone is not yet cut. Every fresh glimpse of its interior reveals increasing value. It is a rich agricultural land, bearing prolific yields of hemp, tobacco, sugar, coffee, rice, and so forth, and abounding in almost inexhaustible tracts of valuable tropical woods. But a far greater value than even its tropical products are its rich mineral resources—gold, silver, lead, iron, copper, platinum, sulphur and coal. With command of the trade with the Philippines it will be impossible to hinder the growth of our trade with China, a trade that is destined to expand to incalculable proportions. The most recent census of the Chinese Empire shows it to have a population of not less than five hundred million, which is far greater than the quantity of food-stuffs produced in China, vast as it is, will sustain.

The Chinese Government, after a most careful examination, decided that wheat from the United States must supply that deficiency, and that even at a cost as high as a dollar and a quarter a bushel, and made into flour it remains the most economical food in proportion to its nutritive quality that China can import.

In 1892 the Northern Pacific Steamship Company inaugurated the line of first-class modern steamers of about 5,000 tons each, between Tacoma, Wash., and Japanese and Chinese ports. A great export trade has been built up by this line, taking out millions of dollars' worth of American products from Tacoma and bringing to it on return trips a vast amount of tea, silk, raw and manufactured, sugar, rice, matting and general Oriental merchandise. The flour shipped goes principally to China, each steamer carrying about 1,000 tons. The export from the port of Tacoma for the year 1899 amounted to over five million dollars.

Within the past two years the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, a Japanese-American line, sailing between Seattle and Japanese ports and operated in conjunction with the Great Northern Railroad, has been inaugurated by J. J. Hill, president of that road, and has already developed a marvelous trade.

In the growth of this commerce lies the future greatness of the State of Washington and the cities of Puget Sound. Puget Sound lies 600 miles nearer the Orient than San Francisco and in all the coast lying north from the Golden Gate there is not a harbor so conveniently accessible for deep sea vessels. It is not an uncommon thing to see ships sail through the Sound a hundred and fifty miles from the entrance to the Straits, to Tacoma or Seattle, and cast anchor in the placid waters of Commencement or Elliott Bay, without having received any aid from a tug. Tacoma and Seattle, the chief ports of Puget Sound, are thousands of miles nearer to Yokahama or Hong Kong than London, Liverpool or Hamburg.

Australia and all Oceanica lie closer to Puget Sound than to England. The vast territory of Northern Asia, fast developing into a new commercial empire, opens its door at Vladivistock and Port Arthur, which are thousands of miles nearer to Puget Sound than to any European port.

The pathway from the Occident to the Orient leads through the gateway of Puget Sound. It is but a trail now—like the meagre rut in the sands of the Western plains of America made by the wobbling wheels of the "prairie schooner" in 1849, but it is destined to become the grandest highway of the seas. The greatest portion of the human race lies at one end of it, the most advanced civilization and commercial progress at the other. The intercourse and exchanges between these two will exceed those of any other section of the globe, and the "Westward Star of Empire" will forever rest in the zenith of Puget Sound, the mart of untold millions across the Pacific.

WEST VIRGINIA.

E. M. Gilkeson, of Parkersburg: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Association—Speaking for West Virginia, I have to say in the first place that we take just pride in our ancestry, and we are proud to speak of this old Commonwealth, Virginia, as our mother. We are proud of our beautiful women; our sturdy, aggressive, progressive citizenship; our majestic mountains and beautiful mountain streams. We might, if time permitted, discuss the birds and the flowers; but this is a practical age, an epoch of commercialism. In the States further south cotton is known as king; but as our resources are so varied, we find ourselves unable to designate the king. With an area of nearly 400 square miles we venture the assertion that nowhere in all the world can be found a like territory that will compare with ours in its great wealth of coal. West Virginia, if I mistake not, stands second as a coal producer, and is in the forefront in the great timber districts of the country; and if not first in petroleum, it is certainly second, and oil is not found in any State of superior quality. To give you some faint glimpse as to our development along this line, I have to mention a fact, that only two weeks ago the South Pen Oil Co., in what was termed wild-cat territory in the county of Lewis, sunk a well that has produced at the rate of 8,000 barrels of oil a day. So great a find was this the tankage to meet the demands could not be had; and, as strange as it may sound, one of the tributaries of the Little Kanawha was actually dammed in order to save thousands of barrels of oil that would have otherwise gone to waste.

We have our cattle upon a thousand hills, and the bleating of the lamb is everywhere in evidence. Our agricultural interests are by no means of secondary consideration. But I have not time to dwell longer here.

No State in the Union can boast of more stable banking institutions. I cannot call to mind a single bank failure, save only the Montgomery Banking and Trust Co., of Fayette county. Whilst they have closed their doors, I am advised that they will pay out. This institution was a very insignificant affair, and hardly arose to the dignity of a bank. In the past decade our banks have quadrupled their deposits, not a few having jumped from one and two hundred thousand dollars to one million and a quarter. Our population in the same length of time has nearly doubled itself.

Your attention is also directed to our natural gas holdings; and our brethren from the central West, Indiana for instance, are advised that we have entered the list as a competitor of theirs, and offer the manufacturers of the country an abundance of this cheap fuel; and well they understand when the oil gives out (no find is long-lived) that they have within our confines inexhaustible coal fields which argue the continuation of their plants *ad infinitum*. In conclusion, let me say that we are a happy and prosperous people, not lacking in hospitality, and we extend to you all a cordial invitation to visit us, and we will do what we can to make your stay pleasant and profitable.

WISCONSIN.

(No response.)

WYOMING.

(No response.)

THE PRESIDENT: I see on the floor Ex-President Hendrix, and I wish he would take a seat on the platform—Mr. Joseph C. Hendrix, ex-president of the American Bankers' Association. (Applause and calls of "Hendrix," "Hendrix.")

REMARKS BY JOSEPH C. HENDRIX.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—This is a most unexpected disturbance of a beautiful day-dream; and as I am summoned before you I feel very much like a gentleman who came in from the suburbs of London, where I was last summer, during the session of the Bankers' Association at Cleveland. The only good thing I got out of London was this story. He came from the suburbs, and attended a banquet something like Richmond provided for us last night. He drank so much of "mountain dew" which was provided on that occasion that he forgot quite where he lived. When he went to the depot, being confused by the lights and noise, etc., he went to the ticket office and put down a half-sovereign. The ticket agent says, "What station, please?" He wasn't going to be anything but a gentleman under any circumstances. Says he, "What stations have you, please?" When I am held up and fired out before a convention, in which I see so many faces of those whom I am privileged to call friends, I am almost tempted to turn around to my successor, the president, who you observe uses the same hair oil that I do, and to ask him what subject he desires me to speak upon.

But there is only one subject that looms up before me when I look at this audience, and that is the tremendous growth of the American Bankers' Association within the last five years. It is a pleasure to recall the convention in Atlanta in 1894. The president of this association attended there as a very modest visitor for that occasion only. His predecessor attended there. The predecessor of that predecessor attended there. So you can judge from the succession that was passed on, that in the group of gentlemen who went down to Atlanta there was some sort of southern combination effected at that time. But the fact of it is that we took the American Bankers' Association in hand, some of the younger element of the fraternity, and said, "We will make it effective, we will make it of use to the bankers of America, and we confidently believe that they will appreciate it."

The result is told. The energy of the secretary, the effectiveness of the executive officers, the capacity of the various committees, all is told distinctly in one direction; and I desire as one of the ex's (and it is said that the ex's go before the y's)—as one of the ex-presidents of the association, to put my seal of approval very distinctly upon the action which has been taken at this convention in providing for the young men hid away behind the grills in the various banks throughout the United States, in carrying to them the results of experience in other parts of the country—making the man in Alabama familiar with the commercial law of Vermont—making the man in Maine understand how to loan money down in Texas and get it back. That is a lesson which we all love to learn, always how to get money back. It is very easy to lend it; sometimes it is difficult to get it back. I remember one of the best proverbs I ever heard uttered from the platform of the American Bankers' Association was the one by our lamented friend, Comegys, of Philadelphia, who said that the Bible says that the borrower is the servant of the lender. It is all wrong. The lender is the servant of the borrower.

I have nothing but the most cordial greetings and thanks for the very great kindness which this association has bestowed upon me personally. There is nothing like getting a national reputation when you are in the banking business; and I do not know any cheaper form of advertising than to be president of the American Bankers' Association; but you have to earn your way up to that position. It is a great pleasure when you do earn the confidence of your associates; and having secured that great honor you sometimes feel when you get through as the man who

was asked why he was trotting around so bow-legged, and who said that he went up in a balloon and walked back.

THE PRESIDENT: I knew you would enjoy hearing Ex-President Hendrix and I called on him. We have with us to-day Mr. George Hague, General Manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, and a delegate of the Canadian Bankers' Association. We have never had Canada on our list of States; some day we may; but I am sure that this convention would like to hear what are the conditions in Canada.

REMARKS BY GEORGE HAGUE.

Mr. President and Gentlemen—I had no idea whatever of saying a word, but I thought possibly you might like to hear a word or two from that far-off northern country, and because we are very closely associated with you in the banking business, though we are not associated politically. We prefer to paddle our own canoe. But commercially and politically we have the closest possible relations with the United States, and I really do not know whether you would do more business with us if we were a part of the American Union. Perhaps you might and perhaps not. At any rate it is a fact that we import more from the United States than from Great Britain. There is a remarkable interchange between Canada and the United States. For example, our larger banks employ vast amounts of capital in New York, Chicago, Duluth, and in the South too—one has a branch at New Orleans; while at this moment there is great development in a province of Canada on the shores of the Atlantic that will, if it goes on, make a little town of five or ten thousand inhabitants alive with vast coal and steel industries initiated by American capital. So if we were a series of States we could hardly be more closely affiliated. Take another fact. You know Canadian banks have branches. One of the branches of the bank which I represent in the far-off North, a thousand miles north of Chicago, is in charge of an enterprising Manager who wanted to build up his American connections. He went to work and sent out circulars asking for collections to be sent to him. Before he got through he sent out a thousand. That will show you that he was stretching out his arms pretty widely for the business of the United States. I hope some of you will respond to these circulars.

It is a fact which will interest you all that forty years ago, when I first entered a Canadian bank, the whole deposits of the Dominion of Canada were about $15,000,000. We had no Savings banks in those days, and the whole deposits of the country were only $15,000,000. That was the condition when I entered the bank forty years ago. Canadian deposits now amount to about $350,000,000, part in banks and part in Government post offices, and all the rest of the banks is in accordance with these larger figures. And we are looking forward to the time of further development, because we have vast stretches of territory undeveloped yet in the far North and in the East; and we are finding out what you are finding out and have found out, that this is a wonderful continent, and has inexhaustible possibilities that the people do not dream of. One or two years ago there were indications of gold almost as far up as the North Pole. We have developed them during the last year. The thermometer there goes far below zero. That region is so far North that there is not daylight during three or four months of the year. From that region last year there was $20,000,000 of gold exported.

You are very intimately connected with us and we with you. And as for this southern country, I made a visit a few years ago to points where we were interested. I came down South. I visited Charleston, Savannah, Pensacola and New Orleans. I could not go to Galveston, as that would be taking too much time, although we have interests there. I came home by the way of Memphis, Philadelphia and New York, and in every one of those places I saw names with which I was just as familiar as I am with the names of the people of Montreal. So you see our

interests are identified with yours and yours with ours. You cannot prosper without making us prosper; and to some small extent I suppose that any calamities that might befall us would afflict you. As the gentleman from Washington said, we are now in the flow of a wonderful wave of prosperity; everything is growing, everything is advancing, people are making money more and more, and everything is rosy and bright as we would wish it to be. I think I have occupied a long enough time, and I thank you very much for the opportunity allowed me to speak to you.

THE PRESIDENT: The next business in order is the address on the "Treasury and the Money Market" by the Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States.

THE TREASURY AND THE MONEY MARKET.—BY HON. ELLIS H. ROBERTS.

The American Bankers' Association represents in resources ten billion dollars, which is more than double the banking power of any other country in the world. You are the guardians, the administrators of this enormous active capital. He who appears before you should recognize the honor and the responsibility. Let me express my deep sense of both. In response to your invitation, perhaps you will be willing to hear a brief discussion of the relations between the Treasury and the banks as such, as they have been and as they are.

EARLY ENGLISH PRACTICE.

The attitude of governments to the money market has been, in all lands, in the large majority of cases, that of the borrower, often the needy borrower, whose effrontery and persistence have on occasion become bold beggary, and more than once arrant robbery.

Isaac, of York, in Ivanhoe, is the type of the money market in England in the days of Richard Lion Heart, with extortion by the lender enforced by torture by the borrower. English Edward I, in 1275, according to Hume, was not content to borrow, but seized the whole property of the Jews, save enough to enable them to leave the country. By 1297 the stress of his war with France led him to treat the producers of his kingdom as he had treated the Jew money-lenders, and to levy on and sell for his own use all their wool and leather and much other property. When the Lombards mastered the money market Edward III fell in debt 1,500,000 florins to two houses which became bankrupt on that account.

Under the Stuarts the goldsmiths deposited their moneys for safekeeping in the mint, so that Charles I. was able to seize there their balance of £200,000, which he then called a loan. His son, Charles II, improved on his example, and in 1672 laid royal hands on nearly £1,500,000 so in trust, and refused to pay at all. After a while he was driven to admit the interest. The principal was cut down nearly 50 per cent., and has become petrified as the first item in the national debt—a monument of kingly finance. Those centuries illustrate the temper and bearing of governments toward bankers as even worse than the popular prejudices of our own times.

MODERN METHODS, BRITISH AND EUROPEAN.

Modern methods of finance begin at the close of the seventeenth century, during the activity of Louis XIV, which stirred the world. To curb his ambition the British Government was piling up a debt at interest at 25 to 30 per cent., when thrifty King William sought a better way, and in 1694 the Bank of England was devised to unify the pressing public loans and to handle them. They were only £1,200.000, and against that sum the Bank put out its own notes and paid £100,000 for the privilege. As with other borrowers, this first transaction was only the entering wedge. The Government ran up its debt, and in its exigencies made hard bargains with the Bank. In the struggle against the French Revolution, Pitt forced loans against the protests

of the governors, and when asked to pay £7,186,445, he drove the Bank to suspend payment. The process has gone on until the Bank holds securities of the Government for £20,038,000, and in return enjoys its monopoly and pays annual charges of £175,500. In its issue department it has been styled "an office of the administration;" in finance it is above the Ministry, like a permanent official, a genuine Warwick.

The story is akin in all of Europe. The Bank of France is a creation of Napoleon in 1796, under the Directory. Now the only source of paper money in that country, it has carried on its back successive governments in their loans. Without a rival in its sphere, its burden in recent loans has been made light by the marvelous response which the French people always give to the calls of their Government for money. The Bank of Germany is the steward of the Empire in its borrowing and general finance. Austria-Hungary uses its National Bank in the same way for a monopoly of note issue. In Russia, the Imperial Bank, colossal like the nation, is really a branch of the administration, its fiscal agent for borrowing and for handling the debt, and for creating currency for both purposes.

In all the old world the governments touch the money markets first as borrowers, and use the banks to secure funds for the exchequer. They return privileges and immunities. By these monopolies interest is put up or down, foreign exchange is controlled, trade is affected, every industry feels the pressure. The Bank of England is the model of all these financial engines, master of the national funds, dictator of the money markets of Britain, of Europe, and until recently of the world. Long a fetich in finance, British criticism of its principles, its conduct, and its effects has become sharp, aggressive, unsparing.

AMERICAN EXPERIENCE.

Finance has no devices which our country has not tried. The flood of Continental currency was the beginning of our evils. To fund the Revolutionary debt, to create a currency, to provide a way for collecting taxes, Hamilton called into being the Bank of the United States. His first aim was to frame "the most effectual instrument of loans." The institution served the Treasury well, but soon became a political force and was permitted to die in 1811. With a new charter in 1816 Jackson found in it a monster threatening the Government, seeking "to concentrate the whole moneyed power." His removal of the public deposits from it was a chief factor in politics for a decade. The discussions in Congress and Jackson's state papers exhibit the prejudice and frenzy of parties. The chronicles of panic and disaster are lurid enough to the fall of the bank in 1836. Yet the public moneys it held were never more than $10,000,000, standing at $9,868,435 in October, 1833.

General Jackson is often represented as waging war on banks. He did no such thing. He only transferred the deposits from one central bank, with branches, to several banks. Outside of politics it was simply a conflict between banks, of several institutions against a monoply. The larger number won.

DEPOSITS WITH THE STATES.

But the many banks were met by an unexpected competition. The sales of the public lands increased rapidly from $5,000,000 in 1834 to $24,800,000 in 1836. Banks to the number of 788 were started, in large part to furnish currency to pay for the lands, so that between 1834 and 1836 the bank circulation ran up from $95,000,000 to $140,000,000. Of public funds they held November, 1836, $49,367,986, while they owed other depositors only $26,573,479. The States were greedy, and wanted the money. Congress voted to give them all but $5,000,000, in four installments, pro rata. Three were paid, but this demand with the inflation proved fatal.

Specie payments were suspended, and the last installment was never paid. For the National Treasury it was just as well. The States lent this money on real estate, Congress forbade the Treasury to collect it, and it stands on the books as unavailable funds, $28,101,644.

ODD SCHEMES SUGGESTED.

Bad as the actual experience was, it was not as vicious or as grotesque as some methods of dealing with the surplus suggested in those days. Secretary Woodbury, in 1834, urged "a temporary investment in some stocks sound and salable." The next year he favored "investment for a provident fund." In 1838 he recommended "purchase of State stocks as in the Indian trust." Think of the Treasury going into the market to buy $100,000,000 in stocks, and when it needed funds and therefore a general stringency prevailed, offering its securities for sale to unwilling buyers. The Indian trust fund illustrates how State bonds have been suffered to sleep undisturbed by payment of principal or interest.

Other plans by the same Secretary were, to designate various officers in the several States, including postmasters, to act as fiscal agents, and again to appoint commissioners or receivers-general to collect and disburse public funds.

THE INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

Discussion resulted in the passage, July 1, 1840, of President Van Buren's project for an Independent Treasury, which the Whigs repealed August 1 of the next year. The Treasury was so poor that the banks derived little benefit. Congress tried to set up a Fiscal Bank, and a month later a Fiscal Corporation, to take the place of the Bank of the United States; but both were crushed by vetoes of President Tyler, August 16 and September 9, 1841. His own fantastic scheme of a Board of Control or Exchequer, not unlike the cumbrous device of the Continental Congress, met with scant favor, and is known only to curious students.

From a Bank of the United States, from local banks as sole depositories, from deposits of public funds with the States, from multifarious schemes crude, dangerous, unworkable, Congress turned, if not in despair, in necessity, to an Independent Treasury whose previous career had been so brief. The act of August 6, 1846, stands to this day, and its methods have prevailed longer than any other device for handling the finances of this Government. The maintenance of nine branches in different parts of the country solves the problem of exchange on both receipts and disbursements, and brings payments close to the people. By the designation of depository banks to receive the postal and the internal revenue, the friction of collection is reduced to the minimum and the drain of funds from localities is prevented.

THE LOAN OF 1898

If proof were needed that the time is past when a single bank is needed to place Government bonds, the Spanish War loan of 1898 affords it abundantly. The zeal of the banks in subscribing for that loan five times over deserves all praise for their loyalty and devotion, and the praise should be extended freely and graciously. But the offers in small sums from individuals were twice the amount called for. The floating of that loan without discount and at a cost of only one-fifteenth of one per cent. for printing and distribution, records both the patriotism of the plain people and the excellence of the work of the Treasury.

TWO YEARS OF SURPLUS.

For two years our financial problems have related to the surplus. The Spanish war cost mcuh less than the estimates. General prosperity has given large revenues. The Secretary of the Treasury has had to decide what to do with $178,000,000 of unused funds, for the Treasury was able to spare so much from quick resources, and yet to retain about $50,000,000 in its own vaults. That is about the cash kept by the

British Exchequer in the Bank of England; the sum was £10,616,000 last month. Besides, our Government needs large amounts within quick reach for emergencies.

The task was to serve the Government, and to respond to the frequent and somewhat urgent appeals for the relief of the money market. The prepayment of interest could be only a transient measure; bondholders showed no desire to accept interest in advance on rebate.

Stronger measures were adopted and were successful, Offers were put out November 15, 1899, to buy $25,000,000 in old fours and fives at the prices then current, and purchases were made of $19,300,650. In May, 1900, the Secretary of the Treasury gave notice that the twos of the funded loan of 1891 would be paid on presentation and interest would stop on them August 18. By that date $18,231,750 had been paid of the total of $25,364,500, and on September 25, $4,700,750 remained unpresented, free of interest.

EXCHANGE OF BONDS.

The largest contribution of relief, however, was by the act of March 14, 1900. That provides for the exchange of threes, fives and old fours for new consols at two per cent. During the six months which have elapsed, such exchange has been made to the amount of $332,117,850, which is 39.57 per cent. of the bonds eligible, to wit: $839,146,340. Of these redemptions, $76,337,000 was in threes, being 38.4 per cent. of that class; $202,659,900 in old fours, 37.16 per cent. of that class, and $53,120,950 in fives, being 55.91 per cent. of their total last March. In the exchange the Treasury paid out $33,169,060, and a net saving of $8,418,205 was made to the Government in the transactions, while there was no increase of the public debt.

The Treasury, September 14, held of bonds subject to exchange, $23,377,630 for circulation, and $40,379,080 for deposits. For these new consols may be given, and if that were done, they wonld become $395,874,560, and the net saving over ten million dollars, with payment in premiums of $40,000,000.

As a consequenee of the provisions of the new financial law, the bonds pledged for National bank circulation ran up from $239,947,270 on March 14 to $296,172,880 September 15. The whole volume of bank notes, including those secured by money, increased between the same months by $112,445,058, and became $361,880,936, which is more than ever before afloat.

DEPOSITS IN NATIONAL BANKS.

A greater addition to the available resources of trade and industry was the deposit of public funds in the National banks. This was not a new device, but an enlargement of a well-established practice.

Deposits were granted to every bank applying with proper security while the surplus permitted, and about $50,000,000 was kept in the Treasury. The moneys so placed were at their maximum February 10, 1900, at $109,094,878, including the credit of disbursing officers, and were reduced to $96,410,498 by September 18. The depositories number 440, and they are found in every State except Mississippi and Nevada, and every Territory except Arizona and the Indian Territory. The banks holding $50,000 or less are 170; from $50,000 to $100,000, 93; from $100,000 to $200,000, 87; from $200,000 to $500,000, 61; from $500,000 to $1,000,000, 19; over $1,000,000, 10.

May 23, to prepare for payment of old twos, a call was made on these depositories pro rata, and in June a second and a third call followed, to the aggregate of $14,853,700. No single institution, no one city could have paid that money more promptly and with less friction than did these four hundred and forty banks all over the country.

CONTRACTION AVERTED.

This is the plain story of the putting out of $178,000,000 from the Treasury, above current expenditures.

With its mingled verdure and blossom and fruit, the orange grove of the Indian River of Florida, or the extensive ranches of Southern California, is a triumph of arboriculture. More rich in its yellow fruitage is the policy which from the Treasury scatters to all marts the treasure which no orchard can equal, which serves more human needs than orange or apple or pomegranate.

A severe contraction would have followed Government operations running loose, without such care and vigilance. The funds were left to fructify in the marts of trade. Largely available for any emergency, the business of the country had the benefit of them. The full force of the national wealth was turned upon all the enginery of industry, of commerce and of finance.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The chronicle is brief, but the facts are impressive and the results are conspicuous. Except for the flurries in November and December, 1899, which were entirely apart from Treasury operations, quotations for call money have not been above 5 to 7 per cent., and then for only a short period, while the ruling rate, although touching 2½, has ranged from 1¼ to 2¼ per cent. Prime commercial paper has found sale from 3½ to 4, and seldom has the quotation been above 4½. though occasionally touching 5 per cent.

These low rates for money, the lowest in the world, have brought Russia and Britain to borrow from us, and Japan and Sweden to seek loans here; last of all, Germany takes $20,000,000 of our money. New York has become one of the two financial centres of the world. Without the outflow from the Treasury all this would have been impossible.

We all rejoice at large exports of wheat and corn and meat products. We each feel a personal pride in American mastery in iron and steel manufactures, and accept it as a compliment to ourselves. When the London "Times" says that America makes better locomotives than the English, our hearts beat quicker. In the export of $20,000,000 worth of coal this year we each claim a share. Russia buys from us in one lot 5,000 fat cattle, and no farmer regrets the trade. We count it fortunate for all our people that we exported of our manufactures $432,284,366 last year, which is more than the total of all our merchandise exported as late as 1870. The balance of trade in our favor for three years averages $569,946,396. To our stock of gold every year since 1896 has been added more than $100,000,000 on the average—a record never before known among nations. The gold in circulation, including certificates, has reached $831,084,025, which is more than all our currency prior to 1880, and is $10.63 per capita of our population, which is higher than the total circulation in 1862.

In spite of the vast outflows, the gross gold in the Treasury is the largest it ever held, $437,221,191, and it is growing. Except the abnormal hoard of $450,000,000 of the Bank of France, likely to be soon reduced, there is nowhere else in the world so much of the yellow metal under single control. If this flow of gold shall satisfy the appeal for more money, how healthy our currency will be.

The wealth of our people by the new census will not fall below $90,000,000,000, and their annual net production is at least $2,500,000,000. This wealth and this growth are beyond parallel in human annals.

They explain why the world comes to us to borrow. But those who borrow from us must pay with interest. It is just as healthy for us to export gold as it is to export coal or iron or cotton or grain or pork or beef, except as more labor enters into those articles.

In such facts as letters, American bankers hang out their sign, like a planet in the heavens: Money to lend to the nations; gold galore to spare. But fair notice is served that the yellow metal must come back, for of all countries now and hereafter, this is the home of gold.

And now, Mr. President, will you permit me to say that there could be no grander object lesson than has been presented upon the floor of this convention to-day. The statements from the various commonwealths have shown that they are all pursuing the same career of industry, development and prosperity. As bankers, they base their own welfare upon the intelligence, the education, the industry and the religious aspirations of the communities which they serve. And how happy we are that from all the commonwealths of the Republic we are gathered here under the starry flag which represents the aspirations, the civilization, the humanity and the progress of the race beyond any emblem ever before displayed among men; and this banner never better represented all that is highest and noblest in human effort than at this very day and this very hour.

H. J. HOLLISTER, of Grand Rapids, Mich.: I move that this convention, by a standing vote, tender a vote of thanks to Mr. Roberts for his address.

(Amid great applause the convention arose *en masse*.)

THE PRESIDENT: This completes our programme for the day. The Vice-President for the State of New York requests that a meeting of the State delegation be held immediately after adjournment for a conference.

The convention then adjourned until Thursday, October 4, at 10 o'clock A.M.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, Oct. 4, 1900.

THE PRESIDENT: We will commence our proceedings with prayer by Rev. Robert P. Kerr.

PRAYER.

Let us pray. Oh God, Who art our God and our father's God; Thou whose compassions fail not, Who art the same yesterday, to-day and forever, grant us the benediction of Thy presence, we beseech Thee, and the guidance of Thy Spirit, that, being directed from on high, we may do those things which shall be well pleasing in Thy sight this day. We return Thee our humble and hearty thanks for all Thy mercies to us and to all men for the means of grace and for the hope and glory through Jesus Christ, Our Lord,

We humbly acknowledge and confess that we are sinners before Thee, and beg God's mercy that we may be pardoned and justified and have peace with Thee. May that God, who is everywhere present to protect and defend his people, take care of the families of thy servants gathered here, and keep them in Thy holy providence, and save them from all evil. Bring together again the members of these families; keep Thou those who are here and bring them safely to their homes again.

Bless the interests of this association, oh God, and direct Thy servants according to Thy holy law, to do those things which shall be right.

We pray Thee for our country; for Thy servant, the President of the United States; for the Chief Magistrate of this Commonwealth; for all who make or administer laws in the nation, that they may be inspired with true patriotism, with a love of the truth and of justice and of mercy; and may we dwell together in peace. Bless all nations on the earth. Bring order where there is discord; bring peace where is war; bring liberty where there is oppression, and may Thy great glory be embraced by all the peoples, we beg through Jesus Christ, Our Lord.

Our Father which art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy Kingdom come. Thy will be done on earth, as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for Thine is the Kingdom and the power and the glory for ever.

The Grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God and the communion of the Holy Ghost be with us all now and for evermore. Amen.

THE PRESIDENT: The first business in order this morning is the discussion on "The Financial Future of the United States." The discussion will be opened by Mr. Charles A. Conant, of the New York "Journal of Commerce."

THE FINANCIAL FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES.—BY CHARLES A. CONANT.

Several recent events have called attention in a striking manner to the changes which have come over the economic world within the last few years. A period of stagnation in business which lasted for many years has given place to phenomenal activity in Europe, in the United States, and even in the partially developed countries of the Orient. This activity has been especially marked in this country and has been accompanied by changes in our commercial and financial condition which have attracted the attention of shrewd financiers and far-sighted students abroad as well as at home. Much of the foreign capital by which the country was developed prior to 1893 was withdrawn from the United States after that year by the process of returning American securities which had been issued or sold abroad. This process was at first one of intense suffering to this country, by depriving us of necessary working capital, arresting industry and throwing labor out of employment. But we are now witnessing a new phase of this development. Sending abroad an enormous volume of our products and increasing our exports of manufactures within five years by much more than one hundred per cent., we have built up credits which have enabled us to subscribe to several large foreign loans from our surplus savings. Russia, Japan and Great Britain have touched the fountain of our credit and abundant streams of wealth have gushed forth for their use.

GROWTH OF NEW YORK AS A FINANCIAL CENTER.

The United States in the meantime have become a colonial power and are profoundly interested in the settlement of the future of China. It is probable that the interest awakened in the affairs of the Orient will lead to large investments of American capital in China and the Philippines, and that the securities issued for these investments will be quoted on the stock exchanges of the world, like the bonds of the Egyptian Government or the Greek guaranteed loan. All these events have contributed to bring New York into the circle of international money markets and have raised the question whether the star of financial supremacy was not to move westward from the precincts of Lombard street to our own chief city. These expectations may require time for their fulfillment, but it is already evident that New York is to be a more important factor than heretofore among the money markets of the world, and may at least dispute for the second place after London with the long established and wealthy cities of the Continent.

The magnitude of the transactions now carried on in New York is shown in a slight degree by the settlements through the clearing-house, which rose from a little less than thirty thousands of millions ($29,841,796,924) in 1895 to more than fifty-seven thousands of millions ($57,368,230,771) in 1899. Higher figures than those of 1895 were attained in certain earlier years of active business operations, but the volume of clearings was then swelled by stock exchange business, which was greatly reduced by the opening of the stock exchange clearing-house in 1892. If the old method of stock exchange settlements had continued, it is not unlikely that the clearings of last year would have attained seventy-five thousands of millions, or an increase of more than fifty per cent. over the highest previous record in 1881. The actual figures of the clearings at New York are larger by twenty-five per cent. than those at London, heretofore the great clearing-house of the world, and nearly three times the payments into the Bank of France, which operates as a sort of clearing-house for the traffic of France. The volume of the obligations of the National banks to their country correspondents is added evidence of the volume of business which is centering in the hands of New York financiers. The obligations of New York National banks to other banks, including State and private banks, which were only $173,000,000 in 1889, rose to more than $425,000,000 by the last report to the

Comptroller of the Currency. New York thus fully justifies the declaration of Mr. Horace White that the city is "a clearing-house for the whole country as well as for its own immediate traffic."

Supremacy among the money markets of the world comes only by a combination of favorable conditions. It comes partly as the result of industry, thrift and enterprise, which create a great investment fund after the necessary machinery of production and exchange has been fairly provided at home, but it comes also as the result of far-sighted and well-directed policy in legislation and in business methods. The part of legislation is small, so long as freedom is left to native skill and enterprise to develop along natural lines. Legislation become simportant in many countries as a disturbing and retarding factor in business progress, and it is against such legislation that intelligent business policy should be directed. The part which positive legislation has to play in national economic progress is chiefly to afford the guarantees of security and order, the execution of contracts according to their honest terms, and the enforcement by law of the highest principles of business honor. Beyond these limits its interference is usually harmful and often hampers rather than advances a country in its progress towards industrial and financial supremacy.

IMPORTANCE OF A STABLE STANDARD OF VALUE.

There is one important prerequisite to financial power in which legislation plays an important part. This is in giving permanancy to the standard of value. It has been pointed out so often that it has become a byword, but is none the less true, that London owes much of her predominance in the world of finance to the fact that a contract for the payment of money in London has meant for nearly a century one thing and no other. A contract for the payment of a given number of pounds sterling has meant the delivery of a certain weight in gold. The creditor having a debt coming to him in London has been subject to no uncertainty as to whether he would be tendered irredeemable paper, depreciated silver, or gold coin adjusted to some new standard. When the Bank of France was authorized to suspend specie payments in 1870, and when by the course of events its option to pay either gold or silver became an option to diminish the value of a gold obligation, financial supremacy fled from Paris. Trifling as might be the premium upon gold caused by refusal to pay it on demand for bank notes, the difference was sufficient to drive from Paris to London the great operations of international exchange which turned for their profits upon minute fractions of percentages. London, by constituting a free market for gold and adhering to a fixed standard, without variableness or shadow of turning, has drawn to herself the command of the world's exchanges.

The United States has recently planted herself by the side of other great commercial states by prescribing that a given weight of gold shall henceforth constitute the metallic standard. If this declaration is established beyond dispute or probability of change, it equips this country in this respect to compete with others for the control of the exchanges of the world. The fact that the country declared for the gold standard in 1896, and that she has now put that declaration into law, had much to do with the prosperity of the last few years. If evidence were needed that the adoption of a fixed monetary standard and the abandonment of a fluctuating standard meant much for the country adopting such a policy, it is demonstrated also by the experience of Russia. Adopting the gold standard only in 1895, and putting it in force completely only as recently as 1897, foreign capital poured into the country for industrial development at such a rate that stock companies were organized within five years with a combined capital of more than $600,000,000, or more than within the entire ninety years before.

NECESSARY RESTRICTIONS ON BUSINESS.

Another vital element in attracting to our chief city the exchanges of the world is freedom from vexatious interference by taxation or legal restrictions with the transactions of organized markets. The stock exchange, in spite of the bad name which it bears among the ignorant and unthinking, is the sensitive barometer of values. It diverts industry and capital, by changes in the prices of securities, from unprofitable fields to the fields where they benefit the community. It prevents, so far as human foresight is possible, the waste of the great forces of production where they are not needed and extracts from them the highest good of which they are capable. Everything which interferes with the free play of the many influences which affect prices on the exchanges is a disturbing element in the truthful reading of this barometer of values. It is like placing iron filings near a mariner's compass and expecting it to read true. Not only is the true reading impaired, but transactions under such conditions are driven to points where true readings can be obtained —where the free play of competition and the laws of value is unimpaired by the meddling of those who do not comprehend the philosophy and use of organized markets.

Striking illustrations of what harm may be done by excessive taxation and by unwarranted interference have been afforded within the last five years in France and Germany. Heavy taxation in the one case, and the foolish attempt to stamp out "future" trading in the other, have fettered the markets of Paris and Berlin and driven much of their business to a less restricted field. Brussels, the capital of the energetic little kingdom of Belgium, has profited by the blunders of her rivals, and within five years has multiplied nearly twenty-fold the issues of securities upon her exchanges. These illustrations have a serious lesson for us if we would attain a leading place in the world's finance. Reasonable regulation of new stock company issues to prevent fraud are justifiable and have not hampered honest transactions in London, but legislation directed by a hostile spirit against the stock exchanges and designed to hamper the free play of the competition which fixes values, means the death-knell of the market against which it is directed.

There are many material respects in which steps may be taken to strengthen New York as a centre of exchanges. Here the aid of the State may well be invoked to provide adequate lights and docks and deep and safe harbors, suited to the modern ocean liner; and to insure equity between railways and their patrons, in order to prevent discriminations against individuals and communities. This is not the occasion for raising a discussion in regard to tariff laws; but it may properly be pointed out that the policy of customs duties should not be enforced in such a manner as to cause needless annoyance to merchants or to impose unnecessary formalities upon American exporters in getting the benefit of free raw materials. The history of the free cities of Germany, whether it would be a good guide for our imitation to-day or not, shows how much may be accomplished in an age of trade restrictions by establishing centers where trade may be carried on under conditions of freedom unhampered by clumsy regulations, which are often as oppressive as exactions in money. Freedom of trade to all the world, freedom for the use of London docks and warehouses and ships, without official interference, have done much to make London the world's warehouse and England the world's carrier, and to leave sticking to English fingers much of the profit of the handling of goods between producers and consumers.

ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY IN PRODUCTION AND EXCHANGE.

If the producers and manufacturers of the United States, having already risen to the level of supplying the domestic market with the great staples of consump-

tion, are to go forth to conquer the markets of the world, they must organize production and exchange upon the basis of the greatest economy and efficiency. The aspect of this organization which comes closest home to the banker is the system of credit. Just so far as the American banker is compelled to charge a higher rate for credit to the producer than the foreign banker charges, the American producer must be handicapped in the struggle for control of the world market. A difference of one or two per cent. in the rate which the producer pays to the banker for the use of money might make the difference between his ability to lay down goods at Cape Town, at Tokio, at Shanghai, or in the interior of China on terms as favorable as his competitor in England, France or Belgium, with their great systems of credit and international banking. The subject of reducing credit to its lowest terms and highest efficiency by the most complete organization and the best monetary system is the contribution which the American banker should make to the solution of the problem of carrying American commercial supremacy in the wake of the flag around the girdle of the earth.

There are several steps which should be considered in the organization of American banking upon a more effective basis for competition with the powerful English and Continental banks in the financing of foreign trade. It is a striking commentary upon the closeness with which American banking has thus far kept at home that almost all our trade with Latin America is settled by bills of exchange on London, and that even the Government of the United States does its business in our new possessions in the Orient through the great English institutions—the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. Consolidation of capital, the authority to establish foreign branches, the extension of long credits in foreign trade, and the application to banking of the highest organizing ability of the American mind, are the share of the American banker in the task allotted to our captains of industry and kings of finance in conquering the trade of the world. If greater elasticity and freedom in note issues at home will make credit cheaper and more plentiful in the South and West and increase their capacity to produce cotton goods and to move their products, the benefits of a more elastic banking system should be considered without prejudice by every American banker. The reduction of the rate of interest in sections where it is abnormally high will not mean smaller profits to the banks, but the larger and safer business which comes with increased commercial prosperity.

FUTURE PROBLEMS TO BE FACED.

Every measure of this sort, to which contributions can be made by the manufacturer, the captain of industry, or the American banker, will be an important element in that struggle for world empire which is to be fought in our time or by our children in the field of business competition. The axis of the world's economic revolutions in the future may be shifted violently by the progress of events, and is almost certain to be shifted from the people whose methods are loose, wasteful and inefficient to those whose machinery of production and exchange is developed in all its parts to the highest degree of economy and productive power. New problems of the most serious character in the competition for markets will face the world with the completion of the trans-Siberian railway, the creation perhaps of new centres of trade in Central Asia, the binding of North and South Africa together by bands of steel, the opening of China, and the application of electricity to the thousand functions of machine production. The perfection of machinery and means of transportation have swept away the barriers between local markets and reduced competition everywhere to its most acute form—competition against the producers of all the world. The American people cannot afford to be idle spectators of the struggle between other producing nations for commercial supremacy. They cannot

afford to hamper by their laws the free play of modern economic forces or to skulk away from a contest in which they may be easily masters if they go forward with enlightened minds and a courageous spirit.

IDENTITY OF THE INTERESTS OF NEW YORK AND OTHER AMERICAN CENTERS.

I have spoken to some extent as though the financial supremacy of the United States centered about the development of the city of New York. But it is far from being a local problem. The interests of New York and of the whole country are bound up together so tightly that they cannot be separated. Prosperity throughout the whole country is vital to the accumulation of that great fund of capital which naturally flows to the commercial center to find investment and profit. Every factor which tends to broaden the basis of American production, to increase the market for American products of the field, the farm and the workshop, or to improve the credit facilities of the interior and producing districts, tends to broaden the pedestal of wealth and national prosperity, upon which New York must have her firm footing if she is not to slip and fall in the struggle for financial supremacy with her great rivals in the Old World. New York cannot profit by a narrow or selfish policy towards other parts of the country, and least of all can the bankers of New York or any of the great cities profit by a severe or jealous policy towards their associates in the country. Every step forward which New York makes, on the other hand, in the struggle for supremacy in the money markets of the world is a step which lifts up and benefits the whole country. The ability of New York to find investments abroad for American earnings or to attract foreign capital to American investments are distinct factors in raising the rate of profit and the earnings of all Americans, whether they toil under the burning sun of the Southern cotton field, run the engines which drag long trains of American products from the prairie to the ocean, or clip coupons in a Newport villa. The ability to place capital abroad, to find markets for American products beyond our own shores, to extend credit on the lowest terms to American manufacturers and merchants—all these powers, developed to the finest shade of superiority over foreign competitors, mean a wider field of employment for labor, a larger fund of American earnings to divide between the laborer and his employer, larger profits for American bankers, and a more rapid and satisfying progress for the whole country as well as for New York as her chief city.

THE PRESIDENT: When Minister Conger wired that he was surrounded and being fired on by a set of barbarians, an Eastern power touched elbows with our army and rescued, not only their minister, but our own. We have with us to-day a gentleman who is the representative of the First Bank of Japan, located at Tokyo. I shall ask that Mr. F. B. Schenck, of New York, will escort Mr. Masayoshi Takaki to the stand.

ADDRESS OF MASAYOSHI TAKAKI, OF TOKYO, JAPAN.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Association—This is an unexpected and great honor which I have received, coming to this platform to speak words of greeting and congratulation to this association.

However, this greeting is not an official one as I came as a private investigator of the financial institutions in this country. Hearing that your association convened here, on my way to Japan (I leave San Francisco on the 10th of this month), I thought I would stop here and attend your convention and carry the news of this great association to Japan. As all of you know, Japan is near to you, nearer than ever before. When your jurisdiction went to Hawaii, Japan was a little nearer. Now you are going into the Philippines, it seems to me the relation between Japan and the United States of America is nearer than ever before. Not only politically

and geographically is Japan nearer to you, but also financially and economically. Japan was known to you in 1876, when you had your Centennial in Philadelphia. There the trade of Japan, and the manufactured goods of the Japanese people, were first known to the people of the United States. Then in 1893, when you had the great Columbian Exposition at Chicago, we exhibited our goods there, and Japan was still better known to you. Now, with this war in the East, your officers and representatives and soldiers were together with our people, and Japan is still better known to you. I hope that Japan will be still better known and closer to you from this time on.

Until this day Japan is known as the Garden of Oriental countries. Every one who visits Japan brings news to your people that Japan is a pretty, handsome country to visit, but none of you gentlemen have discovered that Japan is a place where you might find great opportunity for investment. Japan has many mines and many manufactures where you can invest profitably. Now Japan has a gold basis for her currency, so that there is no more trouble in our commercial affairs on account of a fluctuating currency. Lately Japan has become a great buyer of cotton and iron in your country, while she is a great seller of silk and tea to the United States. In that way our relations become closer than ever before.

And all the trouble we are having to-day is that our country's financial and economic conditions are not well known to you, because the Japanese merchants staying in this country do not mingle with you so much as we would wish, and your merchants in Japan, also do not mingle with our business men and men of finance.

So friends, hereafter it is my sincere desire and hope that the financiers of this nation may come in closer relations with the financiers and business men of Japan, so that the time will come when our association of banks in Japan and the association of banks in America will have closer relations.

I consider this a great honor you have extended me, and I present you my heartfelt greetings upon the great success of your business.

I thank you again, Mr. President and gentlemen.

THE PRESIDENT: The next business in order is a discussion upon the subject of "The Internal Revenue Law," opened by Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, President of the Astor Place Bank of New York.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE LAW.—ADDRESS OF GENERAL ALFRED C. BARNES, PRESIDENT ASTOR PLACE BANK, NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. President—Taxation is a necessary function of government. Perhaps it should be borne proportionately by those who have made taxation inevitable and those who expect to derive the most benefit from the expenditure of the revenue. Most of our present bank taxes originated in the Spanish war of 1898, when our people, frenzied by the loss of the Maine, overran the earth with hollow ships and marching armies. Now we must pay the piper who furnished the field music for that great Anabasis. If you ask me who is responsible for the war and its consequences, I answer, the American people. And who will reap the most advantage from its successful conduct? The reply is again, the American people.

To provide for this unusual expense our comfortable Government, which had enough and to spare under old conditions, enacted the War Revenue Law of 1898. This law seeks to take tithes of capital at rest and tolls of capital in motion. It is very ingenious and inquisitive. It searches the corners of every mart and brings many hidden things to light. If in the multitude of your possessions, gentlemen, there is anything you have overlooked or mislaid, the tax collector will find it for you whether you acknowledge his services or not.

Of course, banks are always a shining mark when the arrows of assessment are flying. The assessors take the famous advice which the father gave his son: "If

you want money, go where money is." It makes no difference that we are not the owners, but only the custodians, of wealth. Our incorruptibility, impervious to temptation, makes us fit for our posts, and—keeps us poor. The difference between the fabled Tantalus and ouselves is that he could not reach the tempting treasures dangling before his vision, whereas we can, but we will not. Therefore we suffer not only the pains of Tantalus, but the additional agony of resistance to temptation.

Without attempting a close and serious analysis of the Revenue Law, I remark that the banks contribute to the country's war fund in two ways. First, directly in the form of the two-mill rate on capital and surplus. A wise and learned Attorney-General decided last spring that "surplus" does not include "undivided profits." Under this ruling, two banks with precisely the same resources settled as follows: One with a milion dollars capital; a million dollars surplus, and one hundred thousand dollars undivided profit, paid four thousand dollars tax. Its neighbor, with a million dollars capital, one hundred thousand dollars surplus, and a million dollars "undivided profits," paid two thousand two hundred dollars. Each bank should have been taxed four thousand two hundred dollars, and the Government, in these two instances alone, paid, or rather forfeited, twenty two hundred dollars for that opinion. The revenue from direct taxation of banks was last year three and a half million dollars, being over three per cent. of all collected under the act of 1898. Our other tax is indirect, for we pass it along to our customers. The law requires us to stamp all our documents, not only checks, notes and drafts, but powers of attorney, letters of credit, and even notices of protest. The stamps used by banks amount to about five and a half millions of dollars. So the total tax on bank capital and bank transactions aggregate some nine millions, or nearly nine per cent. of the war revenue.

The Treasury Department of our Government is a great co-operative business concern, in fact, a trust, which those who object to the concentration of business interests have forgotten to denounce. Furthermore, it is a "grinding monopoly." But it does its work well. The Spanish war debt had to be paid. Payment is made by contributions levied upon all the sources of wealth that can be reached, upon the theory that government helps us make money and protects it for us, and consequently is a partner in all our enterprises. The theory is perhaps a little lame, but the practice makes it valid enough. A further theory is that money spent for patriotic purposes comes back again in increased prosperity, and so illustrates Nature's eternal law of compensation, which offsets destruction with construction, while restoration follows abstraction.

Political economists insist that taxation is not a system of penalties for the crime of being prosperous. Nevertheless, under its forms, government does seize our substance and compels us to take in exchange shares in the enlarged business of the Uncle Sam Expansion Company, Unlimited. Now, let us see what we have to show so far for our investment in Spanish war futures.

The first item is a heavy introduction to the debit account. We will call it the Woe of War—made up of the waste of young life, the sorrow and hardship of our best and brightest, the lament of Rachel weeping for her children, the destruction of property and value wherever the war chariots roam, the awful curse of "man's inhumanity to man."

The second item in the account—The Glory of Conquest. At this magic word Glory every American forgets his sacrifices of blood and treasure. Surely our horn has been exalted among the nations. The rude republic this side of the seas was held in slight esteem among the so-called powers and their peoples, as every traveler knows. They thought us uncouth and self-centred, cowardly money-grubbers. Now that, with two or three swift blows, we have humbled the oldest and proudest of them, their manners are much improved. Henceforth in all world affairs the

United States is a potent factor to be reckoned with. In fact, our permission must be asked and obtained for every future international episode that develops in the march of history. So much to the credit of our investment in the Spanish war.

Third item—The Philanthropy of Power. As a missionary enterprise the war proved successful. Nine millions of darkened minds have been rescued from error and as many suffering bodies from oppression. The contributions of the charitable, through their churches, could make but slight impression on this dense mass of ignorance, but the mailed hand of power in a flash sweeps every heathen of them all within the pale of civilization, whence they will be permitted to go out no more forever. The schools on the Philippine hillsides, the churches on the savannahs of Cuba, bear witness. So the banks should certainly not begrudge what they have been able to do for foreign missions.

Fourth—Expansion of Territory. This is a familiar slogan at the present time. What does it mean to us? Well, few would be able to agree on that point until after election. To me it means that we have added to our possessions a very handsome inventory of islands and a vast population. Three years ago we were a solitary, isolated, almost hermit nation, confined within our own continental boundaries, our flag unknown or disrespected upon the seas, our foreign influence inappreciable. To-day we are a world power, with sentinel stations dotting the hemispheres and tributary peoples looking to us for all we can give them. The phrase "tributary peoples" is uttered with bated breath, for the fear of the anti-imperialist is abroad in the land—but that is just what they are, for their own good as well as ours. Are we not ourselves tributaries, we bankers—did not we pay tribute for the Spanish war? The new American will also pay tribute, not as enslaved tribes, but tribute of gratitude as emancipated peoples, involuntary tribute of taxes like ourselves, and voluntary tribute of trade and exchange, increasing as their civilized wants increase, until the expense of the Spanish war will come back a thousandfold into our patriotic pockets.

Now we are prepared to review the Spanish war account and strike a balance. Debit items: Human suffering and money cost. Credit items: The glory of our country, the redemption of down-trodden peoples, the revenues of the opulent East. Now, if the Celestial Bookkeeper will kindly offset the distress of war with the opening of closed lands to the light of the Gospel—matters which are out of our province—we can readily see how new trade will wipe out the expense and leave us the splendid satisfaction of triumph for our glorious country as a net, undimmed profit from the Spanish war.

WAR TAXES SHOULD BE REDUCED.

This country has bravely borne its burden and the banks their full share of it, but there is a time to be taxed and a time to quit. Do you realize that we are still under the full drain of war taxation, though the war ceased two years ago? True, a large and costly armed force is necessary to guard the new possessions and suppress the insurgent element. Probably we shall never be able to return to the modest old military and naval establishment. Then, too, there is that little affair in China. Don't you suppose we will have to take a slice when that great pie is cut, notwithstanding all our disclaimers? We may have to do it if only to defray our expenses there incurred.

But in time every fertile province to which we take title will pay for its own administration as well as for the war which shook it into our basket. Why, then, should we taxpayers part with our good four and five per cent. money toward a debt insignificant in itself when the Government can borrow at two per cent. and redeem its war bonds eventually from the revenues of the provinces?

Before it was foreseen that we would have any provinces the Ways and Means

Committee of the House of Representatives, in reporting the War Revenue Bill, explicitly stated that it was their propsition "when the war is over to cut out the war taxes and pay the bonds as we paid the bonds of the Civil War, out of the usual and ordinary taxes."

Well, the war is over, and what are we doing? Just busy increasing the Government hoards by pouring in enormous sums which lie idle in the Treasury.

During the last fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, the National revenue exceeded the expenditures eighty millions of dollars. The income from all sources was five hundred and sixty-seven millions, of which only one hundred and five millions collected under the revenue act of 1898. We expended for the army and navy one hundred and ninety millions, being one hundred millions less than during the previous fiscal year, which goes to show that the additional income from the War Revenue Act is already superfluous, and that its prompt repeal is in order.

As a body of peaceful men, representing the substance of prosperity, we are assembled in the capital of the late Confederacy, redolent with memories of our most lamentable war. What more appropriate place to weave a spell that may exorcise the fumes of powder once more from our financial system? The "man behind the gun" must have his little hour when great principles are at stake which can only be maintained by force. But now he may lie down to rest upon the field of victorious battle, while the Red Cross man, the man behind the money, steps over his weary body to apply the balm of unlimited resources to the healing of the Nation.

THE PRESIDENT: This is a very important subject, and if any member of the association wishes to speak, he will be allowed two minutes.

E. J. PARKER, of Quincy, Ill.: I have listened, as have all the members of the convention, with deep interest to the scholarly, clever and kind address of the gentleman. In justice to the taxpayers and the Government I will make one observation and consume only fifteen seconds.

United States troops are not out of Cuba; they are in the Philippines to-day; they are not out of China. The President and the Secretary of the Treasury cannot estimate the financial burdens still to be faced by the Government of the United States. Repeal will be in order, and we all seek especially to repeal the war tax on bank checks and legal instruments, but in justice to the Government and our Administration, I think repeal now would be premature.

THE PRESIDENT: Are there any other remarks? The next question on the programme for discussion is "Public Opinion and the Bank," opened by Mr. J. A. S. Pollard, Cashier of the Fort Madison Savings Bank, of Fort Madison, Iowa:

PUBLIC OPINION AND THE BANK—BY J. A. S. POLLARD, OF FORT MADISON, IOWA.

It will not be necessary to discuss at any length with this convention of practical bankers the merit in favorable public opinion of the individual banking institution. We may presume that without exception bankers realize the importance of public confidence as it relates to the solvency and management of the particular corporation.

The banker holds the integrity of his institution inviolate, knowing favorable public opinion is part of his stock in trade, without which the monetary capital might as well not have been invested.

When the good opinion of the public is superseded by distrust of the bank or the probity of officers or directors, its career as a commercial factor is terminated with an abrupt slam of the doors; the examiner reigns supreme in silent halls where speculation or careless investment have brought woe to the once proud financier, who must sit, crushed and humiliated, amid the ruins of unprofitable assets, like Grief upon a monument, looking at Despair.

I wish to ask your consideration of a subject equally as important, but not as universally and diligently followed, and that is, public opinion of banking as a busi-

ness or profession—public opinion of the bank in the abstract; a subject regarded by this association, however, as of such vital importance that a competent committee has been intrusted with the duty of enlightening the general public upon the functions and uses of banks, to the end that any ideas of mystery in the purposes and aims of banking institutions may be dissipated in the light of reason and understanding; that their practical benefits in the handling of credits, in the economical direction of capital into proper commercial channels, in the enlargement of its use through system and consequent benefit to all the people, may be understood and recognized.

No more important work was ever undertaken in the history of this association, and I trust the efforts of the bureau of education may be so prolific of good results and that infallible antidote for prejudice labeled "Education" may be administered by "Doctor" Cornwell and his eminent staff of trained nurses in such heroic doses that in time even the good-natured old fiat money skeptic may begin to see in the modern banking institution—transacting daily an amount of business without the use of actual money which, if performed by coin or its paper substitute, would make his wildest dreams of "per capita" look like the proverbial "thirty cents"—a real benefit, convenience and necessity to business interests; and then, perchance, "His silver hairs will purchase us a good opinion, and buy men's voices to commend our deeds."

Public opinion to-day is the predominant, governing influence; it directs all interests, commercial or otherwise; its depression is the voice of the people, its approval the charter of success, its support invaluable.

This is likewise an age of materialism, in which commercial interests often dominate in the settlement of great public questions; influence the destinies of nations, and even threaten to partition territory and to move emperors and kings at will upon the chessboard of diplomacy.

Without considering the questions of sentiment or morals involved in the general strenuous advancement of things mercantile, it is evident that the caprice of rulers, the differences of religion and race, the lust for mere authority over men, which for centuries have inspired the course of events, are now subserved in great measure to the accumulation of corporeal property; and with commercial interests such an important factor, and public opinion such a puissance in our present civilization, we find antagonism between these components, the people's will. "The manifestation of public interests" looks askance at the growing energy of commercialism, and controversies arise as to methods by which trade and commerce are carried on or expanded.

POPULAR PREJUDICE AGAINST BANKS.

The bank, being an important complement of trade and commerce, seems to have been selected as the scapegoat upon whose devoted head are unloaded the anathemas of those who have positive ideas upon financial and commercial questions, ranging from the economic policy of adhering to an enlightened monetary standard to the political expediency of combinations of capital.

It would seem only fair that there should be a difference of deduction by the popular mind as to the extent of thebank's responsibility; but it is often the case that the only agreement reached by champions of different financial schools—the devotee at the shrine of government fiat or ardent disciple of sacred ratio—is that in some occult, psychic manner the banks profit through public distress, and that their healthy growth bodes no good to the commonwealth.

Prejudice has been called "The great obstacle to progress." The prejudice against the banking business is not confined altogether to the ignorant, the worthless or the constitutional specialists in philippic, and while more pronounced in

certain localities, can yet be called widespread. I do not by any means infer that it is universal, representative or increasing, and am glad to believe the majority of intelligent citizens this year of grace and prosperity appreciate the benefits of banks and respect those engaged in the business; but we do not have to seek far in any locality to find traces of a misjudgment which we know to be artificial, wrong and uncalled for.

It is not exaggeration to say there are those in every community who believe the banker a financial despot, whose mandate is potent to cause bankruptcy; who believe the banker chuckles in unholy glee in times of panic and business depression—going forth like a black-winged cormorant to devour the farm, the cottage or the succulent collateral tid-bit. And these same wiseacres picture the banker turning his attention to the national calamity business when the supply of individual victims runs short—buying up the people's representatives in the interest of pernicious legislation, or getting up panics to satisfy the bankers' well-known love of excitement (?), or meeting in conventions, as has been said, to consider what shall be done, who shall be done, and how we shall do them!

Whether the bigotry of a benighted minority is influencing public opinion to further unjust legislation derogatory to banking interests, and as must ever be the consequence, to the injury of general business interests; or whether the better judgment of the people through education as to the conduct and uses of banking institutions is gaining the ascendancy, is a question of interest and its solution "a consummation devoutly to be wish't," especially to bankers whose business interests are established in localities where such remarkable financial theories are propagated.

Certainly there is nothing in the history of banking in this country to justify such prejudice. The banks have always been a power for good in the community when honestly managed, and every banker of experience has known sleepless nights trying to work out the salvation of his customer and at the same time fulfill his duty in the preservation of his sacred trust as a public custodian.

The bank merits favorable public opinion in the light of history. The names of patriotic bankers who pledged their all in the cause of freedom and the rights of man for which our forefathers shed their blood are graven in the hearts of true Americans in letters that can never fade. The noble declaration on which the colonists built their hopes and consecrated their lives to the cause of liberty, bears the bankers' signature, and its principles to-day bear the bankers' indorsement.

Government bonds, selling at a premium which establishes the credit of our country above any nation of the world; the issues suggested, subscriptions made through and encouraged by bankers of the whole republic in substantial amplitude; a safe currency system; a stable standard; a people progressing in financial knowledge largely through the earnest and untiring efforts of bankers in educating them upon a subject they are well qualified to teach—these are a few answers to distorted public opinion which can hold the banker lacking in civic pride.

The banking institution is the heart of industry, and to its throb responsive the energy and ingenuity of man is stimulated and the boundless resources of our country made available to mankind; the magic touch of husbandry is rewarded in bounteous store; the eternal hills yield wealth, emoluments to industry and skill, the furnace fires burn brightly, the wheels of traffic turn, the song of prosperity chords with the "busy hum of men," when to that heart untrammeled flows the capital and savings of the community with confidence and trust, to be again projected through the channels of industry to build anew the tissues of commerce.

That banks may gain and hold public approval it is necessary that the men who conduct them should by deed and action be worthy of it. The banker must be something more to his country and his community than a loan agent and a merchant of exchange. He should be of broader calibre, one who can subserve the growing

demands of trade and commerce and keep in sympathy with business progress. His training and practice should lead him to understand in times of prosperity the music of traffic: the rumble of wheels, the rasp of the saw, the hum of spindle and melody of anvil; as well as to warn him against inflated values, speculation and the omens of depression and panic. He should be a man of sense, backed by unfailing nerve, as ready to encourage sound enterprise as to turn down the watered stock expert and the genius of boom real estate ventures.

So far as prejudice has its foundation in the human instinct which leads certain of the unsuccessful to rail at prosperity of others, there is no remedy, except, perhaps, in a moral regeneration. The banker, though he be only moderately burdened with wealth, or not burdened at all in that respect, must expect to be the target for the "arrows and slings" of those who regard wealth as a crime—so long as some one else has it.

The prejudice of the unsuccessful borrower cannot be altogether remedied, but those individuals not entitled to credit who have been refused it with the simple statement that the bank would not be justified in making the loan, are less virulent than those who have been put off with one of the stock excuses. Nine times out of ten the applicant knows it if you qualify your refusal. A good banker is never successful as a prevaricator—his frank and open countenance should invite trust and his words carry conviction.

Likewise prejudice must exist in some degree while men mistake their calling and engage in banking when they are better qualified for usurers, promoters or speculators—the last-named qualification being particularly and justly calculated to bring down the righteous wrath of the public. Banking is not a "get-rich-quick" profession, and the science of futures, stock margins and gold-brick enterprises can be studied only sufficiently to be recognized and avoided. The percentage of those who are not representative and who bring no credit to the profession is fortunately small.

We must recognize the fact that the public has been exercised about the corporations, it being a popular theory that the corporation thrives at the expense of the individual. They have brought the regular scapegoat, the bank, into their antagonism to corporations, hopelessly confused the corporation with the trust and capped the climax by calling the National bank the greatest trust of all. It has been suggested that in view of this, any five men in the rural districts owning $5,000 each can buy a trust—the new currency bill makes them cheap at $25,000—marked down from fifty.

The chief objection to the National bank has its foundation in the idea that the circulation feature gives these institutions an advantage over other people. It is difficult for many to understand the slight profit in National bank circulation, and while I would not attempt to bring in here the question of bank currency, I firmly believe that when a sound and scientific bank currency is possible, the immense benefits derived from an elastic system will be so apparent that public opinion will approve such issues more readily than the present National bank circulation.

Dignity has had something to do with a mild expression of unfavorable opinion of the banking business. The profession carries with it a certain commercial dignity, and the banker has been referred to as the haughtiest of business men—doing business on other people's money. The banker, naturally a very busy man, is often inclined to smile at criticism, and, with an air of superior wisdom, knowing the justice of his cause, pass the subject and go ahead making loans or getting his mail off. If possible to conduct the business with just deference to honestly expressed public feeling, that golden returns in increased public esteem can be attained, bankers should be willing to devote time and effort toward that end.

ERRONEOUS IDEAS OF BANKING PROFITS.

What country banker, for instance, has not heard the honest farmer of intelligence and integrity, whose note is good to the legal limit, and who personally respects and trusts the banker implicitly, make some reference to the enormously profitable business of banking as compared with returns obtained from tilling the soil? Many a banker has had such a customer, whose profits and wealth would compare favorably with his banking institution, talk to him as if he were a trust magnate. And how do the bankers meet his inference? Why, we smile and smile, many of us, and he may continue to think us "villains still;" change the subject, talk crops or weather, when it would take but a simple explanation, a few statistics, to convince him that bank capital in the aggregate gives only the most moderate returns on the investment.

Whoever heard of a man getting rich at the banking business? I mean starting at the foot of the ladder and acquiring wealth in that manner. It's a nice business after you have accumulated wealth in some other department of commerce, in which to invest surplus capital with safety and fair profit; but did you ever hear of a young man, who becomes a millionaire in the approved style, starting life on a farm, studying by the light of a tallow dip, and coming to the city with forty-five cents and a ham sandwich—whoever heard of his going into the banking business and getting to be a railroad owner? No; he must first accumulate his fortune by sweeping out the office of his future partner at seven dollars a month, and when he is gray headed, gouty and wealthy, then it is time for him to embark in the banking business and dodge missiles hurled by people who do not own bank stock.

To a greater extent this sentiment of prejudice is entirely artificial, and has in substantial measure been caused by those who would seek political preferment by appealing to the passions of the discontented; men who would seize an opportunity to foment the inherent antagonism, deep rooted, in certain individuals toward acquired capital, just as readily as they have been known to open old sores, political or sectional, promoting social strife to attain personal ends, and we need not wonder they can picture the banker a marble-hearted coupon clipper, whose profits are wrung from those they are pleased to style "the masses."

Public opinion will still regard the bank as the agent of the money power, and the bank cheerfully assumes the duties of that great trust. It is not the green-eyed dragon of Lombard or Wall streets, but a power existing in the homes of a people who have by diligence and industry accumulated a competence and invested it in the banks and savings institutions of the country; the people who own the deposits, who are largely interested in the stock of these institutions; people who will demand their savings or wages in money of equal purchasing power commanded when invested or labored for. This is the money power that employs the bank as its agent, and it is not only powerful in capital and influence, but in the expression of public opinion a power greater than imperial despots wield; a power placed in the hand of the American citizen in this day of the grandest civilization the world has yet seen, as he stands in the ballot booth alone with conscience and his God and registers his honest conviction and will, with

"A weapon that comes down as still
As snowflakes fall upon the sod,
But executes the freeman's will
As lightning does the will of God."

The public is rapidly coming to realize that the bank has no designs upon the Government; no diabolical plots for the financial enslavement of the people; but that its interests are identical with the interests of the people; it prospers only when they prosper.

And although public opinion has been busy with the bank ever since the "money question" and the complex problems of coinage were dragged into the political arena, where they do not belong, and the banker, much against his will, forced into prominence as something of an issue himself, still, bankers have no political axes to grind. As bankers, they belong to no party, but are ever ready to hold the good name and integrity of Government above all party affiliations when its credit is assailed.

In this day, when our country stands the peer of any world power, a creditor nation whose banking interests, the infallible barometer of business prosperity, indicate such commercial progress that the gold eagle is soon to speak a language that every country can recognize and understand as well as the pound sterling of Great Britain; when the "Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" looks across the Atlantic for gold to strengthen the financial sinews of the British Empire; when Imperial Germany and Mighty Russia follow the sun of commercial supremacy westward to our shores to replenish war chests from our abundant store; the bankers of the Republic, with hope for its progress onward toward the bright and shining star of destiny, proud of its high seat in the world's congress as the arbiter of nations, will continue to fulfill their duty, help maintain the credit, and further the prosperity of their country and, with patience, await the reward of popular approval.

THE PRESIDENT: The next business in order is a paper on "The Education of a Banker." Discussion opened by Mr. George Hague, General Manager of the Merchants' Bank of Canada, and delegate of the Canadian Bankers' Association to this association.

THE EDUCATION OF A BANKER.—BY GEORGE HAGUE, GENERAL MANAGER OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA, MONTREAL.

That banking is a profession worthy to rank amongst what are called the learned professions, and that its successful pursuit demands considerable exercise of high intellectual qualities, will be admitted by any man who has an adequate acquaintance with the subject. Its successful prosecution demands not only a perfect acquaintance with the multiplied technicalities of a banker's own business, but no inconsiderable knowledge of human nature; some knowledge also of the laws relating to property and finance; a perfect acquaintance with the conditions of trade and manufactures of his own district and of the country at large; in addition to which a banker must possess some acquaintance with the ways in which money is made and lost, and especially of the shoals and quicksands which beset the mariner along the financial seas he has to traverse. He must also have more than an average amount of common sense, a well-balanced judgment, and the power of looking beneath the surface and of weighing and balancing statements, reports and appearances, so as not to give more or less heed to them than they call for.

It was once said by a Scotch University Professor to a rather stupid student: "Mon," (he spoke his native Doric) "I can teach ye Latin and I can teach ye Greek, but common sense is beyond my power to gi'e ye; If ye ha'e na that ye air to be pitied." Well, that is pefectly true, so far as college education is concerned, but much of what is nearly allied to common sense may be rubbed into a man by the actual experiences of life; unless, indeed, he is such a dense fool that no amount of experience will make him wise. There are such, as we all know; and of all fools the conceited fool is the most foolish. The man that thinks he knows everything, and that what he does not know is not worth knowing, will find that he has to deal with a very critical world, which will not buy him at his own valuation; and if he has to do business with the world, he will have to pay some measure of attention to what the world thinks. We may, in fact, apply to the judgment of the world—that is, to that corner of it with which we each have to do specially—what old

Abraham Lincoln said about fooling men: "You can fool all the world a part of the time, and you can fool a part of the world all the time; but to fool all the world all the time is impossible." So, if a banker proceeds on the theory that the world is always wrong, and about all things, his world will be apt to let him severely alone and do no business with him.

BANKERS MUST BE WILLING TO LEARN.

In a word, then, a man to be a good banker must be willing to learn, apt to note his mistakes, watchful of his failings, and ready to set up for his own guidance a beacon here and a buoy there; and not only from his own experience, but the experience of others. In fact, he will be willing to learn as long as he lives, for a banker's education is really never finished; and as he proceeds along the journey of life towards its close, he will feel like old Michael Angelo in his last days, who said, sorrowfully, that he was about to abandon art as he was beginning to know what art was.

BANKING A LEARNED PROFESSION.

Banking, then, we may properly call a profession. It is indeed, and deserves to be called, one of the learned professions; for the administration of a large bank calls for as much intellectual power as is required by the men who write treatises on political economy, and whose names are familiar in the world of literature. I venture to say that there are letters written and documents produced at times in any great banking centre by bankers or financiers which are equal in intellectual rank with any chapter in Mill's "Political Economy" or Smith's "Wealth of Nations," and display as much acuteness as any eminent lawyer's argument or any speech of Webster or Clay. And it is not unnatural that it should be so, for a banker's faculties are constantly sharpened by the consciousness that if he makes mistakes he will have to pay the penalty for them in the shape of losses. An author may propound unsound theories and set forth unworkable schemes, and all that he has to fear is that some other man will write something to the contrary; but a banker exercises his faculties under constant penalty of monetary loss. So it was said not long ago by a banker to a journalist, that if all the mistakes made by the writers of books and all the misjudgments of critics were followed by penalties as severe as were paid by bankers, and the amount paid to the State, a sum would have been accumulated long ago sufficient to pay off the national debt.

Serious consequences indeed follow the mistakes of men in the learned professions, as for example, I once knew an oculist attending upon a patient whose diseased eye required removing, to take out the sound eye and make the patient blind for life. And if a lawyer makes a mistake he may deprive his client of property, and reduce him from competence to poverty. In every civilized State, therefore—and the degree of civilization in any State may be measured by its care for the lives and property of its citizens—provision is made for the education both of men who care for life, and of those who care for property, and none are allowed to meddle with these important matters but those who have the *imprimatur* of duly constituted bodies.

MISTAKES IN BANKING AND THEIR RESULTS.

The State, however, has not recognized banking as a profession, and has not made provision for the education of bankers. Yet mistakes in banking may result, and have resulted, in matters both of life and property, in more widespread disaster, heart-breaking misery, more undermining of health and sending men and women to premature graves, than all the mistakes of all the lawyers and doctors that ever lived. A strong statement, but not beyond the truth. Let me recall one example out of many, and that from banking in the country which has been considered to

have carried banking to its highest perfection. Well do I remember the failure of the City of Glasgow Bank, and the frightful calamities that followed in its train. The families that were reduced to ruin, the widows that lost their little all, and the young people whose prospects in life were irretrievably blighted, the men and women whose health was undermined and who died of broken hearts after years of suffering—all this, if fully told, would form almost as melancholy a chapter in history as a story of the calamities of war. We have had, within the last few years in the city whence I come, two examples of the sad consequences of banking mistakes. In the one case, an old and solid institution, that had withstood half a century of vicissitudes, was wrecked within five years, by being placed in charge of a young officer of high ambition but wretched judgment, the consequences of whose follies are being felt in thousands of families in Canada at this day. A more recent case is one where a man of ability in another department of finance, being placed in practical charge of a bank without previous training, pursued a course which brought disasters which are working terrible results over a wide area at this moment. There are men and women in my own district who are wearing out their lives in hopeless misery as a direct consequence of this.

Am I not right, then, in asserting that mistakes of judgment in banking are often more serious in consequences than mistakes of lawyers as to property, or even of medical men as to health; all which might lead up to the conclusion that some system of State education might well be set on foot for bankers, and that no man should be permitted to have the control of a bank who has not been duly certificated by an authority recognized by the State. This, however, is impracticable. The State does lay down the lines on which banking corporations are to be constituted, and makes regulations as to the liability of stockholders, the power of issuing notes and numerous other matters. But while giving power to directors to appoint what officers they please, the State has never attempted to regulate their qualifications. It might be an advantage if some system of education for bankers could be instituted, as there is for other professional men, and that a body of young aspirants bearing diplomas were to be found available for appointments as they arise. This, however, cannot be undertaken by the State. But there is no reason why something analogous to it might not be undertaken by a united body of bankers like yourselves or by the association in Canada I have the honor to represent. You yourselves have made a movement in this direction, and the Canadian Association has done something analogous by offering prizes to bank officers for good essays on banking subjects. England and Scotland have done something similar.

PROPER EDUCATION OF A BANKER.

The purpose of this paper will be to indicate briefly the broad outlines of what the education of a banker should be—not so much theoretically as practically—that is to indicate the course of training that will fit a man for the discharge of the duties of a banking office, as clerk or teller, until he arrives at a position where he controls operations connected with the commerce and manufactures of his district, or that even have a bearing on the settlement of the currency of the country, or the direction of the financial affairs of the Government.

I name the last, as you have at this very time a conspicuous instance of it in the fact of a practical banker, Mr. Gage, of Chicago, formerly one of yourselves, being called to the responsible office of Secretary of the Treasury. And without intruding upon matters that do not belong to me, I might venture to say that this is an admirable precedent to be followed. I am not aware that anything of this kind has ever been done in England. But I do know that a remonstrance from our Canadian Association against silver being allowed to form a part of the reserve of the Bank of England had great weight with the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In speaking of the education of a banker, I shall first refer very briefly to that which concerns subordinate officers. A young man before entering a banking office we must presume to have been well grounded at school in what are called the three R's—reading, writing and arithmetic—and particularly the last; and the more he knows of it, and of mathematics also, the better it will be for his future progress. In beginning a banking career the young aspirant learns to use his eyes and his fingers before he uses his brain. He learns to count money accurately, under penalty, and to note sharply the money he counts, also under penalty. He has to draw on his school education for facility in calculation, and also for a knowledge of the geography of his own and other countries in connection with bank colletions and foreign bills. He has to learn what constitutes a good bill—not the goodness of the names on the bill, but the legality of the document. As he proceeds, he passes on from work that is merely mechanical to work that is more and more intellectual. But he will soon find out, that, as a lawyer's clerk is not a lawyer, and a doctor's assistant is not a doctor, so a bank clerk, however high in his position as such, is not a banker. You all remember our friend David Harum, and the description of him by his factotum Chet, who after enumerating his own work as a clerk and expressing the opinion that the real business was all left to him, went on to sagely observe:

> "Dave don't give himself no trouble about the business. All he does is to look after lendin the money, an' seein' that it gets paid when the time comes; an' keep track of how much the' is,—here an' in N' York; an' what notes is comin' due, an' a few things like that."

All which will justify his shrewd employer's remark,

> "It hain't rained wisdom an' knowledge in his part of the country for a consid'able spell."

There is this, however, to be said, that though a bank teller is not a banker, any man to be an efficient banker must have gone through the grades of the office. You may reply that David Harum had not; that he could not have done the work that his clerk was doing. But David was only a village banker; if he had been placed in charge of a bank in a city even of the size of Syracuse, his deficiencies might have ruined him.

A banker's education, then, must begin at the beginning. But as he proceeds, his training will develop watchfulness, concentrated attention, accuracy in counting and calculating, all of which, after penalties have been endured—and they will certainly come—crystallize into habits, and lay the foundation of the same qualities when applied to higher matters, that is, the dispensing of credit, the discounting of bills, and the conducting of accounts. The officer will gradually develop his intellectual faculties in learning something of the law governing his occupation—the law of bills and checks, and deposits and drafts, and guarantees and endorsements, and warehouse receipts and bonds and mortgages—and these not theoretically but as enabling him to know, when he is handling and registering banking documents, whether they are drawn up according to law or not—for a bill may have the best names in the country on its face, and be utterly void and irrecoverable, because not conformable to law. He must, in fact, become so practiced that he can tell at a glance whether a security is in proper shape or not. Along with all this will proceed the education of the eye—the development of that faculty of quick observation which will enable him to detect a forgery in a bill, a false signature on a check, or a raised note or draft. The eye may be educated to a degree of sharpness that would seem almost miraculous to an outsider, so that no forgery, fraud or false coin could possibly escape detection. And a majority of bank officers come fairly up to this standard.

Certain moral qualities in the training of an officer must not be overlooked, such as the habit of obedience, of courtesy, of patience—often sorely tried—close attention to directions, of economy of time, of thoroughness in work, and of conscien-

tious discharge of duty as duty. Many fellows, indeed, go through the whole round of bank employment, and at the end of it have but a mere smattering of such knowledge as is here indicated, and have almost as many bad habits as at the beginning. Sometimes this is their own fault. They are too stupid to learn, or too proud to obey, or too conceited to submit to direction. But in many cases, it is to be feared, the fault is with the banker himself in not properly training his men. It is really his business and duty to educate his officers, and this by insisting at all times and with every man that work is not only to be properly done, but intelligently mastered; that rules are to be observed, time kept, and penalties enforced. Knowledge so acquired will never be forgotten. The best friend of a young bank officer is the Cashier who strictly enforces discipline; his worst enemy the one that lets him do as he pleases. Banking is a profession that cannot be played with. A man who has had an easy-going superior and grown up to an easy-going style of doing subordinate work, is apt to carry the same spirit into a higher position. And we know the mischief that an easy-going banker may do. I have known such a one cause a loss of millions.

ABILITY SHOULD BE RECOGNIZED.

One of the most important duties of a Cashier is to notice indications of ability. When a young man not only does things, but wants to know the reason why; when he suggests improvements in methods and economy of time, or notices irregularities in the working of accounts and communicates them, such a one should not be snubbed, as the manner of some men is, but drawn out and encouraged, and made use of, and made to understand that he is appreciated, for no man should be too proud to take a hint from a subordinate.

So much with regard to practical training; but during the period of his education as clerk, a bank officer will do well to carry on the education he received at school or college, by mathematical study. Geometry and algebra especially are useful, as they tend to develop habits of close attention and strict reasoning, the latter being invaluable in training a man to know "fads" and fallacies when he sees them. and to appreciate sound argument. It would be well, also, for him to study, as he can, the *theory* of banking, and the banking of different countries, also systems of currency, both false and true, and political economy generally. So much importance is attached to this by some banks that they will not promote an officer to some of the higher positions unless he can pass a critical examination in them. The Institute of London Bankers gives not only prizes to successful candidates at its examinations but diplomas which are highly valued and which carry weight.

DUTIES OF THE BANKER.

But now, supposing a man to have passed through this preliminary training, in which if he keeps his eyes and ears open he will learn a thousand things that cannot be learned from books, he will be prepared to enter upon the responsible functions of a banker as distinguished from a clerk. And here, to begin with, he must not fancy that his education is finished, for, in fact, as in the case of the learned professions, it will in many respects have only begun. When the young aspirant is appointed to the position of a Cashier or Manager, he will do well at the outset to bear in mind the saying of the good old book: "Let not him that putteth on his armor boast as he that putteth it off." I have known more than one self-confident and boasting banker, and he nearly always "came to grief." On the other hand, a man must not let his cautiousness and sense of responsibility so dominate him as to make him too nervous to do anything. There are numerous rocks and shoals in the voyage of banking, truly, but hundreds of mariners have navigated their ships successfully through them.

As a young banker's practical education proceeds, he will find that the duties of

one in control of a bank may be summed up under three heads—the management of his officers and his office; the management of his reserves, and the management of his loans and discounts. Of the management of his officers and office, enough has been said, and I shall pass on to the second, namely, the management of his reserves. Around this he will come to find that every department of his business revolves. The care of reserves dominates everything. I have known a bank, though worth millions, brought to the brink of ruin through want of care in this respect. The moment a man receives the deposits of the public and issues notes for circulation, he is face to face with the question, how much of all those funds he can put out at interest with safety: for put out some of it he must. If he does not lend a certain quantity he cannot pay interest and dividends. If he lends too much, he imperils his power to pay his depositors on demand. He is therefore always under pressure in two opposite directions, and it is part of a banker's education to know how to steer his ship between this Scylla and Charybdis. Your law requiring a reserve of twenty-five per cent. is a sort of standard set up for a banker—not that it is absolutely efficient, for banks in the United States at times must infringe the law to keep faith with their creditors—that you know very well—which is the reason that Canadian banks have resisted the imposition of such a law at all. But though this is the minimum, there are times when prudence would require more; there are other times when safety may be ensured with less. And to this end the banker will make himself acquainted with the tides and the currents of money in his own sphere, at one period and another, for there are tides in money as there are in the sea. And a banker will educate himself to observe them, record them, and draw conclusions from them so as to act both for prudence and profit. What is suitable for one sphere and for one bank is not always suitable for another, yet there are certain general principles which must on no consideration be overlooked; and with regard to these, your law may be considered a useful general guide.

Vitally connected with the management of reserves is the consideration of how much of the reserve may be invested so as to yield interest. All banks, especially those having large deposits and heavy engagements, after reserving enough, according to experience, in actual cash, gold and Government notes, to which may be added balances due them by banks in larger centers, find it prudent to invest considerable sums in convertible securities and call loans, rather than in discounts. Their first line of defence, so to speak, is their cash; their second is these interest-bearing investments. But the *quality* of these is just as important as that of the discounts, for money can be lost here as well as in making loans to merchants. And no small part of the education of a banker is to learn the high art of getting the best interest out of investments combined with perfect safety.

Reserves, of course, may fluctuate in amount according to the times. There are seasons when, as has been said, they may be safely allowed to run to a minimum, but even then the wise banker will always be scanning the financial horizon. The "cloud no bigger than a man's hand" may quickly overspread the heavens and bring a furious storm. It is sometimes when men say peace and safety that they are in the greatest danger. But there are times of financial difficulty which the merest tyro can see the signs of, and then it will be for him to closehaul his barque and run with reefed or double-reefed topsails, or, in other words, to carry large reserves and be prepared for any emergency. I say he can foresee this, otherwise he may have to realize investments at a heavy loss, or to call in his loans, with the result spoken by Hotspur to Owen Glendower: "*They will not come when he doth call for them.*"

MANAGEMENT OF THE LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

But that which bears most intimately on bank reserves is the great question of loans and discounts. How much to lend has already been determined, but to whom

to lend, and how much to each, and for how long? These, simple as the questions may seem, are matters in which every practical banker may go on learning for a lifetime.

The high and responsible function of dispensing credit is that which distinguishes the banker from all other persons, and how responsible the function may be we may conceive in considering that it may be the making or the marring of any man engaged in business, or any corporation, or even any government. Credit has built up thousands of mercantile men, and has tided over many a government in a crisis. But credit improperly dispensed—or, to speak plainly, when a banker lends a man too much—has been many a man's ruin; abuse of credit has brought even governments and States into embarrassment. Credit is invaluable under one aspect, but equally dangerous in another. It may be wholesome food, it may be deadly poison; and whether it is the one or the other depends largely on the banker. It is not too much to say that the bank Cashier or President has the fate of many of his customers wholly in his hands. The dispensing of credit is really an education in the knowledge of men, and especially the men of his own circle, or the men in the lines of business in his own district. It is an education in the art of criticizing and giving proper value to statements and reports, in detecting what is false and misleading, and in estimating properly those that are true—all with a view to distinguishing good bills from bad ones and estimating accurately the various shades both of goodness and badness; the art also of finding out when men are beginning to go wrong, and of determining on the best course to pursue, that is, either to close them up or to nurse them into a healthy position; the art also of distinguishing between business enterprise, and speculation or gambling. It is an education also to learn the art of refusing courteously and of giving advice without giving offence, and generally of steering a middle course between a foolish willingness to lend money to anybody, and believing everybody honest and capable, and the opposite course of suspecting everybody to be either a rogue or a fool.

VALUE OF A KNOWLEDGE OF MEN.

All these things must be familiar to the experienced men among you, but for the benefit of the younger men in this assembly, I will just say a word or two on the first head of education in discounting, namely, the knowledge of men. This will be about all I have time to say.

"Know thyself," said the sage—difficult enough indeed, but what is it to the knowledge of other men? For there are infinite varieties of them; and it is the banker's business to judge between them as to whom to believe and whom not, who is worthy of credit and who not. Here, for example, is the plausible and confident borrower, with his sanguine outlook and rose-colored way of looking at everything. He is apt to infect everybody with his own temperament; but whoever is carried away, a banker must keep cool. The man may be honest, but he is dangerous from his propensity to carry too much sail and take unreasonable risks. Much more dangerous is the deliberate schemer, whose time is half taken up with laying plans to circumvent his neighbors. Will he spare his banker? Sometimes. I have known such schemers to be deliberately honest with their banker when they were ready to cheat everybody else. And a banker sometimes trusts to this, saying, "I know he will not deceive me; liar though he is to everybody else, he cannot afford to lie to me." But a banker sometimes has to learn by unpleasant experience the depths of human nature; and the time generally comes when he has to sound the lower depths of such a customer, and be cheated in his turn. And there is this to be noted that when such a man finds it to his interest to cheat his banker, he lays his plans for a large amount. A banker, therefore, is constantly being educated to weigh and measure men as a merchant does his goods, and in so doing he will find that there

are men who are better than they seem; but usually when a man says much in praise of himself, and especially when he brings in a profession of religion to help a banking advance, a young banker will need to beware. "Methinks he professeth too much," such a one had better say. I am not ashamed to say before this audience that though I am a member of a church, and am what people would call a religious man, whenever a man talks to me about religion in connection with loans and discounts, I make a note of it, and the note is, "Beware of that man." Yet for all that, I hold it to be a banker's duty to observe a high standard of honor and probity, as well as of sobriety and good living generally and also to inculcate the same on his subordinates, not only by example but by precept on suitable occasions specially guarding young men from country homes from the vices and dissipation of city life that are the ruin of so many.

But there are modest and quiet and shrinking men as well as boastful and scheming, and it should be for a banker to find out their true merit. The men who are very slow to make promises but can be depended on to keep them; whose word is their bond; and who, though, in bible language, they "swear to their own hurt," yet "change not"—these men do not always impress a banker favorably at first. He has to find them out, sometimes to draw them out, and encourage them to make a confidante of him when they are laying a business proposal before him. A banker, then, must note his customers, yet without seeming to note, observing their looks, the style of their talk, the kind of letters they write, the kind of statements they make; especially must he note if they decline to make statements. Some men assume a pride of position to conceal their poverty. A mercantile man will pretend indignation at being asked for a balance sheet when he knows that a true one would show him to be insolvent.

It is a part of a banker's education to be sometimes deceived. There is no teaching like actual experience. Reading all the books ever written will not produce the impression on a banker that the loss even of a thousand dollars will. But then, reading books may often teach a young banker how to *use* the experience he has gained.

BANKERS AS EDUCATORS.

I have not time to enlarge further, except to say this, that a banker ought to aim not only to educate himself but his customers and the community he lives in. No man can live to himself, as we know; an influence is always radiating from him, and from few men do more influences radiate than from a banker. As a simple matter of business, apart from higher consideration, a banker will find it to his interest to let his influence be on the side of sound business methods, prudent dealing, economy of living, honesty and uprightness; the avoidance of business gambling, and of that commonly besetting sin, the making haste to be rich. He can do much to promote sound ideas on financial subjects, as, for example, to expose the fallacy of supposing that the value of silver can be doubled by a vote of Congress; or, in a district infested by the fads of Populists, the folly of supposing that the Government ought to own all the land and houses and farms in the country, which if carried out would reduce the whole population to Government serfs; or in a mining district that capital and capitalists are *per se* enemies of labor instead of the very spring and fountain of its vitality, without which employment could never begin, and which, if withdrawn, it could never be continued. Much more might be said on such a fruitful subject as a banker's education. But it is impossible to pursue it further. And what has been said will probably sound very simple to many of you.

But in this address I am thinking mainly of younger men. And as an old banker whose time has about come to put off the armour, I am desirous to point out to them some of the way-marks on the road they will have to travel. And if anything I am now saying may serve as a sort of guide to keep them off the many bogs and quag-

mires that beset their path, and enable them to pursue an honorable, upright and useful career to the end, I shall be well repaid for the trouble of writing this paper.

EDWARD J. PARKER, of Quincy, Ill.: I wish to speak very briefly to a question of privilege. Up to this time, in this large, representative and conservative body, not a single resolution has been introduced either advocating or protesting against a single measure pending in the Congress of the United States. Men who were members of the Indianapolis Monetary Conference, and who have attended the sessions of the American Bankers' Association, well understand that in the exercise of a privilege and right of petition, that when a steady stream of petitions flows to Washington and land on the desks of Senators and Congressmen, that different men who are severely criticized, unjustly so, turn in response to the public opinion of their fellow citizens. The resolutions which I wish to submit were written out at the request of the National Business League, of Chicago, and relate, first, to a reorganization of the consular service of the United States; second, to the creation of a Department of Commerce and Industries, with a cabinet officer at its head. If the Chair will permit me to read the first resolution, which is very brief, perhaps some friend of this measure in Congress will move a suspension of the rules so that it may be put upon its passage. In submitting them to the executive council I was a little short of the notice required to be given. While I was a little short of time in doing that, you cannot be long in putting it upon its passage. This is the resolution:

Whereas, The National Business League, of Chicago, and other business organizations throughout the country, supported also by many prominent citizens of the United States, have endeavored for several years to secure the passage in Congress of a bill providing for the reorganization and classification of the consular service of the United States; and

Whereas, Bill No. S. 4563, introduced in Congress by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, has been reported on favorably by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Bankers' Association urgently advocates the passage of Bill No. S. 4563, or a similar bill, providing for a thorough reorganization of the United States consular service, by creating a body of officials to represent this country abroad, who shall be chosen through examinations as to special fitness and competency for consular duties; and who after acquiring valuable experience, shall not be subject to removal with every administration; and that the rules and regulations necessary to carry out this reorganization be left to the discretion of the President of the United States, except as otherwise provided in the act; and it be further

Resolved, That the secretary of the American Bankers' Association be, and he is hereby, instructed to send copies of this preamble and resolution to the President, and members of his cabinet, and members of the Congress of the United States.

If your rules are suspended, I shall ask that that resolution be put upon its passage. I hope it will be passed unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the resolution. Does it meet with a second? Seconded.)

J. D. HORSLEY, of Lynchburg, Va.: What is Bill S. 4,573?

THE PRESIDENT: It relates to the consular service.

J. D. HORSLEY: What does it contain?

THE PRESIDENT: I haven't read it. As many as favor the motion will say aye—opposed, no. It is carried.

BRECKINRIDGE JONES, of St. Louis: Was the motion passed to suspend the rules? It wasn't to adopt the resolution. I raise the point of order that before a resolution of that kind can be passed by this body the rules would have to be suspended, in accordance with the constitution of this body. Until the rules have been suspended it is not proper to vote on a resolution of that kind.

THE PRESIDENT: I think the gentleman from St. Louis is correct, and I will so decide that that resolution has not been adopted. Before it can be adopted the rules will have to be suspended by a two-thirds vote of the members present.

A DELEGATE: Can we suspend the constitution?

THE PRESIDENT: No, sir. I am from a section that tried to do it, but we didn't succeed. There is a provision of the constitution which provides for just what Mr. Parker wishes to do.

CALDWELL HARDY, of Norfolk, Va.: I would like to read from the constitution:

"Resolutions or subjects for discussion (excepting those referring to points of order or matters of courtesy) must be submitted to the executive council in writing at least thirty days before the annual convention of the association; but any person desiring to submit any resolution or business in open convention may do so, and upon a two-thirds vote of the delegates present the resolution or business may be referred to the executive council to report upon immediately; provided that this shall not apply to any proposed amendment of the constitution."

The rules cannot be suspended. Your resolution can only be voted on by being referred to the executive council and reported back by them.

J. P. HUSTON, of Marshall, Mo.: I move this resolution be referred to the executive council, with instructions to make an immediate report upon same.

THE PRESIDENT: The question is on referring the resolution to the executive council with a request that it be acted on and returned at once. All in favor of that—

BRECKINRIDGE JONES, of St. Louis: Mr. President, am I in order?

THE PRESIDENT: I would rather state the question. The question is on referring the resolution to the executive council with the request that they pass on it and refer it immediately back to this body.

BRECKINRIDGE JONES: This resolution contemplates the endorsation of a bill by this convention. I dare say that not half a dozen men in this room have ever read the bill. Is it the part of prudent and careful business men, of the bankers of the United States in convention assembled, to so lightly go into a question of national importance as to endorse a bill the provisions of which have never been discussed before the body, and a bill that has not been read by half a dozen men in the assembly? I do not believe that, as business and conservative men, we should adopt any such policy. Moreover, the resolutions referred to have been before the executive council. You already have the action of your council. At a meeting not three days ago these resolutions were before the council and acted upon by them; but you do not find that they have been reported here for action. With no information before this body at this time, to take up a question of this character and as the endorsation of the bankers of America, saying that the executive council are instructed to report immediately, I submit that it is not prudent action in the light of the fact that the executive council have already acted on the matter.

J. J. SULLIVAN, of Cleveland, Ohio: I heartily concur in the ideas advanced by my friend from Missouri. He has expressed my views entirely. In view of the status of this proposition I move that the motion to refer this subject to the executive council be laid upon the table, together with the resolutions. (Seconded.)

THE PRESIDENT: You have heard the motion to lay the resolution offered by Mr. Parker on the table. All in favor of that say aye, and those opposed, no. It is carried.

(Call for a division.)

THE PRESIDENT: Is that gentleman serious who asks for a division? He is not Mr. Parker.

EDWARD J. PARKER: While most of the delegates do not understand the provisions of the bill—

THE PRESIDENT: You cannot debate a matter that is not before the convention. I understand you have another resolution?

E. J. PARKER: I have. Shall I offer it?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, sir.

E. J. PARKER: The other resolution is as follows:

Whereas, The National Business League of Chicago, and other business organizations throughout the country—supported also by many prominent citizens of the United States—have been endeavoring for several years to secure the passage in Congress of a bill creating a "Department of Commerce and Industries" with a secretary who shall have a seat in the cabinet; and

Whereas, Bill No. 624 was introduced in Congress by Senator Frye (amended by Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, No. S. 738), and has been reported on favorably by the Senate Committee on Commerce at the last session of Congress; therefore be it

Resolved, That the American Bankers' Association hereby urges the passage of Bill No. 624, or a similar bill, which shall provide for the creation of the proposed "Department of Commerce and Industries" with a cabinet officer at its head; and to which new department shall be assigned (as proposed in Bill No. 624) the general jurisdiction over foreign and international commerce (except collection of internal revenue and administration of customs): transportation facilities by land or water (except cases under the jurisdiction of the Inter-State Commerce Commission); the Geological Survey, mining and fishery industries, including fur seal and other fisheries in Alaska; manufacturing industries, including the extension of foreign markets, and increase of trade facilities with foreign countries; also the following bureaus, divisions and branches of the public service, and all pertaining to the same, now under jurisdiction of the Department of the Treasury, namely: Life-Saving Service, Light-House Board, Light-House Service, Marine Hospital Service, and Steamboat Inspection Service, Bureaus of Navigation, and United States Shipping Commissioners; of Immigration, including control of Chinese immigration; of Statistics and United States Coast and Geodetic Survey; also the Department of Labor and the office of Commissioner of Railroads (now under jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior) and the Consular Bureau (now in the Department of State.)

Resolved, That the Secretary of the American Bankers' Association be, and he is hereby, instructed to send copies of this preamble and resolution to the President, the members of his cabinet, and the members of the Congress of the United States.

That is the second resolution. I am not permitted to speak upon it now, am I?

THE PRESIDENT: The Chair would say that the gentleman will be allowed two minutes. Our time is getting short.

E. J. PARKER: Gentlemen—You have heard men from every State of the Union yesterday. You have heard the scholarly address of the gentleman from New York and from Mr. Roberts, the Treasurer of the United States. The expansion of the commerce and industries of this country is most remarkable. Shall a country whose exports and imports are on the way to two and a half billion dollars annually, whose commerce is seeking foreign markets, be held up by an imperfect consular system and unbusinesslike methods in Washington, or shall we seek to keep pace with the growth of the industries, manufactures, etc., of the United States? Changes are needed in Washington, in legislation, as they are in our business daily. Congress can vex or facilitate the currents of business. We want in the cabinet of the United States a conservative business head. We want these different bureaus, scattered at great expense in different departments, gathered in one of these bureaus where it will pay for itself. A vein of sentiment has gone through our proceedings from beginning to end.

Coming from the North and the West, being both an eastern and a western man, let me while on the soil of Virginia pay a tribute to one of her sons, who was years ago, is to-day, and forever will be "First in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." It was one hundred and thirteen years ago when George Washington, after the Continental war was over, was deeply concerned about the commerce on the Ohio River. He and our forefathers never dreamed or thought of the application of steam and electricity as supplanting the prairie schooner, much less the telegraph, the cable and the telephone. A tribute to another distinguished Virginian: Was Thomas Jefferson wrong——

(Calls of time.)

E. J. PARKER: Mr. President, shall I proceed?

THE PRESIDENT: Yes, sir.

E. J. PARKER: Was Thomas Jefferson wrong in making the Louisiana purchase?

This morning you have listened to Japan, a little country that in two or three years has knocked the stuffing out of China, although the whole international armies have not done it yet.

THE PRESIDENT: I regret to stop you, but your two minutes is up.

J. J. SULLIVAN, of Cleveland, O.: I was about to say that the subject matter of the resolution presented so ably by the gentleman, Mr. Parker, is indeed a very important subject. I am sure that every gentleman here would readily give his vote to any measure looking towards the intelligent consideration of the proposition embraced in the resolution. Unfortunately it did not come before us in the regular order, and hence we cannot to-day give the resolution our endorsement; besides, as well said here, it brings up for consideration a very important question—the creation of a new department of our Government; and I do not believe if we should give this proposition our consent or our approval to-day that the next term of Congress (the short session) would take it upon itself to concur in our views. I therefore move that the resolution offered by Mr. Parker be referred to the incoming council, and that the council be instructed to favorably consider the same and to report to the next annual convention of our association.

ROBERT J. LOWRY, of Atlanta, Ga.: It occurs to me that that paper is so able it is one that we should take action upon now. I think the resolution should be passed unanimously by this body. We can do it, as this body, I think, is greater than the executive council. They are our creatures——

THE PRESIDENT: You are not talking to the subject. He moved to refer it to the executive council.

ROBERT J. LOWRY: I want to move the adoption of the resolution offered by Mr. Parker. I think it should be unanimously adopted. I want to go on record myself.

J. P. HUSTON: I wish to second the resolution of Mr. Sullivan, and by way of showing the first speaker that this subject was not first brought up by Mr. Parker, and that the discussion is not entirely new to all the members of the association, I wish to say that the Missouri Bankers' Association at a meeting a year ago adopted a similar resolution asking for the establishment of a consular service. We instructed our officers to transmit to our Representatives and Senators this resolution, and one of the first measures introduced in Congress was by Senator Cockrell, providing for the establishment of a consular service. While we perhaps have not had the opportunity of weighing this fully, still it must be initiated somewhere. There was a time when we had no provision for training an army; there was a time when George Bancroft had not provided for the establishment of a navy; but we are men of peace, and if you have schools where you teach men the art of war, why are not there also schools where you provide for the training of a consular corps.

J. H. INGWERSEN, of Iowa: The thought has just occurred to me that inasmuch as the subject matter has been passed upon favorably by the Missouri Bankers' Association, it is needless for this association to take up any time.

THE PRESIDENT: The gentleman is out of order.

BRECKINRIDGE JONES: We have in Washington a body of men, composed of selected men by reason of their long experience and study of public questions. They have been put there to pass on questions of this kind. And now for a great body like the American Bankers' Association in convention assembled to have it announced that on a great national question of this kind of so much importance that unanimous action should be had and yet perhaps there is not a gentleman in this whole association who thought it of sufficient importance thirty days ago to serve notice that he was going to bring it up. It looks to me like an undignified thing for this body to take up and adopt a bill which we have never read and pretend to instruct the executive council to make a favorable report, and thereby going before

the American people endorsing something we did not know anything about. If we were appointed here as the general managers of the universe and all important questions could not be considered until we pass upon them, it might be well for us to pass some of these things in a hurry; but I do not think it should be done this day. After I have made a passing remark to my friend from Iowa, I want to move a substitute, and that is that this question be referred to the executive council, instead of being referred to the executive council with instructions to favorably consider. Now, my friend from Iowa says he wants to make a little reflection upon the matter. Because the Missouri bankers have taken the time and thought to consider this question and act upon it, my friend from Iowa thinks that it should be reflected upon by this great body. He is in a neighboring State of ours. I want to say that if he will follow in our tracks that we will prevent him from getting in an error of that kind in a national convention. In order that our friend from Iowa may not be caught asleep, when we do take occasion in Missouri to act upon this matter, we are going to have the secretary of the Missouri association to send a certified copy of it to him.

THE PRESIDENT: I understand you offer no substitution. The question is on Mr. Sullivan's motion to refer this matter to the executive council. All in favor of that will please say aye, and those opposed, no. It is carried.

Gentlemen, we have a gentleman with us (I don't think it is necessary to give his name) who may want to talk to you just for about two minutes.

MYRON T. HERRICK, of Cleveland, Ohio: Ladies and Gentleman—On this occasion I would rather liked to have had a good speech to deliver here, but the local committee and Mr. Trigg have kept me so busy I haven't had time to prepare it. It is especially fitting at this time that I have the floor. It is especially a nice occasion, because some years ago you sent out from Richmond to the West a young man to seek his fortune. He has come back to you on this occasion laden with honors, but he has left his hair on the frontier. The members of the association take especial pleasure in giving expression of their appreciation to that Richmond boy today, here in his old home, in presenting to him this punch-bowl. This, in the name of the association, I present, with a feeling in so doing that I represent every member of the association in their good will towards our president who is departing from office. I recommend to him that he never fill this with anything stronger than Missouri River water, except when he is visited by members of the association.

THE PRESIDENT: I can see in this bowl the sweetest words to me—Richmond, Va.—brothers, sisters, father, mother, son and wife—a little one who to-day is lying sick at home. You may not know it, but each morning I get a letter from my wife telling me how to run this convention. She says, "be brave, don't get scared; select some face in the audience and feel that you are talking to him and him alone, but not a woman's." She expected to be here; she expected to preside; but without a knowledge of the constitution she said, "you have got to do one thing for me; you have got to elect me president for the next year because this year you have had an association run through a petticoat government, and I want to run it directly." I thank you for this bowl; and I will say to the chairman that whenever he comes, I will not only fill it up once, but, with my experience in Cleveland, it will require several times to down him.

J. G. BROWN, of Raleigh, N. C.: While we are on these pleasant subjects, I would like to claim your attention for a moment. Some five and thirty years ago there was issued a command, "On to Richmond." Under the leadership of a distinguished son of Ohio there came in response to this command men from perhaps every State of the North and from every State of the great West. There are, perhaps, some present to-day—there are the sons and daughters of those who recall the unfailing warmth of that reception. A little while ago there went forth again a cry of "On

to Richmond"—this time from the executive council of the American Bankers' Association, led by another distinguished son of Ohio whom we have just seen before us. Can we ever forget the warmth of this reception? But it has not been likethe one of years ago that made those who came regret their coming; but this has been one which has made us feel at home and long to stay here. Living as I do in North Carolina, just beyond the line where we cannot fail constantly to feel the every swelling tide of Virginia hospitality, we expected great things and we prepared for cordial greetings and for sincere hospitality, but our highest expectations have fallen far short of the real thing. We cannot have failed to have seen our welcome in the faces of the people and to have felt it in the warm grasp of their hands as we have met them in the streets and at their homes. It seems to me, then, that we ought to record an expression of our appreciation, and the thought occurs to me that we might, with very great propriety, place a tablet on the dome of her capitol and their inscribe those pathetic words which General Barnes tells us were written above the last resting place of California Bill. "Angels could do no more," is the last of it. I, therefore, take very great pleasure in offering a resolution; and in giving expression to these remarks it is not only my personal expression or the sentiment of my State, but, from the kindly expressions which I have heard on every hand, I believe it is the expression of every man and every woman in this convention. I move that the following resolution be adopted by a rising vote, and that not only the members of the association but visitors be allowed to vote:

"*Resolved*, That this association hereby gives expression to its high appreciation of the cordial reception and kindly courtesies which it has received at the hands of the citizens of Richmond and of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and that the individual members of this association hereby bear hearty testimony to the genuineness and sincerity of old Virginia hospitality."

JOHN FARSON, of Chicago: If I could not live in Chicago, I would like to live in Richmond. In seconding this motion I would like to add a slight amendment to that tablet. From what I have seen of the ladies of Richmond, instead of saying, "the angels could do no more," I would say "the angels have done this."

J. G. BROWN: I accept that.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Brown, with his gallantry, accepts the amendment. All in favor of Mr. Brown's resolution, which has been duly seconded and amended, will please rise. (The entire convention arose.)

Mr. Trigg wants to say a few words.

WILLIAM R. TRIGG, of Richmond, Va.: Mr. President, Members and Ladies—I arose when you all arose, but with the intention of not taking my seat when you were seated. I appreciate beyond measure this attendance here, bringing so many ladies here. They are here and they must hear. I stated yesterday on meeting a gentleman I understood to be a President, that nobody could ever say a thing against good whiskey in my presence; that about three drinks taken at moderate intervals had brought this convention here. I had Mr. Trowbridge at the club. He took a drink with me, naturally. He said "that is very good whiskey;" I said "yes, it is." Of course, it wasn't very long before I rang the bell and we had another; and I said, "Mr. Trowbridge, why in the world can't the convention come to Richmond? I believe we can take care of it," "I don't see why they can't come here." (You know how he looks over his glasses.) I suppose in half an hour, or an hour, or two hours (I can't remember about the time, but I remember the number), the train was about to leave. He said: "Trigg, I am going right straight to New York and advise the council to have its convention in Richmond." So I think we are indebted for that little tippling to a very happy incident. Words are very easily spoken—I know by most Virginians—but we prefer action; and I should like to hear instructions to the executive committee that when this meeting adjourns it adjourns to meet again in Richmond next year and bring more ladies.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you see what Richmond wants. I have a telegram in my hand from a man whom all of us love to respect and who is absent to-day. It reads:

HOT SPRINGS, Va., October 3, 1900.

Walker Hill, President American Bankers' Association, Richmond, Va.:

Am greatly disappointed I cannot attend convention. Sickness only prevents. Congratulations to you and regards to my friends in convention. (Signed) GEORGE H. RUSSEL.

THE PRESIDENT: I have another telegram written on the back of the first one. It is from his doctor. It reads, "Don't go to Richmond. Joe Hendrix and Bob Lowry are there." It is signed, "I. Have Gout, Dr."

ROBERT J. LOWRY: May I just say a word?

THE PRESIDENT: No, sir.

ROBERT J. LOWRY: I am Mr. Russel.

THE PRESIDENT: Please take your seat. I remember when Mr. Russel was presented with something like this you have presented to me to-day and almost as large, he made these remarks—and those of you who do not know him intimately may not know that he has a little impediment in his speech, but he has no impediment in the flow of all good traits of heart and brain that a true man could have.

J. C. HENDRIX, of New York: I ask unanimous consent that the secretary be directed to send to Mr. Russel in his sick room at the Virginia Hot Springs a box of flowers in the name of the American Bankers' Association.

THE PRESIDENT: That will be adopted unanimously without putting it. What I have to say is in a part of a written speech, and I must tell it although Joe Hendrix and Bob Lowry will continue to interrupt me. He said, while they were presenting this beautiful loving cup, I believe: "Well, it looks to me as though it was constructed in proportion to the size of your president, and most beautiful." Then he halted. It was too good a chance to get a point on him and I called it, and he broke down. I will put the motion now of Mr. Hendrix, to be serious. It is moved by Mr. Hendrix and seconded, that the secretary be instructed to send some beautiful flowers to Mr. Russel with the compliments of the association. All in favor of that will please rise. (The whole convention arose.)

WILLIAM C. CORNWELL, of Buffalo, N. Y.: Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—I want to invite the American Bankers' Association to Buffalo in 1901; and my reason for asking you there in 1901 is that in addition to the attractions of our beautiful city, we are to have there, as most of you know, a great exposition—the Pan-American Exposition, which I do not think I am extravagant in saying will be the most beautiful exposition that has ever been given in any country. I say that not excepting Chicago and Paris, and I say it for this reason: I think that we all agree to-day Chicago leads the world in expositions; the beautiful "White City" was made so beautiful by a board of architects who embodied in classic white the best of modern architecture. The Pan-American Exposition is in charge of a board of architects, some of them the same as those in Chicago, and all of them as a body fully equal to the body that planned the "White City." They intend to produce in South American architecture, which you know is ornate, beautiful and artistic, a group of buildings in which, while the "White City" was prominent for the lack of color, the Pan-American color will be the ruling feature and the effect will be a harmonious, artistic coloring, the most beautiful the world has ever seen. I say this because we have the finest artists and architects in America who are evolving this exposition.

Now, Buffalo is in the center of a very large part of the population of the United States; and when I tell you that 48,000,000 of people are within one night's ride of Buffalo, you will see at once how great a country we have to draw from. There has been expended, or will be, $5,800,000 in the erection and completion of the exposition;

and the electrical display will be the most magnificent that has been presented at any exposition in the world. In proof of that I want to say that the chief of the electrical department is the same man who planned that exhibit at Omaha and Chicago, and he told me the other day that Omaha and Chicago were simply experiments in order to make the perfect thing for Buffalo in electricity.

The grounds comprise three hundred and fifty acres, one mile long, half a mile wide, intersected by Venetian canals, with a hundred thousand electric lights, with a tower 350 feet high; and all this power is to be supplied by the falls of Niagara. In addition to that we are to have an art gallery given by the citizens of Buffalo costing $500,000, and will be a permanent building of marble. Incidentally I might remark that there will be twenty acres of midway, of a character that will be improved by the experience of Chicago and Paris. There is a great square that will hold 250,000 people.

Now, the objection that has been raised to Buffalo for the convention next year is that, with this vast concourse of people, this convention cannot be taken care of. I wish to gainsay that. To-day we have in Buffalo four first-class hotels which will care for easily 1,000 people. These hotels can be engaged entire any time before the first of December for this convention. The exposition will be just thirty minutes from Niagara Falls. At Niagara Falls there are accommodations that can be engaged now and at any time before the first of December for 2,500 people. We can take care of you in Buffalo. We can take care of you better there than anywhere else. Now, we want you to come there, and I want to say that it is the home of the bicycle and the automobile. Hundreds of automobiles are running on our streets now; and for this reason, we have 223 miles of asphalt pavements, more than any other city in the world. We want you next year. While you can go any time to see the beauties of Buffalo, you will all want to go to the Pan-American. As to the matter of the sessions of the convention being interfered with, it will be arranged that the sessions will occur in the morning, and you will have the afternoons and the evenings for the midway—I mean for the exposition—and you ought not to spend half a day and a night at the exposition. I have no right to put a motion, but I think I have a right to ask for an expression on the affirmative side. I will not call for the noes, but I want all those in favor of going to Buffalo in 1891 to say aye.

WM. A. PUNGS, of Detroit: I move that the treasurer of this association write a check for $1,000 and forward it to the mayor of Galveston as a small contribution toward the relief of the sufferers from the recent disaster.

J. W. WHITING, of Mobile, Ala.: I move to amend by making it $5,000.

THE PRESIDENT: The resolution will have to be referred to the executive council for them to report back to the convention. It is moved and seconded that an appropriation of $5,000 to the Galveston sufferers be referred to the council with request to report back to the meeting. All in favor will say aye, and opposed, no. It is carried.

F. G. BIGELOW, of Milwaukee, Wis.: Unless I felt that I had a purpose I should not have asked the president to let me say a few words to you. I have invitations here from the mayor of Milwaukee and the Citizens' Business League, which I will file with the secretary. Milwaukee wants the convention in 1901, notwithstanding the eloquent appeal from Mr. Cornwell. We are not Pan-Americans in Milwaukee; we are half Germans. But you will find a warm welcome if you come there, and I only hope that it may be as warm as we have received at the hands of Richmond. I did feel that Milwaukee had a right of way, but we felt a year ago that Richmond really had the right. We did not want to stand in the way of it, and we felt, and I believe that a majority of the executive council felt, that that amounted to giving us the right of way unless there was some insuperable objection. We ask that you come to Milwaukee. Now, of course we are midway in the continent, but we

have no midway in the sense that Mr. Cornwell referred to it, and I wish we could construct one—perhaps we will if you come. It is my great hope that you will come. I hope you will accept Milwaukee's invitation.

R. McCurdy, of Youngstown, Ohio: We have with us to-day a most distinguished guest from Canada, who has delivered to us a most excellent and instructive address. Now, I think that it would be a pleasure to grant this gentleman, Mr. Hague, a vote of thanks from this association and to tender to the Canadian Bankers' Association our heartiest good will.

The President. All in favor of that will please rise. It is carried.

H. J. Hollister, of Grand Rapids, Mich.: It has been a part of the duties of the committee on education to visit some of our larger universities during the past year in connection with our educational purposes and desires. We have had the pleasure of meeting the presidents of several great universities and we have presented to them the desires of this convention that there should be a broader schedule of study that might be embraced by our young men; that the educational standard might be broader and more in accordance with the demands of the young men of this country. Some of us have about finished our work as bankers. We have had for a long time the harness upon our shoulders. Never before in the history of this association has there been such a body of young men as are gathered in this convention. I am most heartily glad to look upon their faces. I feel that there never was a time in the history of the world when the future of young men was so great, and I hope that they may have the privilege of a broader life, a broader education and a higher standard of personal opportunity. Now, I want to say in regard to these universities that they met us more than half way; so that to-day the University of Yale, of Pennsylvania, of Minnesota, of Wisconsin, of Michigan, and of New York, have entered upon new courses of study, having their curriculum for the coming year open to a broad line of study for young men. My object in speaking this morning is to offer a sentiment which I hope will be the sentiment of this body, for I believe that you fully appreciate any action that may be taken on the part of our educators in behalf of young men. I beg to offer this brief sentiment:

"In view of the fact that some of our leading universities by recent action are extending to the young men of this country courses of study that will equally meet the requirements of those who are desirous of entering the profession of banking, and that they are with us recognizing more clearly than ever before that recent financial and political events emphasize the importance of a higher order of technical and scientific education in business affairs, and that a commercial and economic education of the highest order has become a necessity and that banking in this country can no longer be considered local or domestic: this association desires to express its most hearty and grateful appreciation of such action, and our committee on education is hereby instructed to convey to those universities that are extending these enlarged facilities our earnest consideration and sincere thanks."

I ask that this may become the sentiment of this body.

N. B. Van Slyke, of Wisconsin: Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention—I could hardly forego the opportunity of coming to this silver wedding of the association. The pleasure, however, is mingled with some regrets when I find but few faces here of those who attended the first meeting of the Bankers' Association, which was not the American Bankers' Association, but that of National banks only, in 1875. There are but two of them here, and I feel very much as some one has said, "I am more alone every year." They have dropped from time to time in the last twenty-five years. At that time in Saratoga the meeting was called by the National banks to try and get some relief from taxation. I had the honor of presenting there a resolution offering to unite the State and other banks with the National banks and inviting their company; and they were soon with us, and this is the wedding anniversary. That union has been happy and the result I think has been golden. I would like to say a few words in regard to some changes that have taken place since

our association was organized, and as to which we seem to be drifting outside of the regular line of business; but the time being short, I will not.

THE PRESIDENT: The next business in order will be the report of the committee on nominations by the chairman of that committee. I do not know who the chairman is. Has some member of the committee the report.

E. J. BUCK, of Mobile, Ala.: The delegates of the several States forming the committee on nominations were called to order by Mr. Caldwell Hardy, of Virginia, and on motion Mr. F. G. Bigelow, of the First National Bank of Milwaukee, Wis., was elected to preside, and Mr. E. J. Buck, of Ala, was made secretary. On motion the Chair appointed Mr. H. R. Lyon and Mr. Joseph Sands to act as tellers. On motion, duly seconded, the secretary was authorized to cast the unanimous vote for Mr. Alvah Trowbridge for President.

THE PRESIDENT: Are there any further nominations for this office?

ROBERT J. LOWRY: I move the nominations be closed. (Seconded.)

THE PRESIDENT: All in favor of that will please say aye. It is carried. Under the rules we have to elect by ballot.

On motion of Mr. Buck the secretary was authorized to cast the unanimous vote of the convention for Alvah Trowbridge for president of the American Bankers' Association for the ensuing year.

THE PRESIDENT: It gives me great pleasure to announce that Mr. Alvah Trowbridge is president of this association for the ensuing year.

On motion of Fred. Heinz, of Davenport, Iowa, the Chair appointed Mr. Hendrix, Mr. Heinz and Capt. Lowry to escort Mr. Trowbridge to the stand.

E. J. BUCK: The committee presents the name of Col. Myron T. Herrick for first vice-president of the American Bankers' Association.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, you have heard the nomination. Are there any other nominations?

On motion of J. G. Brown the secretary was authorized to cast the unanimous ballot of the association for Col. Herrick for first vice-president.

THE PRESIDENT: Gentlemen, it gives me great pleasure to announce that Col. Myron T. Herrick has been elected your first vice-president for the ensuing year.

E. J. BUCK: The committee recommends to your association for election as the five members of the council that are to be elected by the association, the following names: William M. Hill, of Virginia; J. H. Willock, of Pennsylvania; W. L. Moyer, of Montana; S. A. Morrison, of Indiana, and Kenneth Clark, of Minnesota.

ALFRED C. BARNES, of New York: I notice what appears to be an omission in the nominations for the executive council. It is either unintentional on the part of the nominating committee, or if intentional, perhaps an explanation would be agreeable to the convention. I believe it is a custom, when the president drops from the Gibraltar of command into the seething seas of the commonalty, for the executive council to rescue him with a raft, so that he does not finally disappear from view, and the shock is not so great as if we would part with him without notice—especially in the case of our present presiding officer, so elegant and cordial in his manner, so firm and decided in his rulings, so much so that a former president of this association was swept away thereby; and I think an attempt has been made to "bowl him out;" and the gentleman who made the attempt reminded me of Oliver Wendell Holmes' remark on a similar occasion when a bowl was presented to him with a lot of little angels carved on the brim:

> "Oh may the angels on the brim,
> Preserve him from the daily sin
> That leads his wife to say when he comes home:
> 'My dear, where have you been?'"

Therefore, in order to give the nominating committee an opportunity to make an explanation, if they desire, or if not, to substitute for either of the names nominated by the committee, I beg to put in nomination for the executive council Mr. Walker Hill, the retiring president of the association. (Seconded.)

F. B. SCHENCK, of New York city: It was discussed whether we should not have the honor of presenting Mr. Hill's name as a member of the executive council, and it was told us that it was to be the privilege of the other committee to do so; therefore we did not have his name presented.

THE PRESIDENT: I will say to the committee that no doubt they have made that nomination in all kindness; but I have had all the honors that the American Bankers' Association can bestow on a man. I have served you three years as councilman, one year as treasurer, one as first vice-president, and one as your president. I have a brother, whom you have been kind enough to nominate, and if you to-day honor him you are honoring me. I would have to decline most positively to stand in the way of any one as good as he, and a good brother.

The question is upon the election of the five members of your executive council which have been named by the committee. I have not the names before me, but I would suggest, if there be no further nominations, that the secretary be authorized to cast the ballot for those five gentlemen for your executive council.

J. J. SULLIVAN: I was about to make that motion. I, however, favored the idea advanced by the gentleman from New York; but with the explanation of our worthy president, I now rise to move that the secretary be instructed to cast one ballot for the election of the five gentlemen named.

The secretary was authorized to cast the ballot of the association for William M. Hill, of Virginia, J. H. Willock, of Pennsylvania, W. L. Moyer, of Montana, S. A. Morrison, of Indiana and Kenneth Clark, of Minnesota, for members of the executive council of the American Bankers' Association for three years.

THE PRESIDENT: It gives me great pleasure to announce the election of the gentlemen named. Mr. Orde has a report of the State bankers' associations.

GEORGE F. ORDE, of Chicago: The representatives of the State bankers' associations have decided to nominate for the executive council Geo. W. Bolton, of Louisiana, J. P. Huston, of Missouri, F. W. Hayes, of Michigan, E. L. Meyer, of Kansas, and John T. Dismukes, of Florida.

On motion of J. H. Tripp, of New York, the secretary was directed to cast the ballot of the convention for the above-named gentlemen as members of the executive council for three years.

THE PRESIDENT: It gives me great pleasure to announce that you have elected the gentlemen named for the executive council for the ensuing term.

The next business in order is the election of vice-presidents for each State. The committee on nominations will please report.

E. J. BUCK: The committee begs leave to submit the following names to represent the various States as vice-presidents:

[The names of the vice-presidents will be found on page 625.]

On motion the secretary was authorized to cast the unanimous ballot for the names as read.

THE PRESIDENT: It gives me great pleasure to announce that the gentlemen whose names have been read are elected as vice-presidents for the several States for the ensuing year.

The next business in order is the installation of your officers. It gives me great pleasure to present to you your newly-elected president. You served us well and long as chairman of our council. Under your administration this association has grown more in that three years than during all the others of its life. I know that in giving up this badge of honor, the affairs of this association will be in good and

safe hands. I turn it over to you saying that it is one of the greatest honors that can be conferred upon a banker.

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen—To be elected to the Presidency of the American Bankers' Association, an association of more than 4,500 bankers of the United States, comprising every one of the most wealthy and noted and successful, is an honor that may well be sought by every one.

To be elected to this place as the successor of these gentlemen who have done me the honor to accompany me to the platform, of the President who has now done me the honor to introduce me, succeeding also such names as Pullen, Mitchell and Coe, and McMichael, names always honored where financial operations were thought of, is an honor that I will not try to describe to you. I will not try to tell you how it sits in my heart.

I remember the day when I was no taller than that table, and was engaged as a clerk in a bank at the magnificent salary of six dollars per month, most of which I promptly expended for food and clothes. The chief duties of the office were to wash the windows and the floor, keep the fire in the stove, sweep the sidewalks and polish the handle on the big front door. There is another case of the boy who polished the handle on the big front door becoming honored. I accept the honor at your hands with a feeling which no words can express, and I promise you if there is any possible thing that I can do for the advancement of this great American Bankers' Association, it shall be performed before the end of my service.

PRESIDENT HILL: Gentlemen of the convention, this is another great pleasure, to present to you Col. Myron T. Herrick, your first vice-president. He is a fitting representative of the young and growing West. Having served on the council with him for over four years, I know his worth; and in performing this, though the last act of my official career in this association, there is none that has given me more pleasure. (President Hill pinned the vice-president's badge on Col. Herrick's lappel amid the applause of the convention.)

PRESIDENT TROWBRIDGE: I introduce to you your new first vice-president, Hon. Myron T. Herrick, of Ohio.

MYRON T. HERRICK: Ladies and Gentlemen and Fellow Members of the American Bankers' Association—I need not tell you that I appreciate this honor. I understand that the duties of the first vice-president are mainly to plan how he may become president next year, and I will endeavor to perform to the best of my ability those duties. I appreciate this honor especially because you seem so willing to give it to me. I thank you.

ROBERT J. LOWRY: I wish to extend the thanks of this convention to the different clubs, the press, the railroads and telegraph companies that have been so kind to us during this meeting of our association. I emphasize the clubs, you understand.

PRESIDENT TROWBRIDGE: I do not think I need repeat it. As many as favor the resolution of Col. Lowry will say aye. It is unanimously carried.

R. D. KENT, of New York: I want to know if there is any technicality standing in the way of the appropriation to Galveston being forwarded?

THE PRESIDENT: The matter has not yet been reported.

R. D. KENT: I suggest that the convention take a recess of three minutes, and that the council meet in that time.

A DELEGATE: I amend that motion, that the executive council be authorized by this convention to take such action as in their judgment they think will meet the approval of the convention. The sense of this convention is so plain in regard to sending that $5,000 that it seems to me to refer the matter to the committee is a waste of time.

R. D. KENT: I accept the amendment.

THE PRESIDENT: Is it the sense of the convention to instruct the executive coun-

cil to do that thing? I think it would be better if you would pass a resolution requesting or authorizing the council to do it.

R. D KENT: I make that motion.

THE PRESIDENT: As many as are in favor of the resolution authorizing and requesting the executive council to complete this transaction of sending $5,000 to the sufferers of Galveston, will say aye, and those opposed no. It is unanimously carried.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, of Texas: As a delegate from Texas, on behalf of the city of Galveston and the State of Texas, I wish to return our sincere thanks to you for this generous contribution. I can assure you you have no idea at the present time of the distress in the city of Galveston.

THE PRESIDENT: Is there any further business before the convention? If not, a motion to adjourn is in order.

JOHN FARSON, of Chicago: We have had many good presidents and none better than Mr. Hill, the gentleman who has just retired, and who lives in the suburbs of Chicago. I would like to move that a vote of thanks be given Mr. Hill and the other gentlemen who retired with him for their work last year. (Seconded.)

THE PRESIDENT: As many as favor the resolution will please arise. The resolution is adopted. A motion to adjourn is in order. (The convention then adjourned *sine die.*)

OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION.

PRESIDENT.

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE, President Ninth National Bank, New York.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.

MYRON T. HERRICK, President Society for Savings, Cleveland, Ohio.

TREASURER.

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS, Cashier Continental National Bank, Chicago.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

MEMBERS EX-OFFICO.

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE, President Ninth National Bank, New York.

MYRON T. HERRICK, President Society for Savings, Cleveland, Ohio.

MEMBERS FOR ONE YEAR.

BRECKINRIDGE JONES, First Vice-President Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis, Mo.

J. C. MITCHELL, Cashier Denver National Bank, Denver, Colo.

J. G. BROWN, President Citizens' National Bank, Raleigh, N. C.

H. L. BURRAGE, Vice-President Eliot National Bank, Boston, Mass.

BRADFORD RHODES, President First National Bank, Mamaroneck, N. Y.

*CHARLES R. HANNAN, Vice-President and Cas. First National Bank, Council Bluffs, Ia.

*HOMER W. MCCOY, Cashier Commercial National Bank, Peoria, Ill.

*S. R. SHUMAKER, Cashier First Nationa Bank, Huntingdon, Pa.

*R. MCCURDY, President First National Bank, Youngstown, Ohio.

*A. P. WOOLDRIDGE, President City National Bank, Austin, Tex.

MEMBERS FOR TWO YEARS.

MYRON T. HERRICK, President Society for Savings, Cleveland, Ohio.

GEO. F. ORDE, Cashier Northern Trust Co., Chicago, Ill.

CALDWELL HARDY, President Norfolk National Bank, Norfolk, Va.

J. W. WHITING, President People's Bank, Mobile, Ala.

J. H. INGWERSEN, Cashier People's Trust and Savings Bank, Clinton, Iowa.

*S. G. NELSON, Vice-President Seaboard National Bank, New York.

*J. D. POWERS, President First National Bank, Owensboro, Ky.

*DANIEL ANNAN, Cashier Second National Bank, Cumberland, Md.

*T. E. STEVENS, Cashier Blair State Bank, Blair, Neb.

*C. T. LINDSEY, Cashier Citizens' National Bank, South Bend, Ind.

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*Nominated by their respective State bankers' associations.

MEMBERS FOR THREE YEARS.

WM. M. HILL, Cashier State Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

JAMES H. WILLOCK, President Second National Bank, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. L. MOYER, of Daly, Donahoe & Moyer, Butte, Mont.

S. A. MORRISON, Assistant Cashier Fletcher National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.

KENNETH CLARK, President Merchants' National Bank, St. Paul.

*GEO. W. BOLTON, President Rapides Bank, Alexandria, La.

*J. P. HUSTON, Cashier Wood & Huston Bank, Marshall, Mo.

*F. W. HAYES, President Preston National Bank, Detroit, Mich.

*E. L. MEYER, President First National Bank, Hutchinson, Kans.

*JOHN T. DISMUKES, President First National Bank, St. Augustine, Fla.

Office of the Association, 20 Broad Street, New York, N. Y.

JAS. R. BRANCH, *Secretary.* WM. GORDON FITZWILSON, *Assistant Secretary.*

VICE PRESIDENTS (BY STATES.)

ALABAMA..........J. B. Cobbs, Vice-President and Cashier Birmingham Trust and Savings Co., Birmingham.
ARIZONA............H. B. Tenney, Cashier Consolidated National Bank, Tucson.
ARKANSAS..........F. H. Head, Cashier Merchants and Planters' Bank, Pine Bluff.
ALASKA.............C. M. Summers, Cashier First National Bank, Juneau.
CALIFORNIA........Jas. K. Lynch, Cashier First National Bank, San Francisco.
COLORADO..........E. C. Newcomb, Cashier First National Bank, Cripple Creek.
CONNECTICUT.......A. J. Sloper, President New Britain National Bank, New Britain.
DELAWARE.........Jno. H. Danby, Cashier Union National Bank, Wilmington.
DIST. COLUMBIA....Jesse B. Wilson, President Lincoln National Bank, Washington.
FLORIDA............B. H. Barnett, Vice-President National Bank of Jacksonville, Jacksonville.
GEORGIA............J. E. Wadley, Vice-President and Cashier of First National Bank and South Georgia Savings Bank, Waycross.
IDAHO...............Chas. Himrod, Cashier First National Bank of Idaho, Boise.
ILLINOIS.............D. A. Moulton, Assistant Cashier Corn Exchange National Bank, Chicago.
INDIANA.............O. N. Frenzel, Vice-President Merchants' National Bank, Indianapolis.
INDIAN TER.........B. A. Randle, Cashier First National Bank, Muscogee.
IOWA................H. M. Carpenter, Cashier Monticello State Bank, Monticello.
KANSAS.............W. C. Henrici, Cashier Inter-State National Bank, Kansas City.
KENTUCKY..........S. N. Leonard, President Farmers' Bank, Eddyville.
LOUISIANA.........P. Youree, President Commercial National Bank, Shreveport.
MAINE...............Chas. G. Allen, Cashier Portland National Bank, Portland.
MARYLAND.........Robert B. Dixon, President Easton National Bank of Maryland, Easton.
MASSACHUSETTS....Otis H. Luke, President Central National Bank, Boston.
MICHIGAN..........W. Livingston, President Dime Savings Bank, Detroit.
MINNESOTA.........W. F. Myers, Cashier Capital National Bank, St. Paul.
MISSISSIPPI.........Lawrence Foot, President Mississippi State Bank, Canton.
MISSOURI ....C. O. Austin, Cashier Mechanics' Bank, St. Louis.
MONTANA...........T. N. Hodgens, Cashier State Savings Bank, Butte.
NEBRASKA..........W. Gerecke, Cashier First National Bank, Stanton.
NEW HAMPSHIRE...A. L. Mansfield, Cashier First National Bank, Hillsboro Bridge.
NEW JERSEY........A. W. Conklin, Cashier German National Bank, Newark.
NEW MEXICO.......C. N. Blackwell, Cashier First National Bank, Raton.
NEVADA.............C. T. Bender, Cashier Washoe County Bank, Reno.
NEW YORK..........E. A. Groesbeck, Cashier National Commercial Bank, Albany.
NORTH CAROLINA..F. H. Fries, President Wachovia National Bank, Winston.
NORTH DAKOTA....Hiram R. Lyon, President First National Bank, Mandan.
OHIO.......... .....D. P. Wheeler, Cashier Citizens' National Bank, Akron.
OKLAHOMA.........J. L. Wilkin, Cashier State National Bank, Oklahoma.
OREGON.............P. E. Snodgrass, Cashier First National Bank, Eugene.
PENNSYLVANIA ....J. R. McAllister, Cashier Franklin National Bank, Philadelphia.
RHODE ISLAND.....F. A. Cranston, Cashier Old National Bank, Providence.
SOUTH CAROLINA..William A. Law, President Central National Bank, Spartanburg.
SOUTH DAKOTA....C. L. Norton, Cashier Sioux Falls National Bank, Sioux Falls.

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* Nominated by their respective State bankers' associations.

TENNESSEE..........J. L. Hutton, Cashier Phœnix Bank, Columbia.
TEXAS..............F. F. Downs, President First National Bank, Temple.
UTAH...............Lewis S. Hills, President Deseret National Bank, Salt Lake City.
VERMONT............Henry F. Field, Cashier Rutland County National Bank, Rutland.
VIRGINIA...........A. Bierne Blair, Cashier Security Bank, Richmond.
WASHINGTON.......P. C. Kauffman, Cashier Fidelity Trust Co. Bank, Tacoma.
WEST VIRGINIA....Chas. E. Jolliff, Cashier Exchange Bank, Mannington.
WISCONSIN..........Frederick Kasten, Cashier Wisconsin National Bank, Milwaukee.
WYOMING...........G. E. Abbott, Cashier First National Bank, Cheyenne.
HAWAII.............C. H. Cooke, Cashier Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu.

LIST OF DELEGATES ATTENDING THE CONVENTION.

ALABAMA.

E. J. Buck, Cas. City Nat. Bank, Mobile.
J. B. Cobbs, Vice-Pres. and Cas. Birmingham Trust and Savings Co., Birmingham.
C. E. Frost, Cas. Bank of Athens, Athens.
J. M. P. Otts, Jr., Cas. Lee M. Otts, Greensboro.
J. W. Whiting, Pres. People's Bank, Mobile.

ARKANSAS.

W. Y. Foster, Vice-Pres. Bank of Hope, Hope.
L. B. McClure, Asst. Cas. People's Exchange Bank, Russellville.
W. G. Neal, Bank of Russellville, Russellville.

CALIFORNIA.

L. P. Behrens, Cas. Bank of San Mateo Co., Redwood City.
W. H. High, Asst. Cas. Union Nat. Bank, Oakland.
C. H. McKevett, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Santa Paula.

COLORADO.

John L. McNeil, Vice-Pres. First Nat. Bank, Durango.
G. F. Rockafellow, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Canon City.
E. C. Newcomb, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Cripple Creek.

CONNECTICUT.

F. N. Benham, Cas. Bridgeport Nat. Bank, Bridgeport.
B. G. Bryan, Pres. Fourth Nat. Bank, Waterbury.
Fred B. Bunnell, Cas. First Nat. Bank, New Haven.
W. H. Burrows, Cas. Middletown Nat. Bank, Middletown.
A. H. Dayton, Cas. Naugatuck Nat. Bank, Naugatuck.
F. P. Furlong, Cas. Hartford Nat. Bank, Hartford.
D. F. Hollister, Pres. City Savings Bank, Bridgeport.
C. E. Harwood, Cas. Rockville Nat. Bank, Rockville.
W. H. Newton, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Wallingford.
A. J. Sloper, Pres. New Britain Nat. Bank, New Britain.

DELAWARE.

W. R. Brinckle, Vice-Pres. Security Trust and Safe Deposit Co., Wilmington.
O. Nowland, Vice-Pres. Equitable Guarantee and Trust Co., Wilmington.
Benjamin Nields, Pres. Security Trust and Safe Deposit Co., Wilmington.
W. N. Ralston, Wilmington.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Charles J. Bell, Pres. American Security and Trust Co., Washington.
J. J. Edson, Pres. Washington Loan and Trust Co., Washington.
W. J. Flather, Asst. Cas. Riggs Nat. Bank, Washington.
E. S. Parker, Pres. National Metropolitan Bank, Washington.
J. M. Riordan, Washington.
F. H. Smith, Pres. Union Savings Bank, Washington.
J. B. Wilson, Pres. Lincoln Nat. Bank, Washington.

FLORIDA.

B. H. Barnett, Vice-Pres. Nat. Bank of Jacksonville, Jacksonville.
John T. Dismukes, Pres First Nat. Bank, St. Augustine.
Louis McLain, Vice-Pres. Jefferson Co. State Bank, Monticello.

GEORGIA.

Frank R. Allen, Vice-Pres. Trust Company of Georgia, Atlanta.
Jacob Haas, Pres. Capital City Nat. Bank, Atlanta.
F. T. Hardwick, Mgr. C. L. Hardwick & Co., Dalton.
Robert J. Lowry, Pres. Lowry Nat. Bank, Atlanta.
Herman Myers, Pres. Nat. Bank of Savannah, Savannah.
T. B. Neal, Pres. Neal Loan and Banking Co., Atlanta.
J. K. Ottley, Cas. Fourth Nat. Bank and Atlanta Savings Bank, Atlanta.
Jno. H. Reynolds, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Rome.
C. C. Sanders, Pres. State Banking Company, Gainesville.
J. E. Wadley, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Waycross.

ILLINOIS.

John Jay Abbott, Asst. Cas. American Trust and Sav. Bank, Chicago.
H. E. Ambler, Chicago.
Ira D. Buck, Second Vice-Pres. Illinois Nat. Bank, Peoria.
J. L. Burkhalter, Pres. Farmers and Mechanics' Bank Galesburg.
C. S. Casett, Chicago.
Thomas D. Catlin, Pres. Nat. City Bank, Ottawa.
W. H. Egley, Cas. Egley Bros., Onarga.
J. C. Eisenmayer, Cas. Eisenmayer Bank, Lebanon.
F. G. Farrell, F. G. Farrell & Co., Jacksonville.
John Farson, Farson, Leach & Co., Chicago and New York city.
W. T. Fenton, Cas. Nat. Bank of the Republic, Chicago.
James B. Forgan, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Chicago.
N. H. Greene, Greene & Greene, Tallula.
J. L. Hamilton, Cas. Hamilton & Cunningham, Hoopeston.
E. A. Heald, Cas. Canton Nat. Bank, Canton.
Frank P. Judson, Asst. Cas. Bankers' Nat. Bank, Chicago.
W. Kasper, Kasper & Karel, Chicago.
W. J. Lateer, Cas. Paxton Bank, Paxton.
Geo. R. Lee, Asst. Cas. Citizens' Bank, Watseka.
Geo. H. Littlewood, Cas. Merchants' Nat. Bank, Peoria.
Isaac G. Lombard, Director Corn Exchange Nat. Bank, Chicago.
Homer W. McCoy, Cas. Commercial National Bank, Peoria.
T. S. O. McDowell, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Fairbury.
John C. Neely, Cas. Merchants' Nat. Bank, Chicago.
V. E. Nichols, Cas. First Nat. Bank of Englewood, Chicago.
Geo. F. Orde, Cas. Northern Trust Co. Bank, Chicago.
E. J. Parker, Cas. State Savings, Loan and Trust Co., Quincy.
L. W. Pitcher, Sec. American Guaranty Co., Chicago.
Geo. M. Reynolds, Cas. Continental National Bank, Chicago.
H. C. Roberts, Cas. First Nat Bank, Princeton.
W. E. Stone, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Peoria.
O. B. Taft, Pres. Pearsons-Taft Land Credit Co., Chicago.
James T. Talbert, Cas. Commercial Nat. Bank, Chicago.
A. F. Thompson, Rockford.
A. B. Tompkins, Cas. Tompkins Bank, Avon.
Frank W. Tracy, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Springfield.
C. H. Turner, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Mt. Sterling.
A.H. Wagner, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Joliet.
L. A. Walton, Sec. and Treas. Equitable Trust Co., Chicago.
J. D. Waterman, Pres. Forest City National Bank, Rockford.

INDIANA.

W. R. Baker, Treas. Citizens' Loan, Trust and Savings Co., South Bend.
William L. Barker, Pres. People's Bank, Boonville.
W. W. Bonner, Cas. Third Nat. Bank, Greensburg.
G. B. Caldwell, Asst. Cas. Merchants' Nat. Bank, Indianapolis.
H. C. Callaway, Cas. Citizens' Exchange Bank, Elwood.
Mord Carter, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Danville.
J. A. Cartwright, A. T. Bowen & Co., Delphi.
J. H. Christian, Greensburg.
C. H. Church, Cas. Delaware County Nat. Bank, Muncie.
J. A. DeHority, Vice-Pres. First Nat. Bank, Elwood.
Henry Eitel, Pres. Union Trust Co., Indianapolis.
F. R. Fowler, Cas. City Nat. Bank, Logansport.
W. H. Gardner, Cas. Farmers' Nat. Bank, Valparaiso.
P. Hussey, Pres. Nat. State Bank, Terre Haute.
Wm. G. Irwin, Cas. Irwin's Bank, Columbus.
C. T. Lindsey, Cas. Citizens' Nat. Bank, South Bend.
A. G. Lupton, Cas. Blackford County Bank, Hartford City.
W. W. McCleery, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Marion.
J. F. McCulloch, Pres. New Albany Nat. Bank, New Albany.
H. W. Moore, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Lafayette.
R. E. Niven, Cas. State Bank, Thorntown.
E. B. Reynolds, Vice-Pres. First Nat. Bank, South Bend.
J. M. Scott, Pres. Vevay Deposit Bank, Vevay.
George Sweetser, Pres. Marion Bank, Marion.
L. G. Tong, Cas. St. Joseph Co. Sav. Bank and St. Joseph Loan and Trust Co., South Bend.

IOWA.

H. H. Allison, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Sac City.
George M. Bechtel, Davenport.
H. M. Carpenter, Cas. Monticello State Bank, Monticello.
W. E. Coffin, Treas. Iowa Loan and Trust Co., Des Moines.
R. A. Crawford, Cas. Valley Savings Bank, Des Moines.
F. R. Crockett, Russell.
J. D. Easton, Cas. Waterloo State Bank, Waterloo.
J. L. Edwards, Cas. Merchants' Nat. Bank, Burlington.

G. D. Ellyson, Cas. Marquardt Savings Bank, Des Moines.
John Farnsworth, Pres. Bank of Cresco, Cresco.
T. J. Fletcher, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Marshalltown.
J. H. Ingwersen, Cas. People's Trust and Savings Bank, Clinton.
C. M. Keck, Asst. Cas. First Nat. Bank, Washington.
C. R. Hannan, Vice-Pres. and Cas. First Nat. Bank, Council Bluffs.
W. H. Hart, Sac City.
Fred Heinz, Pres. Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank, Davenport.
C. E. Lofland, Cas. Oskaloosa Nat. Bank, Oskaloosa.
S. H. Mallory, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Chariton.
W. P. Manley, Pres. Security Nat. Bank, Sioux City.
Charles B. Mills, Pres. State Security Bank, Sioux Rapids.
Charles Pasche, Cas. Iowa National Bank, Davenport.
S. J. Patterson, Cas. Dunlap Bank, Dunlap.
J. A. S. Pollard, Cas. Fort Madison Savings Bank, Fort Madison.
Arthur Reynolds, Pres. Des Moines National Bank, Des Moines.
J. G. Rounds, Pres. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Des Moines.
J. R. Wallace, Cas. State Bank, Bloomfield.
L. J. Wells, Pres. German Savings Bank, Des Moines.
Geo. Wright, Cas. Citizens' State Bank, Eagle Grove.
R. Van Vechten, Cas. Cedar Rapids Nat. Bank, Cedar Rapids.

KANSAS.

J. V. Brinkman, Pres. J. V. Brinkman Co. Bank, Great Bend.
W. C. Henrici, Cas. Inter-State Nat. Bank, Kansas City.
E. L. Meyer, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Hutchinson.
E. B. Stevens, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Parsons.

KENTUCKY.

C. W. Bransford, Pres. Owensboro Banking Co., Owensboro.
J. S. Escott, Pres. Southern Nat. Bank, Louisville.
G. H. Hampton, Cas. Catlettsburg Nat. Bank, Catlettsburg.
S. N. Leonard, Pres. Farmers' Bank, Eddyville.
Geo. C. Long, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Hopkinsville.
Logan C. Murray, Pres. American Nat. Bank, Louisville.
W. R. Proctor, Versailles.
H. C. Walbeck, Cas. German Insurance Bank, Louisville.

LOUISIANA.

H. H. Youree, Vice-Pres. Commercial Nat. Bank, Shreveport.

MAINE.

Charles G. Allen, Cas. Portland Nat. Bank, Portland.

MARYLAND.

D. Annan, Cas., Second Nat. Bank, Cumberland.
William T. Dixon, Pres. Nat. Exchange Bank, Baltimore.
Robert B. Dixon, Pres. Easton Nat. Bank of Maryland, Easton.
E. E. Hooker, Baltimore.
Wm. Ingle, Cas. Merchants' Nat. Bank, Baltimore.
L. B. Kemp, Pres. Commercial and Farmers' Nat Bank, Baltimore.
J. B. Ramsay, Pres. Nat. Mechanics' Bank, Baltimore.
Townsend Scott, Treas. U. S. Fidelity and Guaranty Co., Baltimore.
Robert Shriver, Pres First Nat. Bank, Cumberland.
John F. Sippel, Cas. Third Nat. Bank, Baltimore.
David Sloan, Pres. Lonaconing Sav. Bank, Lonaconing.
J. A. Tompkins, Pres. Citizens' Trust and Deposit Co., Baltimore.
R. K. Vanneman, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Havre de Grace.
J. D. Wheeler, Cas. Drovers and Mechanics' Nat. Bank, Baltimore.
H. B. Wilcox, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.

F. H. Curtiss, Cas. Massachusetts Nat. Bank, Boston.
W. S. Draper, Asst. Cas. National Shawmut Bank, Boston.
F. W. Fenno, Cas. Westminster Nat Bank, Gardiner.
Geo. W. Grant, Vice-Pres. Third Nat. Bank, Boston.
Andrew E. Jencks, Cas. North Attleborough Bank, North Attleboro.
Otis H. Luke, Pres. Central Nat. Bank, Boston.
J. A. Parker, Boston.
Chas. A. Price, Cas. Nat. Exchange Bank, Boston.
A. L. Ripley, Vice-Pres. Nat. Hide and Leather Bank, Boston.
C. A. Ruggles, Manager Boston Clearing-House, Boston.
D. G. Wing, Vice-Pres. Massachusetts Nat. Bank, Boston.

MICHIGAN.

Geo. A. Abbott, Cas. Hackley Nat. Bank, Muskegon.
F. C. Andrews, Cas. German Nat. Bank, Detroit.

C. C. Billinghurst, Cas. Nat. Lumberman's Bank and Vice-Pres. Muskegon Sav. Bank, Muskegon.
A. G. Bishop, Cas. Genesee County Sav. Bank, Flint.
Orrin Bump, Pres. Old Second Nat. Bank, Bay City.
F. E. Farnsworth, Cas. Union Nat. Bank, Detroit.
Scott Field, Cas. Merchants' Savings Bank, Battle Creek.
Harvey J. Hollister, Cas. Old Nat. Bank, Grand Rapids.
J. H. Haas, Cas. Home Savings Bank, Detroit.
F. W. Hayes, Pres. Preston Nat. Bank, Detroit.
H. K. Jennings, Cas. Eaton County Savings Bank, Charlotte.
J. H. Johnson, Cas. Peninsular Savings Bank, Detroit.
W. Livingstone, Pres. Dime Savings Bank, Detroit.
M. W. O'Brien, Pres. People's Savings Bank, Detroit.
Wm. A. Pungs, Pres. Central Savings Bank, Detroit.
F. N. Rowley, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Kalamazoo.
John T. Shaw, Vice-Pres. and Cas. First Nat. Detroit.
Geo. A. Skinner, Cas. Mount Clemens Savings Bank, Mount Clemens.
O. S. Tower, Pres. State Savings Bank, Ionia.
J. A. S. Verdier, Cas. Kent County Savings Bank, Grand Rapids.
A. E. Wing, Asst. Cas. State Savings Bank, Detroit.
W. H. Withington, Pres. Union Bank, Jackson.

MINNESOTA.

A. C. Anderson, Cas. St. Paul Nat. Bank, St. Paul.
Kenneth Clark, Pres. Merchants' Nat. Bank, St. Paul.
J. C. Hunter, Cas. American Exchange Bank, Duluth.
Joseph Lockey, Cas. German-American Nat. Bank, St. Paul.
F. D. Montfort, Vice-Pres. Second Nat. Bank, St. Paul.
W. F. Myers, Cas. Capital Bank, St. Paul.
W. E. C. Ross, Pres. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Blue Earth.
L. Whitmore, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Wabasha.

MISSISSIPPI.

A. G. Campbell, Pres. First Natchez Bank, Natchez.
Lawrence Foot, Pres. Mississippi State Bank, Canton.
R. R. Hawkins, Pres. Vaiden Bank, Vaiden.
W. M. Lampton, Pres. Magnolia Bank, Magnolia.
E. McMorries, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Meridian.
J. C. Purnell, Pres. Citizens' Bank, Winona.

MISSOURI.

Charles O. Austin, Cas. Mechanics' Bank, St. Louis.
W. F. Blackburn, Cas. Hunnewell Bank, Hunnewell.
J. A. Chase, Cas. Mountain Grove Bank, Mountain Grove.
John C. Dawson, Pres. Citizens' Bank, Grant City.
Byrd Duncan, Poplar Bluff.
C. F. Enright, Vice-Pres. and Treas. Missouri Valley Tr. Co., St. Joseph.
H. C. Flower, Pres. Fidelity Trust Co., Kansas City.
G. W. Garrels, Cas. Franklin Bank, St. Louis.
Walker Hill, Pres. American Exchange Bank, St. Louis.
James R. Hume, Cas. Kahoka Savings Bank, Kahoka.
J. P. Huston, Cas. Wood & Huston Bank, Marshall.
Breckinridge Jones, Pres. Mississippi Valley Trust Co., St. Louis.
F. E. Marshall, Cas. Continental Nat. Bank, St. Louis.
C. D. Matthews, Jr., Sikeston.
W. H. Owen, Pres. Bank of Lebanon, Lebanon.
J. G. Schneider, Vice-Pres. German-American Bank, St. Joseph.
J. B. Thomas, Cas. Bank of Albany, Albany.
W. S. Wells, Pres. Wells Banking Co., Platte City.
Allen T. West, Asst. Sec. St. Louis Trust Co., St. Louis.
E. O. Sayle, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Grant City.

MONTANA.

Thomas M. Hodgens, Cas. State Sav. Bank, Butte.
W. L. Moyer, Manager Daly, Donahoe & Moyer, Butte.

NEBRASKA.

W. Gerecke, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Stanton.
F. E. Stevens, Cas. Blair State Bank, Blair.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A. L. Mansfield, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Hillsboro.
Geo. P. Munsey, Laconia.
G. Peyser, Portsmouth.
H. M. Plumer, Cas. Rochester Nat. Bank and Treas. Norway Plains Sav. Bank, Rochester.
C. F. Shillaber, Cas. National Mechanics and Traders' Bank, Portsmouth.
W. C. Walton, Cas. New Hampshire Nat. Bank, Portsmouth.
W. L. Woodworth, Cas. National Bank of Lakeport, Lakeport.

NEW JERSEY.

A. W. Conklin, Cas. German Nat. Bank, Newark.
R. J. Dutton, Sec. & Treas. Burlington Savings Institution, Burlington.

Edward Howe, Pres. Princeton Bank and Princeton Savings Bank, Princeton.
J. C. Howell, Pres. Merchants' Nat. Bank, Newton.
E. E. Hutchinson, Cas. Farmers' Nat. Bank, Allentown.
B. V. Leigh, Cas. Clinton Nat. Bank, Clinton.
D. H. Merritt, Cas. Newark City Nat. Bank, Newark.
T. Ely Schanck, Cas. People's Nat. Bank, New Brunswick.
O. O. Stillman, Director People's Nat. Bank, New Brunswick.
Wm. H. Taylor, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Somerville.
J. W. Trenchard, Cas. Bridgeton Nat. Bank, Bridgeton.
H. K. Wood, Jersey City.

NEW MEXICO.

C. N. Blackwell, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Raton.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK CITY.

Geo. W. Adams, Cas. Seventh Nat. Bank.
A. C. Barnes, Pres. Astor Place Bank.
John E. Borne, Pres. Colonial Trust Co.
J. G. Cannon, Vice-Pres. Fourth Nat. Bank.
H. Chapin, Jr., Cas. Nat. Bank of North America.
H. B. Coombe, James H. Oliphant & Co.
J. M. Donald, Vice-Pres. Hanover Nat. Bank.
Wm. C. Duncan, Cas. Colonial Bank.
H. E. Fisk, Fisk & Robinson.
E. H. Herrick, Welles, Herrick & Hicks.
John O. Hiltner, Vice-Pres Nat. Shoe and Leather Bank.
R. N. Higgins, Jr.
R. M. Hurd.
J. C. Hendrix, Pres. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
W. O. Jones, Asst. Cas. Chase Nat. Bank.
R. D. Kent, Pres. Domestic Exchange Nat. Bank.
Percival Kuhne, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.
C. D. Landale, 2d Vice-Pres. Fifth Avenue Trust Co.
A. B. Leach, of Farson, Leach & Co.
W. C. Le Gendre, Brown Bros. & Co.
A. S. Leland, Arthur S. Leland & Co.
James McMahon, Pres. Emigrant Industrial Sav. Bank.
Stuart G. Nelson, Vice-Pres. Seaboard Nat. Bank.
C. F. Phillips.
W. C. Read.
O. F. Richardson, Second Vice-Pres. Trust Co., of New York.
F. B. Schenck, Pres. Mercantile Nat. Bank.
R. A. C. Smith, Vice-Pres. American Surety Co.
L. L. Stanton, Vice-Pres. Standard Trust Co.
C. H. Stout, Cas. Nat. Bank of the Republic.
J. F. Thompson, Cas. Seaboard Nat. Bank.
Alvah Trowbridge, Pres. Ninth Nat. Bank.
Peter A. Welch, Pres. New York Savings Bank.
G. S. Whitson, Cas. Nat. City Bank.
A. H. Wiggin, Vice-Pres. Nat. Park Bank.
W. B. Wightman.
J. G. Zachry, banker.

M. L. Baldwin, Pres. Baldwin's Bank, Penn Yan.
H. C. Brewster, Pres. Traders' Nat. Bank, Rochester.
Ledyard Cogswell, Pres. New York State Nat. Bank, Albany.
Wm. C. Cornwell, Pres. City Nat. Bank, Buffalo.
H. J. Crissey, Pres. Crissey & Crissey, Little Valley.
David Cromwell, Pres. White Plains Bank and Home Savings Bank, White Plains.
R. B. Dayton, Asst. Cas. Bank of Port Jefferson, Port Jefferson.
L. S. DeGraff, Second Vice-Pres. Tonawanda Nat. Bank, Tonawanda.
R. H. Burdsall, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Portchester.
Frank Garlock, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Newark.
W. L. Howland, Pres. Manufacturers' Nat. Bank. Mechanicville.
David Hoyt, Treas. and Sec. Monroe Co. Savings Bank, Rochester.
Mrs. Wolcott J. Humphrey, director Wyoming County Nat. Bank, Warsaw.
E. A. Groesbeck, Cas. Nat. Commercial Bank, Albany.
C. P. Marsden, Jr., Sec. Westchester Trust Co., Yonkers.
E. L. Milmine, Cas. Mohawk Nat. Bank, Schenectady.
M. C. Palmer, Pres. American Exchange Nat. Bank, Syracuse.
R. A. Patterson, Pres. Tarrytown Nat. Bank, Tarrytown.
B. D. Phillips, Cas. Chatauqua County Trust Co., Jamestown.
George F. Rand, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Tonawanda.
Bradford Rhodes, Pres. First Nat. Bank and Union Savings Bank, Mamaroneck.
C. H. Sabin, Cas. Albany City Nat. Bank, Albany.
J. A. Skinner, Vice-Pres. Nat. Bank of Westfield, Westfield.
John Thorpe, Schuylerville.
J. H. Tripp, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Marathon.
Charles F. Van Inwegen, Pres. First National Bank, Port Jervis.
J. R. Van Wagenen, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Oxford.
Wm. A. Wait, Cas. Glens Falls Nat. Bank, Glens Falls.
B. L. Wallace, Cas. Dobbs Ferry Bank, Dobbs Ferry.
J. N. Wilcox, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Portchester.
George R. Wilsdon, Cas. Nat. Bank of Cohoes, Cohoes.

C. C. Woodworth, Pres. Flour City Nat. Bank, Rochester.

NORTH CAROLINA.

A. H. Alderman, Cas. Greensboro Nat. Bank, Greensboro.
Lee H. Battle, Cas. City Nat. Bank, Greensboro.
T. H. Battle, Pres. Bank of Rocky Mount, Rocky Mount.
W. A. Blair, Vice-Pres. People's Nat. Bank, Winston.
W. E. Borden, Cas. Bank of Wayne, Goldsboro.
A. G. Brenizer, Cas. Commercial Nat. Bank, Charlotte.
J. G. Brown, Pres. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Raleigh.
E. J. Cox, High Point.
J. C. Drewry, Raleigh.
A. M. Dumay, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Washington.
F. H. Fries, Pres. Wachovia Loan and Trust Co., Winston.
W. A. Gill, New Berne.
W. E. Grigg, Cas. Bank of Lincolnton, Lincolnton.
G. W. F. Harper, Pres. Bank of Lenoir, Lenoir.
W. A. Hunt, Cas. Citizens' Bank, Henderson.
H. W. Jackson, Asst. Cas. Commercial and Farmers' Bank, Raleigh.
W. H. McDonald, Cas. Bank of Enfield, Enfield.
A. W. McLean, Pres. Bank of Lumberton, Lumberton.
Geo. Montcastle, Pres. Bank of Lexington, Lexington.
W. T. Old, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Elizabeth City.
W. L. Parsons, Cas. Bank of Pee Dee, Rockingham.
G. H. Roberts, Cas. Nat. Bank of Newbern, New Berne.
W. R. Smith, Cas. Bank of Weldon, Weldon.
R. G. Vaughn, Treas. Southern Loan and Trust Co., Greensboro.

NORTH DAKOTA.

H. R. Lyon, Pres. First Nat Bank, Mandan.

OHIO.

W. J. Hayes, Vice-Pres. Columbia Savings and Loan Co. and W. J. Hayes & Sons, Cleveland.
S. L. Angle, Cas. German Nat. Bank, Marietta.
C. V. Armstrong, Cas. Johnstown Bank, Johnstown.
Foster Copeland, Pres. City Deposit Bank Co., Columbus.
E. R. Fancher, Asst. Cas. Union Nat. Bank, Cleveland.
Charles E. Farnsworth, Cas. Euclid Ave. Nat. Bank, Cleveland.
H. M. Farnsworth, Cas. Brooklyn Sav. and Loan Association, Cleveland.
Samuel D. Fitton, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Hamilton.
A. S. Frazer, Cas. Xenia Nat. Bank, Xenia.
Jacob Frick, Pres. Wayne County Nat. Bank, Wooster.
D. A. Geiger, Cas. Western Reserve Nat. Bank, Warren.
Henry C. Herbig, Cas. Commercial Banking Co., Coshocton.
Myron T. Herrick, Pres. Society for Savings, Cleveland.
J. C. Hill, Pres. Savings Deposit Bank Co., Elyria.
T. W. Hill, Cas. Cleveland Nat. Bank, Cleveland.
L. H. Hilsinger, Cas. Bank of Toronto, Toronto.
H. L. Hine, Vice-Pres. First Nat. Bank, Ravenna.
W. F. Hoffman, Cas. Commercial Nat. Bank, Columbus.
J. A. Holmes, Cas. Citizens' Banking Co., Weston.
W. F. Hosler, Cas. City Banking Co., Findlay.
P. W. Huntington, P. W. Huntington & Co., Columbus.
Wm. A. Graham, Cas. Citizens' Bank, Sidney.
Henry A. Griffin, director Indemnity Savings and Loan Co., Cleveland.
G. Guckenberger, Pres. Atlas Nat. Bank, Cincinnati.
E. V. Hale, Sec. and Treas. American Trust Co., Cleveland.
A. J. Hutchison, Pres. Central Nat. Bank, Cambridge.
John Jaster, Treas. State Banking and Trust Co., Cleveland.
J. F. Kaldenbaugh, Cas. Kaldenbaugh Bank, New Philadelphia.
Emil Kiesewetter, Vice-Pres. Ohio Nat. Bank, Columbus.
I. E. Kniseley, Pres. Northern Nat. Bank, Toledo.
Frank Kuzel, Cas. Wick Banking and Trust Co., Cleveland.
W. H. Lamprecht, Pres. Lamprecht Bros. Co. Cleveland.
M. H. Liddle, Cas. Farmers' Deposit and Savings Bank, Portland.
Geo. March, Pres. Chagrin Falls Banking Co., Chagrin Falls.
A. B. Marshall, Cas. Coal and Iron Nat. Bank, Cleveland.
Wm. G. Mather, Pres. American Trust Co., Cleveland.
Charles R. Mayers, Cas. New First Nat. Bank, Columbus.
R. McCurdy, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Youngstown.
F. E. McGervey, Cas. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Xenia.
E. H. Miller, Pres. Highland County Bank, Greenfield.

E. D. Moody, Asst. Cas. Merchants and Mechanics' Bank, Dennison.
Edward W. Moore, 3d Vice-Pres. Dime Savings and Banking Co., Cleveland.
Charles L. Mosher, Sec. and Treas. Guardian Trust Co., Cleveland.
R. M. Parmeley, Pres. American Exchange Nat. Bank, Cleveland.
G. W. Plantz, Cas. First City Bank, Pomeroy.
R. N. Pollock, Treas. Cuyahoga Savings and Banking Co., Cleveland.
S. B. Rankin, Cas. Bank of South Charleston, South Charleston.
Hugh L. Runkle, Cas. Kenton Nat. Bank, Kenton.
H. R. Sanborn, Cas. State Nat. Bank, Cleveland
S. C Schenck, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Toledo.
W. H. Schmick, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Leetonia.
John Sherwin, Cas. Park Nat. Bank, Cleveland.
F. R. Shinn, Cas. Citizens' Savings Bank, Columbus.
G. W. Sinks, Pres. Deshler Nat. Bank, Columbus.
Edgar Stark, Asst. Sec. Union Sav. Bank and Trust Co., Cincinnati.
I. P. Steele, Cas. Quaker City Nat. Bank, Quaker City.
J. J. Sullivan, Pres. Central Nat. Bank, Cleveland.
A. A. Taylor, Cas. Guernsey Nat. Bank. Cambridge.
E. G. Tillotson, Sec. and Treas. Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland.
F. C. Tomlinson, Cas. Second Nat. Bank, Ironton.
F. H. Townsend, Cas. Dime Sav. and Banking Co., Cleveland.
Otto Troutman, Cas. Farmers' Bank, Shreve.
M. D. Ward, Cas. Bank of Mansfield, Mansfield.
D. P. Wheeler, Cas. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Akron.
Charles J. Wick, Cas. Wick Nat. Bank, Youngstown.
A. J. Wilson, Pres. Wilson's Bank, Utica.
L. Wooster, Cas. First Nat. Bank, No. Baltimore.
V. E. Wyman, Sec. and Treas. Pioneer Trust Co., Painesville.

PENNSYLVANIA.

J. W. Ailes, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Roscoe.
S. Ayars, Vice-Pres. Lackawanna Trust and Safe Deposit Co., Scranton.
H. Baker, Cas. Merchants' Nat. Bank, Philadelphia.
J. C. Bell, Cas. Wilkes-Barre Deposit and Savings Bank, Wilkes-Barre.
James Brady, Pres. Merchants' Nat. Bank, Harrisburg.
C. S. Caldwell, Cas. Corn Exchange Nat. Bank, Philadelphia.
O. C. Camp, Cas. Nat. Bank of Tarentum, Tarentum.
William Campbell, Jr., Cas. Butler Savings Bank, Butler.
W. A. Carr, Treas. Union Trust Co., Pittsburg.
I. C. Carver, Cas. Nat. Bank of Chester Co., Westchester.
J. C. Chaplin, Treas. Fidelity Title and Trust Co., Pittsburg.
J. W. Day, Sec. and Treas. Reading Trust Co., Reading.
H. M. Dechert, Pres. Commonwealth Title Ins. and Trust Co., Philadelphia.
E. C. Emerich, Treas. Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Co., Williamsport.
G. B. Ensworth, Cas. Warren Savings Bank, Warren.
James Evans, Pres. Nat. Bank of McKeesport, McKeesport.
J. B. Finley, Pres. Fifth Nat. Bank, Pittsburg and People's Bank, Monongahela.
J. J. Foulkrod, Pres. Manayunk Nat. Bank, Philadelphia.
D. Faust, Pres. Union Nat. Bank, Philadelphia.
A. W. Herron, Cas. Fort Pitt Nat. Bank, Pittsburg.
G. Hersh, Pres. York Nat. Bank, York.
R. M. Hoffman, Cas. Commercial Nat. Bank, Reading.
Edward Hoopes, Treas. Equitable Trust Co., Pittsburg.
W. T. Howe, Sec. and Treas. Safe Deposit and Trust Co. of Pittsburg.
E. W. Gleckler, Cas. Galeton Banking Co., Galeton.
Wm. L. Gorgas, Cas. Harrisburg Nat. Bank and Sec. and Treas. Harrisburg Trust. Co.
F. A. Griffin, Cas. Columbia Nat. Bank, Pittsburg.
J. F. Gwinner, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Easton.
Wm. Hageman, Pittsburg.
A. S. Harkness, Cas. Quarryville Nat. Bank, Quarryville.
P. C. Haskins, Westchester.
Samuel F. Hauck, Second Nat. Bank, Mechanicsburg.
J. C. Head, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Latrobe.
Jos. A. Hearen, Monongahela.
C. H. James, Philadelphia.
C. C. Johnson, Cas. Citizens' Bank, Ltd., Cannonsburg.
C. M. W. Keck, Cas. Allentown Nat. Bank, Allentown.
J. G. Kelly, Pres. Braddock Nat. Bank, Braddock.
H. M. Landis, Cas. Tradesmen's Nat. Bank, Pittsburg.
D. McK. Lloyd, Pres. People's Savings Bank, Pittsburg.
C. M. Loomis, Cas. Oil City Trust Co., Oil City.
K. A. Lovell, Pres. Union Nat. Bank, Huntingdon.
W. C. Lowrie, Sec. and Treas. Pennsylvania Title and Trust Co., Pittsburg.

J. H. Maltzberger, Cas. Keystone Nat. Bank, Reading.

R. C. North, Asst. Cas. First Nat. Bank, Selins Grove.

J. M. Painter, Cas. Merchants' Nat. Bank, Kittanning.

Glenn C. Page, Treas. Wyoming Valley Trust Co., Wilkes-Barre.

A. H. Patterson, Duquesne.

J. R. Paull, Cas. City Deposit Bank, Pittsburg.

W. H. Peck, Cas Third Nat. Bank, Scranton.

F. L. Phillips, Cas. Traders' Nat. Bank, Scranton.

F. K. Ployer, Cas. Second Nat. Bank, Mechanicsburg.

W. W. Ramsey, Cas. German Nat. Bank, Pittsburg.

E. H. Reninger, Sec. and Treas. Lehigh Valley Tr. and S. D. Co., Allentown.

C. S. Ritchie, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Washington.

Charles Schneider, Sec. and Treas. Nation's Bank for Savings, Allegheny.

S. H. Seeds, Cas. Chester Nat. Bank, Chester.

W. A. Shaw, Cas. Merchants and Manufacturers' Nat. Bank, Pittsburg.

S. A. Shumaker, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Huntingdon.

John K. Skelly, McKeesport.

C. L. Snowdon, Pres. Monongahela Nat. Bank, Brownsville.

I. Y. Spang, Cas. Reading Nat. Bank, Reading.

C. E. Spencer, Cas. Miners and Mechanics' Savings Bank, Carbondale.

J. R. Stauffer, Pres. Scottdale Bank, Scottdale.

D. W. Stelman, Treasurer Pennsylvania Trust Co., Reading.

H. C. Stewart, Cas. First Nat. Bank, McKeesport.

R. J. Stoney, Jr., Pittsburg.

J. R. Strauffer, Vice-Pres. First Nat. Bank, Connellsville.

John W. Taylor, Cas. City Savings Bank, Pittsburg.

J. K. Tener, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Charleroi.

J. Wagner, Jr., Philadelphia.

Robert Wardrop, Cas. People's Nat. Bank, Pittsburg.

J. R. McAllister, Cas. Franklin Nat. Bank, Philadelphia.

L. S. McKallip, Pittsburg.

Chas. McKnight, Pres. Nat. Bank of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburg.

W. C. McLear, Philadelphia.

S. A. McMullen, Miners and Mechanics' Savings Bank, Carbondale.

Geo. D. McNutt, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Canonsburg.

W. P. Morgan, Cas. East Pittsburg Nat. Bank, Wilmerding.

J. T. Murtagh, Westchester.

J. H. Willock, Pres. Second Nat. Bank, Pittsburg.

F. W. Wollerton, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Westchester.

M. F. Hamill, Cas. Parkersburg Nat. Bank, Parkersburg.

RHODE ISLAND.

F. A. Cranston, Cas. Old Nat. Bank, Providence.

G. W. Lanphear, Treas. and Sec. Manufacturers' Trust Co., Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

M. A. Carlisle, Pres. Nat. Bank of Newberry, Newberry.

W. H. Cross, Cas. Merchants and Farmers' Bank, Marion.

Wm. A. Law, Pres. Central Nat. Bank, Spartanburg.

W. J. Montgomery, Pres. Merchants and Farmers' Bank, Marion.

E. Nicholson, Pres. Wm. A. Nicholson & Son, Union.

F. G. Stacy, Pres. Nat. Bank of Gaffney, Gaffney.

A. N. Wood, Banker, Gaffney.

TENNESSEE.

H. E. Jones, Pres. Dominion Nat. Bank, Bristol.

L. S. Parks, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Union City.

F. O. Watts, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Nashville.

TEXAS.

Edwin Chamberlain, 2d Vice-Pres. San Antonio Loan and Trust Co.

H. J. Holm, Cas. Bank of Higgins, Higgins.

UTAH.

L. S. Hills, Pres. Deseret Nat. Bank, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.

J. H. Goulding, Treas. Wilmington Savings Bank, Wilmington.

H. T. Robbins, Newport.

VIRGINIA.

D. M. Ausley, Cas. City Bank, Newport News.

J. B. Ayers, Asst. Cas. Rufus A. Ayers & Co., Big Stone Gap.

W. V. Balling, Richmond.

N. Beaman, Pres. Bank of Commerce, Norfolk.

J. W. Bell, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Abingdon.

C. M. Blackford, Pres. People's Nat. Bank, Lynchburg.

A. B. Blair, Cas. Security Bank, Richmond.

W. D. Blanks, Cas. Planters' Bank, Clarksville.

J. P. Branch, Pres. Merchants' Nat. Bank, Richmond.

S. V. L. Cabell, Richmond.

S. D. Crenshaw, Pres. Bank of Louisa, Louisa.

H. Easley, Cas. Planters' and Merchants' Bank, South Boston.

M. D. Eastwood, Portsmouth.

J. S. Ellett, Pres. State Bank of Virginia, Richmond.
J. B. Fishburn, Cas. Nat. Exchange Bank, Roanoke.
C. D. Fishburne, Cas. Bank of Albemarle, Charlottesville.
J. H. Capers, Richmond.
E. A. Catlin, Pres. Security Bank, Richmond.
Geo. L. Christian, Pres. Nat. Bank of Virginia, Richmond.
W. M. Habliston, Vice-Pres. Nat. Bank of Virginia, Richmond.
Alex. Hamilton, Pres. Petersburg Savings and Ins. Co., Petersburg.
Caldwell Hardy, Pres. Norfolk Nat. Bank, Norfolk.
O. B. Hill, Asst. Cas. American Nat. Bank. Richmond.
W. M. Hill, Cas. State Bank of Virginia, Richmond.
J. D. Horsley, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Lynchburg.
H. S. Hutzler, Richmond.
J. W. Ivey, Cas. People's Nat. Bank, Lynchburg.
W. H. Jones, Jr., Cas. Farmers' Bank of Nansemond, Suffolk.
W. I. Jordan, Vice-Pres. Planters and Merchants' Bank, South Boston.
H. M. Kerr, Cas. Bank of Commerce, Norfolk.
W. F. Lambert, Asst. Cas. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Alexandria.
R. A. Lancaster, Jr., Lancaster & Lucke, Richmond.
J. J. Lawson, Cas. Bank of South Boston. South Boston.
Arthur Lee, Asst. Cas. First Nat. Bank, Newport News.
B. W. Leigh, Cas. City Nat. Bank, Norfolk.
J. P. Lewis, Cas. People's Bank, Martinsville.
J. W. Lockwood, Pres. American Nat. Bank, Orange.
W. H. Lucke, Lancaster & Lucke, Richmond.
R. C. Marshall, Portsmouth.
R. W. Maury, Richmond.
J. B. McCabe, Leesburg.
W. H. McConihay, Cas. Citizens' Nat. Bank, Covington.
L. Z. Morris, Vice-Pres. Sav. Bank of Richmond, Richmond.
George L. Neville, director Bank of Portsmouth, Portsmouth.
E. D. Newman, Pres. Shenandoah Nat. Bank, Woodstock.
W. H. Palmer, Pres. City Bank of Richmond, Richmond.
Charles Perira, Scottsville.
Mann S. Quarles, Vice Pres. Virginia Trust Co. Richmond.
J. M. Robertson, Cas. People's Nat. Bank, Charlottesville.
T. K. Sands, Cas. National Bank of Virginia, Richmond.
Geo. A. Schmelz, Cas. Schmelz Bros., Newport News.
H. L. Schmelz, Cas. Schmelz Bros., Hampton.
G. J. Seay, Cas. Petersburg Savings and Insurance Co., Petersburg.
J. W. Sinton, Cas. City Bank, Richmond.
Jos. Stebbins, Pres. Bank of South Boston, South Boston.
Edward L. Stone, Pres. Century Banking and Safe Deposit Co., Roanoke.
James H. Toomer, Cas. Merchants and Farmers' Bank, Portsmouth.
S. W. Travers, director City Bank, Richmond.
Wm. C. Venable, Franklin.
W. B. Vest, Cas. Citizens' and Marine Bank, Newport News.
W. L. Waring, Jr., Richmond.
R. M. Watkins, Pres. Planters and Merchants' Bank, South Boston.
T. A. Weller, Pres. Prudential Banking and Trust Co., Richmond.
J. A. Willett, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Newport News.
H. A. Williams, Cas. Metropolitan Bank, Richmond.
C. N. Williams, Williams & Goode, Boydton.
J. R. Williams, Pres. Southern Trust Co., Richmond.
L. M. Williams, Cas. J. L. Williams & Sons, Richmond.

WASHINGTON.

P. C. Kauffman, Pres. Tacoma Clearing-House Association, Tacoma.
M. W. Peterson, Cas. Dexter Horton & Co., Seattle.

WEST VIRGINIA.

E. A. Durham, Pres. Tyler County Bank, Sistersville.
Wm. H. Furbee, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Mannington.
E. M. Gilkeson, Cas. Second Nat. Bank, Parkersburg.
T. M. Jackson, Pres. Traders' Nat. Bank, Clarksburg.
C. E. Jolliffe, Cas. Exchange Bank, Mannington.
U. B. McCandish, Cas. Davis Nat. Bank, Piedmont.
W. T. Ravenscroft, Cas. Home Sav. Bank, Fairmont.
Chas. H. Robinson, Fairmont.
C. S. Sands, Cas. Traders' Nat. Bank, Clarksburg.
J. E. Sands, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Fairmont.
W. H. Tracy, Asst. Sec. Wheeling Title and Trust Co., Wheeling.
G. A. Wagner, Asst. Cas. Nat. Bank of W. Va., Wheeling.
W. W. Woods, Cas. People's Bank, Keyser.

WISCONSIN.

F. G. Bigelow, Pres. First Nat. Bank and Vice-Pres. Milwaukee Trust Co., Milwaukee.
C. R. Carpenter, Cas. Commercial and Savings Bank, Racine.

W. K. Coffin, Cas. Eau Claire Nat. Bank, Eau Claire.
J. R. Goff, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Columbus.
H. Greenebaum, Milwaukee.
H. M. Hay, Pres. Nat. Bank of Oshkosh, Oshkosh.
James K. Ilsley, Cas. Marshall & Ilsley Bank, Milwaukee.
William S. Jeffries, Pres. Merchants and Mechanics' Savings Bank, Janesville.
Fred Kasten, Cas. Wisconsin Nat. Bank, Milwaukee.
Ernest J. Perry, Asst. Cas. First Nat. Bank, Fond du Lac.
George W. Strohmeyer, Pres. Milwaukee Nat. Bank of Wisconsin, Milwaukee.
N. B. Van Slyke, Pres. First Nat. Bank, Madison.
E. F. Williams, Cas. Citizens' Bank, Delavan.

CANADA.

George Hague, General Manager Merchants' Bank of Canada, Montreal.
Edward Rawlings, Pres. Guarantee Company of North America, Montreal.

COMPARATIVE TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF BANKS AND THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE ASSOCIATION IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS, 1895-1899.

Compiled from official sources.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

	1895		1896		1897		1898		1899	
	Banks.	*Members.*	*Banks.*	*Members.*	*Banks.*	*Members.*	*Banks.*	*Members.*	*Banks.*	*Members.*
Maine	159	9	161	11	160	13	165	16	169	19
New Hampshire	136	10	129	10	124	15	121	18	119	21
Vermont	92	14	92	15	91	23	91	27	92	31
Massachusetts	599	117	607	123	602	146	605	147	673	161
Rhode Island	119	26	118	25	117	37	115	37	113	38
Connecticut	219	38	217	38	218	55	213	58	219	69
Total	1,324	214	1,324	222	1,312	289	1,310	303	1,385	339

EASTERN STATES.

	1895		1896		1897		1898		1899	
	Banks.	*Members.*	*Banks.*	*Members.*	*Banks.*	*Members.*	*Banks.*	*Members.*	*Banks.*	*Members.*
New York	1,096	313	1,092	327	1,073	428	1,067	447	1,454	481
New Jersey	179	80	179	88	179	99	180	104	197	109
Pennsylvania	825	233	831	242	839	316	840	355	870	396
Delaware	30	10	30	11	30	12	32	11	34	14
Maryland	161	67	165	66	170	74	172	78	196	106
District of Columbia	32	29	32	20	33	21	32	19	32	19
Total	2,323	732	2,329	754	2,324	950	2,323	1,014	2,783	1,125

SOUTHERN STATES.

	1895		1896		1897		1898		1899	
	Banks.	*Members.*	*Banks.*	*Members.*	*Banks.*	*Members.*	*Banks.*	*Members.*	*Banks*	*Members.*
Virginia	166	61	170	46	165	47	165	50	168	60
West Virginia	87	21	95	26	103	34	113	37	111	41
North Carolina	87	23	87	26	96	25	101	32	110	37
South Carolina	114	10	121	13	132	19	124	21	125	23
Georgia	206	34	225	43	224	52	233	59	251	64
Florida	69	15	60	20	59	22	59	22	61	25
Alabama	102	19	106	20	106	22	106	27	113	31
Mississippi	81	16	87	21	95	28	100	42	111	48
Louisiana	67	28	74	28	75	35	81	41	82	49
Texas	381	45	395	50	387	76	405	87	423	104
Arkansas	89	5	100	9	103	12	102	22	111	26
Kentucky	288	29	289	34	293	46	303	55	320	57
Tennessee	194	15	193	25	195	32	194	39	203	40
Total	1,931	321	2,002	361	2,023	450	2,086	534	2,189	605

MEMBERSHIP OF THE ASSOCIATION IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, 1895-1899—Continued.

Middle States.

	1895		1896		1897		1898		1899	
	Banks.	Members.	Banks.	Members.	Banks.	Members.	Banks.	Members.	Banks.	Members.
Ohio	674	83	686	109	708	165	716	199	757	289
Indiana	420	50	423	59	433	82	433	96	457	129
Illinois	926	136	961	144	945	180	951	216	1,028	255
Michigan	512	59	520	78	516	132	525	123	534	155
Wisconsin	332	60	328	71	334	91	342	100	354	122
Minnesota	437	56	418	67	448	92	463	123	506	122
Iowa	1,019	42	1,036	65	1,040	92	1,074	115	1,149	134
Missouri	678	47	693	90	690	95	694	104	705	122
Total	4,998	533	5,095	683	5,109	929	5,198	1,076	5,490	1,238

Western States.

	1895		1896		1897		1898		1899	
	Banks.	Members.	Banks.	Members.	Banks.	Members.	Banks.	Members.	Banks.	Members.
North Dakota	107	9	107	10	104	20	114	23	135	27
South Dakota	207	6	203	13	202	19	199	27	212	41
Nebraska	610	28	573	28	544	49	531	68	543	81
Kansas	571	26	557	33	517	55	407	85	519	110
Montana	53	12	55	14	51	17	53	23	52	27
Wyoming	24	5	25	4	25	6	27	8	30	8
Colorado	81	19	140	23	140	34	134	52	154	55
New Mexico	23	5	20	8	20	10	21	12	22	12
Oklahoma	51	1	48	1	56	5	54	6	73	11
Indian Territory	16	2	24	2	22	5	27	7	38	7
Total	1,743	113	1,752	136	1,681	220	1,557	311	1,778	379

Pacific States.

	1895		1896		1897		1898		1899	
	Banks.	Members.	Banks.	Members.	Banks.	Members.	Banks.	Members.	Banks.	Members.
Washington	145	6	127	11	110	17	107	24	121	29
Oregon	80	8	79	13	78	17	76	26	82	31
California	312	31	306	58	312	88	319	100	333	112
Idaho	35	5	24	5	29	3	30	4	32	6
Utah	48	5	48	7	46	10	44	10	47	15
Nevada	12	..	12	..	11	1	11	3	12	3
Arizona	13	6	12	6	13	9	13	9	17	9
Alaska	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	1	3	2
Total	645	61	619	100	599	145	602	177	649	207

Recapitulation.

	1895		1896		1897		1898		1899	
	Banks.	Members.	Banks.	Members.	Banks.	Members.	Banks.	Members.	Banks.	Members.
New England States	1,324	214	1,324	222	1,312	289	1,310	303	1,385	339
Eastern States	2,323	732	2,329	754	2,324	950	2,323	1,014	2,783	1,125
Southern States	1,931	321	2,002	361	2,023	450	2,086	534	2,189	605
Middle States	4,998	533	5,095	683	5,109	929	5,198	1,076	5,490	1,238
Western States	1,743	113	1,752	136	1,681	220	1,557	311	1,778	379
Pacific States	645	61	619	100	599	145	602	177	649	207
Total	12,964	1,974	13,121	2,256	13,048	2,983	13,076	3,415	14,274	3,998

BANKING AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

This Department includes a complete list of NEW NATIONAL BANKS (furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency), STATE AND PRIVATE BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, DISSOLUTIONS AND FAILURES, etc., under their proper State heads for easy reference.

NEW YORK CITY.

—The Fidelity Bank, controlled by National City Bank interests, will open November 1, at Madison avenue and Twenty-fifth street. Edward H. Peaslee has been elected President, James Stillman (President of the National City Bank), Vice-President, and Frederick Fowler, Cashier.

—On the evening of October 1 James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, entertained at dinner at the Metropolitan Club Lord Revelstoke, a director of the Bank of England and a partner in the firm of Baring Bros., of London, and Baring, Magoun & Co., of this city.

—On September 18 the following circular was issued by Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Bank:

"Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and the National City Bank, of New York, with the approval of the Imperial German Bank (Kaiserlich Deutsche Reichsbank), are prepared to receive applications for the four per cent. Treasury notes of 1900 of the German Empire.

The principal of the notes matures one-fourth each April 1, 1904; July 1, 1904; April 1, 1905, and July 1, 1905, and they carry int rest at the rate of four per cent. per annum from July 1, and October 1, 1900, respectively, with half-yearly coupons attached.

The subscription price has been fixed at par and the accrued interest to date of payment until the actual notes are ready for delivery; interim certificates to bearer will be issued by the undersigned, exchangeable for the definitive notes when ready.

The rate of exchange upon which payments will have to be made is 95¼ cents per four marks, payment upon allotted subscriptions to be made as follows: One-half October 1 and one-half October 15.

Allotments upon applications will be made in the order these are received, the right being reserved of rejecting any applications or reducing any amount applied for.

Check equal to two per cent. of amount applied for should accompany every application, which will be returned upon payment of amount allotted."

The entire amount of the loan was promptly subscribed.

—A part of the new Swedish Government loan of $10,000,000 recently authorized was offered in this city by the National Park Bank. The terms of the loan have been announced in a prospectus issued by the bank. The loan consists of an issue of bonds bearing interest for ten years, from August 15, 1900, to August 15, 1910, at four per cent. a year, and after the latter date at 3½ per cent. a year. The Swedish Government binds itself not to redeem these bonds before August 15, 1920, on and after which date the loan may be redeemed at par subject to three months' notice. The issue is made largely with a view to the construction of railrads in Sweden. The bonds are issued at 98, with accrued interest payable in London, Stockholm, Berlin, Hamburg and Paris.

It is stated that subscriptions were received for all the loan allotted to this country.

—The seventieth report of the court of directors to the ordinary half-yearly general meeting of shareholders of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, held August 18, 1900, says:

"The net profits for the half-year ending June 30, 1900, including $960,843.56, balance brought forward from last account, after paying all charges, deducting interest paid and due, and making provision for bad and doubtful accounts, amount to $3,438,826.01.

In accordance with the intimation given at the last ordinary half-yearly general meeting, the reserve fund of $11,500,000 has been divided into a sterling reserve fund of $10,000,000 and a silver reserve fund of $1,500,000. The directors now recommend the transfer of $500,000 from the profit and loss account to credit of the silver reserve fund, which will then stand at $2,000,0 0.

After making this transfer and deducting remuneration to directors there remains for appropriation $2,922,826.01, out of which the directors recommend the payment of a dividend of £1 10s. per share, which, at 4s. 6d. will absorb $531,333.33.

The difference in exchange between 4s. 6., the rate at which the dividend is declared, and 1s. 11⅝d., the rate of the day, amounts to $672,949.39.

The balance, $1,717,543.29, to be carried to new profit and loss account."

—The National Security Bank will open offices in the vicinity of West Broadway and Beach street shortly, with a capital of $250,000 and a paid-in surplus of $250,000. The following names have been placed on the board of directors: Silas Alden Condit, Julius Kaufmann, J. Maus Schermerhorn, Cyrus B. Lewis, William McComb, Edmund C. Miller, Norman S. Dike, Ethan Allen, Malcolm Stuart, William R. Kurau, James W. Godfrey, Willis S. Paine, ex-superintendent of banks, and Henry C. Brewster, of Rochester.

—October 1 the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance, constituting a new department of the New York University, was opened. The school is the result of the movement in behalf of higher commercial education, which has now become general, both in Europe and the United States. It has been founded in the belief that business education, adequately to meet existing and future conditions of civilization, must be placed upon a scientific basis. The course of instruction is to extend throughout two college years, and the outline of study embraces all that is needed for a thorough business education.

NEW BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICES, ETC.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of new National banks organized since our last report. Names of officers and other particulars regarding these new National banks will be found under the different State headings.

NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED.

5568—First National Bank, Staples, Minnesota. Capital, $25,000.
5569—First National Bank, Petty, Texas. Capital, $28,000.
5570—First National Bank, Ellsworth, Minnesota. Capital, $25,000.
5571—First National Bank, Graettinger, Iowa. Capital, $25,000.
5572—First National Bank, Greenville, Alabama. Capital, $50,000.
5573—First National Bank, Shickshinny, Pennsylvania. Capital, $25,000.
5574—First National Bank, Montgomery, Pennsylvania. Capital, $30,000.
5575—First National Bank, Woodward, Oklahoma. Capital, $25,000.
5576—First National Bank, Dougherty, Iowa. Capital, $25,000.
5577—Farmers' National Bank, Delta, Ohio. Capital, $25,000.
5578—Monroe County National Bank, East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania. Capital, $42,000.
5579—First National Bank, Farmington, Iowa. Capital, $25,000.
5580—First National Bank, Snyder, Texas. Capital, $35,000.
5581—First National Bank, Jacksonville, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
5582—First National Bank, Bemidji, Minnesota. Capital, $25,000.
5583—Citizens' National Bank, Morgantown, West Virginia. Capital, $50,000.
5584—First National Bank, Chillicothe, Illinois. Capital, $25,000.
5585—First National Bank, Williams, Iowa. Capital, $25,000.
5586—First National Bank, Victor, Colorado. Capital, $50,000.
5587—Exchange National Bank, Alva, Oklahoma. Capital, $25,000.
5588—First National Bank, Whittier, California. Capital, $25,000.
5589—First National Bank, Iowa Park, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
5590—Durant National Bank, Durant, Indian Territory. Capital, $50,000.
5591—Culpeper National Bank, Culpeper, Virginia. Capital, $25,000.

APPLICATIONS TO ORGANIZE NATIONAL BANKS APPOVED.

The following notices of intention to organize National banks have been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency since last advice:

City National Bank, Marion, Ohio; by Isaac A. Merchant, *et al.*
First National Bank, Hermon, N. Y.; by W. N. Beard, *et al.*
Arlington National Bank, Arlington, N. J.; by Ernest P. Dutcher, *et al.*
American National Bank, Pensacola, Fla.; by W. C. O'Neal, *et al.*
First National Bank, Bremond, Texas; by O. Wiley, *et al.*
First National Bank, San Pedro, Cal.; by R. H. Baker, *et al.*
Citizens' National Bank, Big Run, Pa.; by John A. Miller, *et al.*
First National Bank of Puerto Rico, San Juan, Porto Rico; by William Schall, Jr., *et al.*
First National Bank, Melvin, Iowa; by Frank Y. Locke, *et al.*
First National Bank, Bluffton, Ohio; by John Bixel, *et al.*
First National Bank, Farmville, Va.; by R. H. Lynn, *et al.*
National Bank of Lexington, Lexington, N. C.; by R. L. Burkhead, *et al.*
First National Bank, New Carlisle, Ind.; by A. R. Brummitt, *et al.*
First National Bank, Cobden, Ill.; by John B. Jackson, *et al.*
Idaho National Bank, Lewiston, Idaho; by W. P. Hurlbut, *et al.*
Marlin National Bank, Marlin, Texas; by T. J. Herron, *et al.*
First National Bank, Archer City, Texas; by T. H. Marberry, *et al.*
First National Bank, Mingo Junction, Ohio; by John H. McKee, *et al.*
Point Pleasant National Bank, Point Pleasant, West Va.; by James Capehart, *et al.*
First National Bank, Shiner, Texas; by Charles Welhausen, *et al.*
First National Bank, Martin, Tenn.; by R. C. Whitnell, *et al.*
Crystal Lake National Bank, Crystal Lake, Iowa; by G. S. Gilbertson, *et al.*
First National Bank, Sallisaw, Ind. Ter.; by A. B. Dunlap, *et al.*
First National Bank, Petoskey, Mich.; by Chalmers Curtis, *et al.*
First National Bank, Pocahontas, Iowa; by W. S. McEwen, *et al.*

City National Bank, Berlin, N. H.: by James S. Phipps, *et al.*
First National Bank, Geneva, Ala.; by W. E. Holloway, *et al.*
First National Bank, Fayette City, Pa.; by William H. Binns, *et al.*
Second National Bank, Nazareth, Pa.; by A. E. Frantz, *et al.*
First National Bank, Fredericktown, Ohio; by A. J. Solomon, *et al.*
First National Bank, Weatherly, Pa.; by E. P. Cowell, *et al.*

APPLICATION TO CONVERSION TO NATIONAL BANKS APPROVED.

First National Bank, Lexington, N. C.; conversion of Bank of Lexington.
First National Bank, Fullerton, Cal.: conversion of Fruit Growers' Bank.
Cleveland County National Bank, Norman, Okla.; conversion of Citizens' Bank.
Commercial National Bank, Medford, Wis.; conversion of Commercial State Bank.

NEW BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.

ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM—Young & Stobert.

CARROLLTON—Bank of Carrollton; capital, $25,000; Pres., John S. Hanly; Cas., G. A. Michael.

GREENVILLE—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Richard Tillis; Cas., Wm. J. Hall.

ALASKA.

NOME—First Bank of Nome; Cas., A. Allardyce.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO—Grangers' Bank of California.

WEAVERVILLE—Trinity County Bank (successor to C. W. Smith) capital, $50,000; Pres., W. R. Edwards; Vice-Pres., C. H. Edwards; Cas., R. W. Stiller.

WHITTIER—First National Bank (successor to Bank of Whittier); capital, $25,000; Pres., Washington Hadley; Cas., Geo. E. Little.

COLORADO.

ELDORA—Centennial Trust Co.; Pres., N. B. Bailey; Vice-Pres., Eugene Klapp; Sec. and Treas., H. W. Throckmorton.

VICTOR—First National Bank (successor to Victor Banking Co.); capital, $50,000; Pres., Frank M. Woods; Cas., Josiah A. Small.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA—Farmers & Traders' Bank; capital, $25,000.

HAZLEHURST—Merchants' Bank.

MOULTRIE Citizens' Bank; capital, $39,000; Pres., Mitch Brice; Vice-Pres., W. H. Barber; Cas., J. T. Monk.

NASHVILLE—Citizens' Bank; Pres., J. F. Lewis.

ROCKMART—Rockmart Bank; capital, $15,000; Pres., Hoke Smith; Vice-Pres., James Heaton; Cas., Buell Starks.

SPARKS—I. W. Purdom & Co.

WAYCROSS—Southern Trust Co.: capital, $25,000.

ILLINOIS.

CAMPUS—Walsh Bros. (Exchange and Collections).

CHILLICOTHE—First National Bank: capital, $25,000; Pres., Benjamin F. Zinzer.

HUDSON—A. W. Skinner.

LA PLACE—J. S. Ater & Co.

NEW ATHENS—New Athens Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres. Peter Schneider; Vice-Pres., Peter Deichmann; Cas., F. W. Fries.

OAKLAND—Citizens' Bank; Pres., W. G. Gregory; Vice-Pres., Geo. Kirkpatrick; Cas., John H. Moffett.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

ADA—Bank of Ada.

DURANT—Durant National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., A. E. Scarborough; Cas., Jas. R. McKinney.

FORT GIBSON—Bank of Fort Gibson; Pres., P. E. Butler; Cas., P. L. Pyle.

INDIANA.

CLARK'S HILL—Farmers' Bank; capital, $13,000; Pres., David Harlacher; Cas., G. A. Wright; Asst. Cas., M. M. Richards.

DENVER—Bank of Denver (Wm. G. Green); capital, $10,000.

INDIANAPOLIS—Charles Finley Smith & Co.—American Central Bank.

RUSHVILLE—People's Bank; capital, $50,000; Mgr., Edward Payne; Cas., Earl H. Payne.

IOWA.

BAYARD—City Savings Bank; Capital, $15,000.

BROOKS—Bank of Brooks; capital, $10,000; Pres., G. W. Blazer; Cas., Charles E. Peregrine.

CENTERVILLE—Citizens' Savings Bank (successor to J. R. Wooden); capital, $25,000 Pres., J. R. Wooden; Cas., C. R. Wooden.

DALLAS CENTER—Citizens' Bank; Pres., H. E. Teachout; Cas., H. M. Whinery; Asst. Cas., D. W. Thumb.

DOUGHERTY—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., C. H. McNider; Cas., W. J. Christians.

FARMINGTON—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., W. B. Sealey; Cas., B. F. Ketcham.

GRAETTINGER—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., M. L. Brown; Vice-Pres., E. C. Kent; Cas., P. H. Donlon.

HOLMES—Bank of Holmes; capital, $10,000; Pres., W. J. French; Cas., F. F. McElhinney.

IOWA PARK—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., C. Birk; Cas., J. H. Whitmore.

KELLERTON—Ringgold Co. Savings Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., Wm. Anderson; Cas., W. A. Hopkins; Asst. Cas., Geo. W. Blair.

RAKE Bank of Rake; Pres., A. H. Keller; Vice-Pres., C. A. Smith; Cas., C. A. Gunhus.

ROSE HILL—Rose Hill Savings Bank; capital, $12,000; Pres., J. L. Avey; Cas., J. R. Busby.

WILLIAMS—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., R. J. Hurd; Cas, John McCarley.

YORKTOWN—Yorktown Savings Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., L. W. Lewis; Cas., Charles S. Tomlinson.

KANSAS.

RANSOM—First State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., Joseph Shellenberger; Vice-Pres., I. N. Goodvin; Cas., Charles L. Rogers; Asst. Cas., I. O. Shellenberger.

READING—Reading State Bank; capital, $12,000; Pres., C. C. Patton; Cas., F. M. Nelson.

RICHMOND—People's State Bank; capital, $5,000.

STOCKTON—Exchange State Bank; capital, $20,000; Pres., J. W. Anderson; Cas., E. J. Williams; Asst. Cas., E. L. Williams.

WICHITA—Monarch Trust Co.; Pres., Geo. R. Fultz; Sec. and Treas., Herbert E. Patterson.

YATES CENTER—Commercial State Bank; capital, $8,000.

KENTUCKY.

OWENSBORO—German-American Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Lawson Reno; Cas., J. Ed. Hayden.

PEMBROKE—Bank of Pembroke (successor to Pembroke Deposit Bank); capital, $24,000; Pres., W. W. Garnett; Cas., Eustice A. Hall.

LOUISIANA.

DONALDSONVILLE—People's Bank; capital $25,000; Pres., J. J. Claverie; Vice-Pres., R. N. Sims; Cas., F. K. Sims.

MARYLAND.

BELAIR—Savings Bank of Harford Co.; capital, $10,000.

MICHIGAN.

APPLEGATE—Applegate Bank of Noble, Elliott & Co.

MINNESOTA.

APPLETON—Appleton State Bank; capital, $15,000.

BEMIDJI—First National Bank (successor to Bank of Bemidji); capital, $25,000; Pres., C. W. Hastings; Vice-Pres., I. P. Sheldon; Cas., A. P. White; Asst. Cas., F. J. Kennedy.

BIWABIK—Bank of Biwabik; Pres., C. H. Taylor; Vice-Pres., F. L. Buell; Cas., F. B. Meyers.

ELLSWORTH—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Vice-Pres., John F. Flynn; Cas., W. Z. Newell.

ROCHESTER—Guaranty Sav. & Loan Association (Branch of Minneapolis); Pres. W. S. Aldrich; Sec., W. L. Brackenridge; Treas., A. T. Stebbins.

STAPLES—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Isaac Hazlett; Vice-Pres., Edward K. Nichols; Cas., John D. Martin, Jr.; Asst. Cas., Wm. J. Kiester.

MISSISSIPPI.

FAYETTE—Jefferson County Bank.

MISSOURI.

CLIFTON HILL—Clifton Hill Banking Co.; capital, $20,000; Pres., L. S. Harlan; Vice-Pres., W. F. Fidler; Cas., E. D. Lee; Asst. Cas., E. E. Hunt.

GREENVILLE—Wayne County Bank; capital, $15,000; Pres., C. A. Bennett; Cas., E. M. Smith.

KANSAS CITY—Traders' Bank.

POTOSI—Bank of Potosi; Pres., C. D. Smith; Cas., J. A. Shields.

ST. LOUIS—Missouri Trust Co. (removed from Sedalia).

MONTANA.

GREAT FALLS—Conrad Banking Co.; capital, $100,000; Pres., W. G. Conrad; Vice-Pres. and Manager, James T. Stanfors; Cas., P. Kelly.

NEBRASKA.

MURRAY—Murray State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., E. B. Finney; Cas., R. E. Finney.

NAPER—Bank of Naper; capital, $5,000; Pres., R. L. Crosby; Vice-Pres., F. E. Smith; Cas., C. Guy Crosby.

NEW JERSEY.

BURLINGTON—Burlington City Loan & Trust Co.; capital, $100,000.

NEW MEXICO.

CARLSBAD—Joyce, Pruitt & Co. Bank (successor to Joyce, Pruitt & Co.), capital, $30,000.

PORTALES—Elland & Leach (Exchange and Collections).

ROSWELL—Citizens' Bank; Pres., Jno. W. Pon; Secretary, Nathan Joffee.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK—Fidelity Bank; Pres., Edward H. Peaslee; Vice-Pres., James Stillman; Cas., Frederick Fowler.

NORTH CAROLINA.

KING'S MOUNTAIN—King's Mountain Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., F. Dilling; Cas., L. R. Hagood.

MOORESVILLE—Bank of Mooresville; capital, $15,000; Pres., S. C. Rankin; Cas., Clarence P. McNeely.

MOUNT OLIVE—Bank of Mount Olive; capital, $12,500; Pres., H. J. Pope; Cas., M. T. Breazel.

PLYMOUTH—Bank of Plymouth; capital, $12,500; Pres., W. T. Old; Vice-Pres., W. H. Hampton; Cas., Clarence Latham.

SNOW HILL—Bank of Greene; Pres., Geo. W. Sugg; Cas., J. A. Canfield.

OHIO.

DELTA—Farmers' National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Charles P. Grisier; Cas., A. P. Grisier.

KILLBUCK—Killbuck Savings Bank Co.; capital, $25,000.

YOUNGSTOWN—Equity Savings and Loan Co.; capital, $500,000; Pres., Asa W. Jones; Vice-Pres., B. F. Wirt; Treas., Ralph Cornelius; Cas. and Gen. Man., M. M. Phillips.

OKLAHOMA.

ALVA—Exchange National Bank (successor to Exchange Bank); capital, $25,000; Pres., J. A. Stine; Cas., Geo. E. Nickel.

OKARCHE—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; capital, $6,000.

RALSTON—Ralston Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., Chas. F. Stewart; Cas., Henry N. Cook—Eastern Bank of Oklahoma; capital, $5,000; Pres., H. Thompson.

TONKAWA—Tonkawa State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., C. E. Blackert; Vice-Pres., F. H. Crawford; Cas., C. H. Perry.

WOODWARD—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., James A. Stine; Vice-Pres., Peter Martinson; Cas., Leonard L. Stine; Asst. Cas., E. C. Peebles.

OREGON.

CANYON CITY—Grant County Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., A. P. Goss.

PENNSYLVANIA.

EAST STROUDSBURG—Monroe County National Bank; capital, $42,000; Pres., T. Y. Hoffman.

MCKEESPORT—Realty Trust Co.

MONTGOMERY—First National Bank; capital, $30.000; Pres., Hervey Smith; Cas., J. C. Fowler.

PHILADELPHIA—McLaughlin, Lee & Co., 132 So. 4th St.

PITTSBURG—Real Estate Trust Co.; capital, $1,000,000; Pres., David P. Black; Vice-Pres., Geo. T. Oliver; Treas., J. Ledlie Gloninger; Sec., R. J. Davidson.

READING—Berks County Trust Co.; capital, $250,000; Pres., C. H. Ruhl; Vice-Pres., Isaac S. Spatz and C. D. Kutz.

SHARON—South Sharon Savings Bank; capital, $200,000.

SHICKSHINNY—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Jesse Beadle; Cas., D. Z. Mensch.

WEST CHESTER—Chester County Trust Co.; capital, $250,000; Pres., Wm. P. Sharpless; Sec. and Treas., Arthur T. Parke.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

LATTA—Merchants and Farmers' Bank (Branch of Marion); Cas., Arthur Manning.

MCCORMICK—Bank of McCormick, capital, $25,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

EPIPHANY—William Kroeger.

GEDDES—Bank of Geddes; capital, $5,000; Pres., C. W. Pratt; Vice-Pres., G. W. Morrow; Cas., C. S. Pratt; Asst. Cas., James L. Demmead.—Charles Mix County Bank; Cas., Frank H. Johnson.

LETCHER—Letcher State Bank; capital, $5,000.

SELBY—Farmers and Merchants' Bank.—Walworth Co. State Bank (removed from Bangor).

TABOR—Tabor State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., Jos. V. Wagner; Vice-Pres., John Janda; Cas., James A. Wagner.

TEXAS.

ASPERMONT—Aspermont Bank (Harvey & Holcomb).

COLLINSVILLE—Bank of Collinsville; capital, $15,000; Pres., J. W. Dishmon; Cas., T. F. Rodgers.

JACKSONVILLE—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Wm. C. Bolton; Cas., A. G. Adams, Jr.

PETTY—First National Bank; capital, $28,000; Pres., J. M. Petty; Vice-Pres., N. F. Rutherford; Second Vice-Pres., W. H. Fielding; Cas., S. J. Spotts.

SNYDER—First National Bank; capital, $35,000: Pres., H. B. Patterson; Cas., J. E. Dodson.

WAELDER—Farmers' Bank; Pres., Thomas Sterne; Vice-Pres., J. T. Southwell; Cas., G. Sterne.

VIRGINIA.

CULPEPER—Culpeper National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., S. Russell Smith; Cas., Thomas C. Smith.

MADISON—Farmers and Merchants' Bank (branch of Culpeper).

MATTHEWS—C. H.—L. E. Mumford Banking Co. (branch).

MOUNT JACKSON—People's Bank; Pres., E. D. Newman; Vice-Pres., F. S. Pennybacker.

WASHINGTON.

EVERETT—Bank of Commerce; capital, $25,000; Pres., W. R. Stockbridge; Vice-Pres., Peter Leque; Cas., B. J. Rucker.

WEST VIRGINIA.

MORGANTOWN—Citizens' National Bank: capital, $50,000; Pres., William Moorhead; Cas., D. C. Hoffman.

SALEM—Merchants and Producers' Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., S. Broadwater; Vice-Pres., J. F. Randolph.

WISCONSIN.

ATHENS—Bank of Athens; capital, $15,000; Pres., A. S. Kreutzer; Cas., F. A. Strupp.

BIRNAMWOOD—Bank of Birnamwood; capital, $5,000; Pres., J. H. Van Doren; Cas., D. W. Van Doren.

COBB—Cobb Bank.

MANITOWOC—German-American Bank; capital, $100,000; Pres., L. D. Moses; Vice-Pres., Leander Choate; Cas., F. T. Zentner.

MONDOVI—Buffalo County Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Jacob Canar; Vice-Pres., Harvey Borst; Cas., H. L. Smith; Asst. Cas., George Leutscher.

OCONTO FALLS—Bank of Oconto Falls; Pres., E. A. Edmonds; Cas., T. F. Reynolds.

PRENTICE—Bank of Prentice.

WAUTOMA—Wautoma State Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., R. A. Christie; Cas., Geo. P. Walker.

WYOMING.

MEETEETSE—Hogg, Cheeseman, McDonald & Co.; capital, $10,000; Cas., W. Dean Hays.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

BOTHWELL—Merchants' Bank of Canada; W. J. Finucan, Mgr.

QUEBEC.

GRAND MERE—People's Bank of Halifax; P. L. Smyth, Mgr.

ROCK ISLAND—Eastern Townships Bank.

SHAWINIGAN FALLS—Quebec Bank.

NOVA SCOTIA.

MABOU—Union Bank of Halifax; J. E. Allen, Actg. Mgr.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS, CAPITAL, ETC.

ALASKA.

JUNEAU—B. M. Behrends; W. H. Moore, Cas., deceased.

CALIFORNIA.

FRESNO—Farmers' National Bank; Alfred Cutner, Vice-Pres. in place of Alex. Goldstein.

PASADENA—Pasadena National Bank; Henry Newby, Cas.; E. J. Pyle, Asst. Cas.

RIVERSIDE—First National Bank; John J. Hewitt, Pres., dec'd.

SAN BERNARDINO—Bank of San Bernardino; Louis Jacobs, owner, dec'd.

SAN FRANCISCO—Donohoe-Kelly Banking Co.; Edward Donohoe, Cas.; John E. Fitzpatrick, Asst. Cas.——Hibernia Bank, Richard Tobin, director, dec'd.

COLORADO.

GREELEY—Greeley National Bank; C. T. Neill, Asst. Cas. in place of A. W. Durkee. ——First National Bank; J. M. B. Petrikin, Cas. in place of A. J. Park; J. S. Davis, Asst. Cas. in place of U. M. Henderson.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD—Hartford National Bank; H. W. Stevens, Pres. in place of James Bolter; no Vice-Pres. in place of H. W. Stevens.

SOUTH NORWALK—City National Bank; Robert H. Rowan, Pres., dec'd.

TORRINGTON—Torrington Savings Bank; Elisha Turner, Pres., dec'd.

WATERBURY—Manufacturers' National Bank; corporate existence extended until Oct. 5, 1920.

DELAWARE.

NEWPORT—Newport National Bank; C. M. Groome, Pres. in place of J. W. H. Watson, dec'd; John A. Cranston, Vice-Pres. in place of C. M. Groom.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA—Capital City National Bank; Chas. A. Collier, director, dec'd. —— Maddox-Rucker Banking Co.; capital increased to $200,000; surplus increased to $50,000.—— Atlanta Clearing-House Association; Jos. T. Orme, Pres., in place of P. Romare.

DALTON—First National Bank; W. C. Martin, Vice-Pres.; W. E. Oslin, Cas. in place of R. L. Peak; E. P. Davis, Asst. Cas. in place of W. E. Oslin.

HARTWELL—Hartwell Bank; V. E. Satterfield, Asst. Cas.

MILLEDGEVILLE—Merchants and Farmers' Bank; Miller S. Bell, Treas. in place of M. A. McCraw.

HAWAII.

HONOLULU—First National Bank; M. P. Johnson, Vice-Pres.

ILLINOIS.

LINCOLN—Lincoln National Bank; H. C. Quisenberry, Vice-Pres. in place of L. C. Orton, dec'd.

SPRINGFIELD—Ridgely National Bank; D. W. Smith, Second Vice-Pres.

INDIANA.

GOSHEN—City National Bank; F. E. C. Hawks, Vice-Pres. in place of Francis E. Baker.

KOKOMO—Citizens' National Bank; E. George, Cas. in place of G. E. Bruner.

RICHMOND—Second National Bank; John B. Dungan, Pres. in place of John M. Gaar, dec'd.

IOWA.

AYRSHIRE—First National Bank; Geo. Barfoot, Vice-Pres.; J. M. Kelly, Asst. Cas.

CHELSEA—First National Bank; E. P. Willey, Asst. Cas.

HEDRICK—First National Bank; Frank S. Yerger, Vice-Pres.; D. Sudkenberry, Asst. Cas.

RUTHVEN—First National Bank; G. Baldwin, Vice-Pres.

KANSAS.

CALDWELL—Stock Exchange Bank; Abner Bourne, Cas., dec'd.

GLASCO—Glasco State Bank; H. G. Bernard, Cas. in place of F. L. Ainesworth.

PEABODY—First National Bank; E. F. Davison, Pres. in place of S. S. Findley; no Vice-Pres. in place of E. F. Davison.

WELLSVILLE—Wellsville Bank; Thomas J. Gregory, Sec'y, dec'd.

KENTUCKY.

RICHMOND—Madison National Bank; Robert E. Burnham, Cas. in place of Waller Bennett.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS—Citizens' Bank; A. A. Lelong, Second Vice-Pres.; S. A. Trufant, Cas. in place of A. A. Lelong.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE—National Bank of Commerce; William M. Powell, director, dec'd——American National Bank; A. B. Crouch, Asst. Cas.

ELLICOTT CITY—Patapsco National Bank; John F. McMullen, Cas., dec'd.

FREDERICK—Franklin Savings Bank; James Houck, Pres. in place of A. D. O'Leary, dec'd.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ADAMS—First National Bank; James Renfrew, Pres., deceased; also trustee South Adams' Savings Bank.

BOSTON—Massachusetts National Bank; Daniel G. Wing, Vice-Pres.——National Hamilton Bank; J. R. Williston, elected director. —Wolcott & Co.; Wm. V. Wolcott, deceased.——E. D. Bangs & Co.; Elisha D. Bangs, deceased; also President Boston Stock Exchange.

BROCKTON—Brockton National Bank; Geo. E. Keith, Pres. in place of Davis S. Packard, deceased; no Vice-Pres. in place of Geo. E. Keith.

NORTH ATTLEBORO—Attleboro Savings Bank; Albert Totten, Pres. in place of George A. Dean; George E. Bliss, Vice-Pres.

WESTFIELD—Westfield Savings Bank; Robert H. Kneil, Pres. in place of Reuben Loomis, deceased.

MICHIGAN.

COLDWATER—Southern Michigan National Bank; Edwin R. Clarke, Vice-Pres., deceased.

DETROIT—Union National Bank; Charles Swales, director, deceased.

SARANAC—Wm. Mercer, banker, deceased.

MINNESOTA.

DULUTH—Northern Banking Co.; capital increased to $50,000.

WALKER—Bank of Walker: N. Bertrand, Jr., owner, deceased.

MISSOURI.

BRAYMER Farmers and Traders' Bank (incorporated); capital, $30,000.

HANNIBAL—Bank of Hannibal; James P. Hinton, Cas. in place of J. T. Nelson, deceased.

ST. LOUIS—Lincoln Trust Co.; James B. Case, Pres., deceased; also director Third National Bank.

NEBRASKA.

CHADRON—First National Bank; E. C. Harris, Pres. in place of Bartlett Richards.

FAIRBURY—Goodrich Bros. Banking Co.; H. Henry Goodrich, Pres., deceased.

NEWMAN GROVE—First National Bank; A. E. Kull, Asst. Cas. in place of George H. Gutru.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

PITTSFIELD—Pittsfield National Bank; E. A. Goss, Asst. and Actg. Cas.

SOMERSWORTH—Somersworth National Bank; E. A. Leighton, Cas. in place of Charles M. Dorr, deceased.

NEW JERSEY.

FLEMINGTON—Flemington National Bank; B. H. Berkaw, Cas. in place of N. Dunham Stiger.

HADDONFIELD—Haddonfield National Bank; Wm. R. Boggs, Cas. in place of Jas. Wood Hunt.

NEW BRUNSWICK—National Bank of New Jersey; V. M. W. Suydam, Pres. in place of Lewis T. Howell, deceased.

NEW MEXICO.

SILVER CITY—Silver City National Bank; C. F. Grayson, Pres. in place of James W. Gillett; James S. Elder, Vice-Pres. in place of C. F. Grayson.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY—New York State National Bank; Ledyard Cogswell, Pres. in place of J. Howard King, deceased.

CANAJOHARIE—Canajoharie National Bank; Martin L. Smith, Vice-Pres., deceased.

COHOES—Manufacturers' Bank; John Clute, Pres. in place of George Campbell, deceased.

GRANVILLE—Farmers' National Bank; H. J. Stevens, Cas. in place of H. H. Searles.

NEW YORK—National Park Bank; Albert H. Wiggin, elected director.——Ninth National Bank; Alvah Trowbridge, Pres. in place of John K. Cilley.——First National Bank; James A. Garland, director, deceased.——Bank of New York N. B. A.; Ebenezer S. Mason, Pres., deceased.——Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Abraham Wolff, deceased.——McIntyre & Wardwell; succeeded by McIntyre & Marshall.——Macy Bros. & Herbert; succeeded by Wilson, Watson & Herbert.——C. C. Goffe & Co.; Charles C. Goffe, deceased.

ONEIDA—Oneida National Bank; capital increased from $400,000 to $500,000.

TROY—National State Bank; Henry Colvin, Asst. Cas.

NORTH CAROLINA.

DURHAM—Citizens' Savings Bank; W. W. Whitted, Cas. in place of W. H. Oakey, resigned.

NORTH DAKOTA.

EDGELEY—State Bank; A. E. Gardner, Pres., deceased.

NAPOLEON—Stock Growers' Bank; T. C. Thompson, Cas.

OHIO.

CHESTERHILL—First National Bank; Em'r Bowman, Vice-Pres.

COVINGTON—Citizens' National Bank; J. A. Ullery, Cas. in place of J. L. Goodknight.

DELAWARE—Delaware County National Bank; E. I. Pollock, Cas. in place of William Little; no Asst. Cas. in place of E. I. Pollock.

PIQUA—Piqua National Bank; G. H. Rundle, Pres. in place of Francis Jarvis, deceased; H. K. Wood, Vice-Pres.

POMEROY—Pomeroy National Bank; Daniel A. Russell, Vice-Pres. in place of R. E. Hamblin.

OREGON.

SUMPTER—First Bank of Sumpter; James Newlands, Cas., resigned.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLEGHENY—German National Bank; Albert Helm, Asst. Cas.; Joseph Stratman, Cas., deceased.

ALTOONA—First National Bank; George D. Bechtel, Asst. Cas.

DELTA—People's National Bank; Samuel J. Whiteford, Pres., deceased.

DOYLESTOWN—Doylestown National Bank; Geo. P. Brock, Cas. in place of Lewis P. Worthington.

OIL CITY—Lamberton National Bank; S. H. Lamberton, Vice-Pres.

PHILADELPHIA—Merchants' National Bank; surplus increased to $350,000.

PITTSBURG—Iron City National Bank; no Pres. in place of A. M. Byers, deceased.——Mercantile Bank; Joseph Keeling, director in place W. P. Potter.——Union National Bank; A. G. Cubbage, director, deceased.——First National Bank; Wm. P. Wampler, director, resigned.——Pittsburg Trust Co.; capital increased to $1,000,000.

READING—Reading Trust Co.; capital increased to $500,000.

RHODE ISLAND.

BRISTOL—National Eagle Bank; John G. Watson, Cas., deceased; also Vice-Pres. Bristol County Savings Bank.

PAWTUCKET—Providence County Savings Bank; Olney Arnold, Treas., deceased.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

LANCASTER—Bank of Lancaster; John T. Mackey, Asst Cas.

TENNESSEE.

GALLATIN—Peoples' National Bank; F. F. Pierce, Vice-Pres.; Will G. Harris, Asst. Cas.

PULASKI—Citizens' National Bank; J. D. Pullen, Vice-Pres., in place of Luther W. McCord, deceased.

TEXAS.

SAINT JO—First National Bank; S. M. King, Pres., in place of C. C. Hemming; W. W. Grant, Vice-Pres.; Newton Douglas, Asst. Cas.

SAN ANTONIO—City National Bank; M. Halff, Pres., in place of J. T. Pryor.

VENUS—First National Bank; S. E. Moss, Vice-Pres.; C. C. Marshall, Cas.

WASHINGTON.

NEW WHATCOM—E. Y. Grasett & Co.; absorbed by Scandinavian-American Bank.

SEATTLE—Washington National Bank; C. S. Miller, Cas.

SOUTH BEND—South Bend Banking Co.; Jos. G. Heim, Pres.; Geo. T. Bale, Vice-Pres.; S. H. Eichner, Cas.

WEST VIRGINIA.

PARKERSBURG—Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank; W. W. Walker, Pres., in place of J. F. Woodyard.

WISCONSIN.

LADYSMITH—First National Bank; W. L. Manning, Vice-Pres.

MANITOWOC—The National Bank; F. T. Zentner, Cas.; G. A. Nyhagen, Asst. Cas.

OMRO—First National Bank; John D. Treleven, Vice-Pres.

WEST SUPERIOR—Northwestern National Bank of Superior; D. W. Twohy, Pres., in place of W. H. Slack.

WYOMING.

GUERNSEY—First National Bank; Edward T. Clark, Asst. Cas.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

AILSA CRAIG—Standard Bank of Canada; J. W. Osborne, Act. Agt.

BRANTFORD—Standard Bank of Canada; W. S. Shannon, Mgr. in place of C. Cook.

CAMPBELLFORD—Standard Bank of Canada; W. C. Boddy, Agt. in place of E. A. Bog.

FOREST—Standard Bank of Canada; A. C. Mackeller, Agt. in place of W. C. Boddy.

LONDON—Merchants' Bank of Canada; Chas. Harper, Mgr.

LUCAN—Merchants' Bank of Canada; A. M. Campbell, Mgr. in Place of Charles Harper.

PICTON—Standard Bank of Canada; E. A. Bog, Agt. in place of W. S. Shannon.

RAT PORTAGE—Imperial Bank of Canada; C. G. Pennock, Mgr.

QUEBEC.

COWANSVILLE—Eastern Townships Bank; James Mackinnon, Asst. Gen. Mgr.

MANITOBA.

WINNIPEG—Union Bank of Canada; Thomas B. McCaffrey, Mgr. resigned.

BANKS REPORTED CLOSED OR IN LIQUIDATION.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO—Union National Bank; in voluntary liquidation September 1.——Northwestern National Bank; in voluntary liquidation September 15.——America National Bank; in voluntary liquidation September 15.——U. G. Peters & Co.

LEMONT—Lemont State Bank.

IOWA.

COUNCIL BLUFFS—Officer & Pusey.

GOLDFIELD—First National Bank; in voluntary liquidation September 15.

KANSAS.

RICHMOND—C. E. Putnam Bank.

MASSACHUSETTS.

PEABODY—South Danvers National Bank; in hands of Irving B. Sayles, Receiver, September 19.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT—A. Ives & Sons; in voluntry liquidation.

MINNESOTA.

LEROY—Bank of Leroy.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK—Hatch & Foote.——E. Mills & Co.——Francis D. Carley.

OKLAHOMA.

EARLBORO—Arnett State Bank.

TEXAS.

EL CAMPO—El Campo Bank; assigned to G. W. Knight.

WEST VIRGINIA.

MONTGOMERY—Montgomery Banking and Trust Co.; in hands of L. E. McWhorter, Receiver.

WISCONSIN.

RACINE—Union National Bank; in voluntary liquidation, September 20.

CANADA.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

BENNETT—Bank of British North America.

MONEY, TRADE AND INVESTMENTS.

A REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

NEW YORK, October 2, 1900.

THE PLACING OF ANOTHER FOREIGN LOAN IN THE UNITED STATES last month is generally accepted as an encouraging sign of our prosperity, although Mr. William J. Bryan, in an address on September 17, took a contrary view. He is quoted as saying regarding our lending money to people in other countries: "I want to ask you whether you regard that as an evidence of prosperity. Why would any man send his money to Europe for investment if he could find a place in this country to invest it?" It hardly seems necessary to answer the question.

In August the British Exchequer loan of $28,000,000 was subscribed in this country, and following close upon that important financial event came the announcement that Germany was seeking a loan of $20,000,000, which might also come to the United States. Through Messrs. Kuhn, Loeb & Co., acting with the National City Bank, of New York, the loan was offered for subscription here and the amount was largely over-subscribed. The loan is an issue of Treasury notes divided into four series maturing April 1 and July 1, 1904, and April 1 and July 1, 1905. The notes bear four per cent. interest and were taken at par.

Another foreign loan has also met with favor among American investors. The Swedish Government is issuing $10,000,000 bonds redeemable August 15, 1920, bearing four per cent. interest to August 15, 1910, and 3½ per cent. thereafter. The National Park Bank, of New York, has been receiving subscriptions for this loan at the price offered, ninety-eight and accrued interest, and the bonds are finding a ready market here.

While the new position of money lender occupied by this country abundantly testifies of the increased financial strength of the United States, there have been recent happenings which have unfavorably affected the financial center located at Wall Street. The stock market has suffered a decline which carried the prices of a number of securities to the lowest point recorded this year.

The most important influence in that direction was the strike among the anthracite coal miners, which was inaugurated September 17. More than 100,000 men have quit work, and their action threatens to force into idleness a large army of workers whose employment depends upon the free supply of coal. Apprehension of riot and blood-shed, beside the interruption of industrial activity, has caused the strike to have a disastrous effect upon the value of securities. Efforts to bring about a settlement of the strike are being made, at one time with apparent success and then again apparently without avail.

On the other side comes the cheering announcement that the controversy involving the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers has been ended, and that 60,000 workmen who have been idle since last June will shortly be at work again.

The terrible disaster at Galveston, Texas, on September 8, involving almost the total destruction of the city and the loss of many lives, called forth the sympathy and the charitable contributions of the entire country. The catastrophe had a direct effect in advancing the price of cotton, owing to the damage done the plant, and the derangement of an important cotton market.

There was a very marked advance in the price of cotton during the month. It

sold in New York on the last day of the month at 10¾ cents, an advance of one cent since August 31, and of about four cents as compared with a year ago. The 1899-1900 crop is estimated by Henry G. Hester, Secretary of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, at 9,436,416 bales, a decrease of 1,838,424 bales compared with the crop of the previous year. The crop, however, yielded the Southern cotton growers $363,784,824, or $81,011,838 more than they received in the previous year. The crop yielded the largest amount of money, gross and net, of any cotton crop ever raised.

The money market has been watched with exceptional interest recently. There has been some complaint of scarcity of currency, and until the heavy drop in foreign exchange there was some anticipation of gold exports. The advance in rates for money in our local market would, however, be apt to check any ordinary movement of gold outward. It is not thought likely, however, that there will be any importation of gold for some time to come.

The bank statements show a rapid decrease in reserves and deposits, and latterly in loans. Deposits on September 15 came within $7,500,000 of the largest record ever made, but in the last two weeks they fell off over $25,000,000. Reserves have been decreasing all the month, specie showing a loss of nearly $10,000,000 since September 1, and legal tenders $11,000,000. In each of the last two years there was a heavy decrease in reserves and deposits at this season of the year, but the movement began much earlier than it did this year.

In 1899 deposits were reduced from $909,000,000 to $736,000,000 between June 24 and November 11, and in 1898 from $758,000,000 to $700,000,000 between July 9 and September 24. The extreme changes in cash reserves in the two years were:

1898.	*Specie.*	*Legal tenders.*	*Surplus reserve.*
July 2	$186,070,200	$63,462,000	$62,013,500
September 17	128,899,800	53,357,500	4,240,400
Decrease	$57,170,400	$10,104,500	$57,773,100
1899.			
June 24	$194,003,400	$58,945,600	$25,697,800
November 11	137,074,100	46,337,200	*2,788,900
Decrease	$56,929,300	$12,608,400	$28,486,700

* Deficit.

In 1898 the reserves began to increase about the middle of September, but last year the decrease continued until November.

An important occurrence of the month is the advance in the price of silver, which at the close of the month reached 29¼d per ounce in London. This is the highest price recorded since March, 1897. The lowest price ever touched was 25d. on March 8, 1898, while last January silver was as low as 27d. There has been a very large increase in shipments of silver to India, China and the Straits Settlements. This and a falling off in the production of silver have influenced the rise in price.

The iron trade has for some time past presented a complex aspect. Prices have declined and the production of pig iron has been reduced. From June 1 to September 1 the weekly capacity of furnaces in blast has decreased from 296,376 tons to 231,778 tons, a reduction of nearly 64,600 tons a week, or at a rate of nearly 3,500,000 tons a year. The price of steel billets has been down to $17@$18 per ton for some time past, but the price of steel rails was held up to $35 a ton, a price which became prohibitive as far as new orders were concerned. On September 21 the price was reduced to $26 a ton at Chicago and Eastern mills, a reduction which may stimulate the demand from railroads.

On September 18 the well-known Stock Exchange firm of Hatch & Foote, of this

city, announced its suspension. The failure, which involves liabilities amounting to about $2,000,000, was caused by the speculation of Charles B. Foote, a member of the firm. A few days later Mr. Foote, who had been ill for some time, died. The failure caused great regret as well as surprise but involved no other house.

In the last few weeks the money question has taken a more prominent place among the issues of the presidential campaign than was accorded to it at first. It It seems also to be conceded that the supply of money has had some relation of intimacy to prosperity. Mr. Bryan, in a speech at Deer Park, Md., on September 5, asserted the connection between "more money and better times," and from the present conditions of prosperity deduced an argument supporting his theory of silver inflation.

His contention invites an examination of the facts. It is true there has been a considerable increase in the volume of money in circulation since 1896, but when comparison is made with 1892–1894 and due account is taken of the increase in population, the increase is not so great as to furnish a very broad basis for inflation theorizing. The circulation per capita on the first day of each month since January 1, 1892, is shown here as the starting point of our inquiry:

PER CAPITA CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

FIRST OF	*1892.*	*1893.*	*1894.*	*1895.*	*1896.*	*1897.*	*1898.*	*1899.*	*1900.*
January	$24.52	$24.82	$25.55	$23.52	$22.36	$22.87	$23.34	$25.19	$25.78
February	24.70	24.23	25.66	23.30	22.47	23.05	23.42	25.42	25.98
March	24.74	24.07	24.90	22.69	21.59	23.14	23.33	25.51	25.98
April	24.68	24.07	24.85	22.79	21.53	23.01	23.69	25.45	26.12
May	24.72	23.97	24.82	22.97	21.65	22.98	24.33	25.49	26.58
June	24.77	23.88	24.54	23.02	21.35	22.80	24.73	25.73	26.71
July	24.47	23.86	24.83	22.96	21.15	22.57	24.74	25.38	26.50
August	24.41	24.02	24.19	23.06	21.18	22.53	24.23	25.31	26.78
September	24 82	25.01	23.99	22.87	21.48	22.76	23.96	25.41	26.85
October	24.23	25.29	24.07	22.57	22.05	22.89	24.24	25.45	27.01
November	24.84	25.49	24.27	22.72	22.63	23.23	24.87	25.60	......
December	24.42	25.57	23.72	22.61	22.86	23.39	25.09	25.85	......

The per capita of circulation in 1892 reached the highest point ever recorded up to that year. It fell short of $25, but on February 1, 1894, was up to $25.66. Not for more than five years after did it reach that figure again, while on July 1, 1896, it was down to $21.15. During most of the period since that date the circulation per capita was less than in the three years 1892 to 1894 inclusive.

While the change in quantity of circulation has not been of the magnitude generally supposed, the change in quality as measured by the gold standard has been most marked. This fact is brought out in the following comparative table of circulation for the three dates when the circulation per capita reached extreme points.

	Feb. 1, 1894.	*July 1, 1896.*	*Sept. 1. 1900.*
Gold coin and certificates	$604,378,835	$496,449,242	$831,084,025
Silver coin and certificates*	597,761,130	538,652,673	630,454,523
United States notes	344,313,826	257,291,358	320,516,971
National bank notes	193,335,220	215,831,927	314,627,523
Total circulation	$1,739,783,511	$1,509,725,200	$2,096,683,042
Total per capita	$25.66	$21.15	$26.85

* Includes Treasury notes of 1890.

From February 1, 1894 to July 1, 1896, there was a decrease in circulation of $230,000,000, of which $106,000,000 was in gold. From July 1, 1896, to September 1, 1900, there has been an increase of $587,000,000 in circulation of which $332,000,000 was in gold. The total circulation is only $357,000,000 larger than on February 1, 1894, but nearly $227,000,000 of the increase consists of gold. The effect of the

change is more strikingly seen in a comparison of the per capita of each class of money as shown in the following table:

	Feb. 1, 1894.	*July 1, 1896.*	*Sept. 1, 1900.*
Gold coin and certificates	$8.91	$6.98	$10.64
Silver coin and certificates	8.82	7.55	8.07
United States notes	5.08	3.60	4.11
National bank notes	2.85	3.02	4.03
Total circulation	$25.66	$21.15	$26.85

The gold circulation, which had fallen from $8.91 to $6.98 between 1894 and 1896, is now $10.64 per capita. While the increase in total circulation since 1894 was only $1.19 per capita, the increase in gold has been $1.73 per capita. Nearly forty per cent. of the circulation is in gold, while in 1896 it was only thirty-three per cent., and in 1894 less than thirty-five per cent. If then the facts are to be taken as proving anything with regard to the influence of the money supply upon prosperity, they point to better money rather than to "more money" as the influential cause.

One other statement which Mr. Bryan made in the same speech invites attention. One of the causes of the increased volume of money in circulation he stated thus: "We have been putting some money into circulation which was stored in the vaults." If Mr. Bryan referred to the United States Treasury vaults, he was in error. There is almost as much money in the United States Treasury now as there was in 1896, and nearly $170,000,000 more than there was in 1894. The Treasury net holdings of money on February 1, 1894, July 1, 1896, and September 1, 1900, are shown in the following table:

	Feb. 1, 1894.	*July 1, 1896.*	*Sept. 1, 1900.*
Gold	$65,650,175	$101,699,605	$218,263,969
Silver	25,828,365	86,921,844	20,788,306
United States notes	2,367,190	89,389,658	26,164,045
National bank notes	14,526,887	10,668,620	9,676,802
Total	$108,372,617	$288,679,727	$274,893,122

The Treasury has within $14,000,000 as much money as it had on July 1, 1896, while compared with February 1, 1894, there is an increase of $166,000,000. The increase in gold is the most important phase of the matter. Only about thirty-five per cent. of the Treasury cash was in gold in 1896 and sixty per cent. in 1894, while nearly eighty per cent. of the cash now in the Treasury is in the form of gold. In 1894 there were $495,000,000 of greenbacks and Treasury notes outstanding with only $65,000,000 of gold, or thirteen per cent., back of them. In 1896 there were $352,000,000 of these notes outstanding and only $101,000,000 gold, or twenty-nine per cent., back of them. How different is the situation now; $390,000,000 of notes outstanding and $218,000,000 free gold, or fifty-six per cent., in the Treasury to secure them.

THE MONEY MARKET.—Rates for money in New York have become stronger, although call money has not ruled above two per cent. The demand for time money has not become active, and that would influence easy rates for call money. Commercial paper is not yet freely offered, but activity in that branch of the money market may be looked for soon. Rates have advanced slightly. At the close of the month call money ruled at 1½ @ 2 per cent., averaging about 1¾ per cent. Banks and trust companies quoted 2 per cent. as the minimum rate. Time money on Stock Exchange collateral is quoted at 3½ @ 4 per cent. for 30 days, 4½ per cent. for 60 days to 4 months, and 5 per cent. for 5 to 6 months on good mixed collateral. For commercial paper the rates are 4¾ @ 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days endorsed bills receivable, 5 @ 5½ per cent. for first-class four to six months single names, and 5½ @ 6 per cent. for good paper having the same length of time to run.

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY.

	May. 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Call loans, bankers' balances........	2 —2½	1½-2	1 —2	1¼—1½	1¼—1½	1½—2
Call loans, banks and trust companies..........	2 —	2 —	1½—	1½—	1½—2	2 —3
Brokers' loans on collateral, 30 to 60 days..........	3 —3½	3 —	3 —	3 —	3 —3½	3½—4½
Brokers' loans on collateral, 90 days to 4 months..........	3½—4	3 —3½	3 —3½	3½—4	3½—4	4½—
Brokers' loans on collateral, 5 to 7 months..........	3½—4	3½-4	4 —4½	4 —4½	4 —4½	5 —
Commercial paper, endorsed bills receivable, 60 to 90 days..........	4 —	3½—4	3¾—4	4 —4½	4 —4½	4¾—5
Commercial paper prime single names, 4 to 6 months..........	4 —4½	3¾—4¼	4 —4½	4¼—4¾	4¾—5½	5 —5½
Commercial paper, good single names, 4 to 6 months..........	5 —6	4½-5½	5 —5½	5 —5½	5 —6	5½—6

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—On September 15 the loans of the clearing-house banks of New York reached the record-breaking figure of $825,830,600, but in the two weeks following there was a decrease of more than $8,000,000, leaving the total about $600,000 more than at the beginning of the month. The Government has

NEW YORK CITY BANKS—CONDITION AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

	Loans.	Specie.	Legal tenders.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Circulation.	Clearings.
Sept. 1....	$816,849,000	$176,904,400	$76,045,800	$903,486,900	$27,078,475	$28,902,300	$659,777,500
" 8....	818,808,000	179,291,900	73,334,700	906,281,400	26,056,250	29,106,400	639,749,400
" 15....	825,830,600	176,600,800	71,071,600	907,344,900	20,836,175	29,478,400	747,650,300
" 22....	823,141,600	173,798,800	67,121,400	897,471,500	16,552,325	29,662,400	812,622,400
" 29....	817,472,600	169,156,400	64,962,900	884,706,800	12,942,600	29,865,700	836,384,300

DEPOSITS AND SURPLUS RESERVE ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

MONTH.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.
January	$675,064,200	$15,788,750	$823,037,700	$19,180,975	$740,046,900	$11,168,075
February......	722,484,200	35,609,450	861,637,500	39,232,025	795,917,300	30,871,275
March.........	729,214,800	22,729,125	910,573,600	30,334,900	829,917,000	13,641,550
April.........	682,236,800	35,720,800	898,917,000	15,494,850	807,816,600	9,836,150
May...........	658,506,300	44,504,675	883,595,300	25,524,675	852,062,500	21,128,300
June..........	696,006,400	53,704,600	890,061,600	42,710,600	887,954,500	20,122,275
July..........	750,074,600	62,018,550	905,127,800	14,274,550	888,249,300	16,859,375
August........	741,680,100	41,904,475	862,142,700	10,811,125	887,841,700	27,535,975
September....	752,389,800	14,990,050	849,793,800	9,191,250	903,486,900	27,078,475
October.......	702,128,200	15,827,150	785,364,200	1,724,450	884,706,800	12,942,600
November	761,574,200	26,091,550	761,635,500	2,038,525	....	....
December.....	789,525,800	17,097,950	748,078,000	8,536,700	....	....

Deposits reached the highest amount, $914,810,300, on March 4, 1899, loans, $825,830,600 on September 15, 1900, and the surplus reserve $111,623,000 on February 3, 1894.

NON-MEMBER BANKS—NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE.

Dates.	Loans and Investments.	Deposits.	Specie.	Legal tender and bank notes.	Deposit with Clearing-House agents.	Deposit in other N. Y. banks.	Surplus.
Sept. 1......	$60,329,300	$67,802,100	$2,835,700	$3,764,500	$7,306,700	$4,368,200	$1,324,575
" 8......	60,648,400	67,491,900	2,744,900	3,700,800	7,493,300	3,821,700	887,725
" 15......	60,775,200	67,280,200	2,788,600	3,717,300	7,690,600	3,503,500	879,950
" 22......	60,649,400	67,531,400	2,801,600	3,645,400	7,608,300	4,023,800	1,196,250
" 29......	60,810,800	67,575,600	2,747,300	3,580,300	7,255,200	4,229,600	918,500

been drawing money from the banks and there has been an outward movement of currency, with the result that the deposits have been reduced more than $22,000,000 in the last two weeks. Reserves have been falling off all the month; the net loss amounts to nearly $19,000,000, of which nearly $8,000,000 was in specie. The surplus reserve has declined to less than $13,000,000, but a year ago it was below $2,000,000.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA BANKS.—The changes in the condition of the clearing-house banks of Boston and Philadelphia are shown in the following tables:

BOSTON BANKS.

Dates.	*Loans.*	*Deposits.*	*Specie.*	*Legal Tenders.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
Sept. 1........	$187,808,000	$200,506,000	$14,139,000	$9,008,000	$5,694,000	$81,242,600
" 8........	188,219,000	202,230,000	14,060,000	8,797,000	5,704,000	84,226,200
" 15........	188,409,000	201,789,000	13,972,000	9,158,000	5,778,000	97,667,700
" 22........	186,154,000	201,272,000	13,965,000	9,344,000	5,760,000	99,339,200
" 29........	185,665,000	200,729,000	13,929,000	9,285,000	5,797,000	105,130,700

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Dates.	*Loans.*	*Deposits.*	*Lawful Money Reserve.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
Sept. 1..................	$157,186,000	$188,902,000	$56,922,000	$7,688,000	$69,345,100
" 8..................	158,305,000	188,391,000	55,588,000	7,699,000	65,645,300
" 15..................	158,982,000	189,753,000	54,318,000	7,664,000	83,342,800
" 22..................	159,385,000	189,031,000	53,107,000	7,548,000	91,858,000
" 29..................	158,504,000	187,986,000	53,665,000	7,894,000	93,870,300

MONEY RATES ABROAD.—There was no change in the official rate of discount of the leading European banks, the Bank of England still maintaining its four per cent. rate. The Bank of Bombay at Bombay on September 12 reduced its rate from four to three per cent., and the Bank of Bengal at Calcutta on September 19 advanced its rate from four to five per cent. Discounts of sixty to ninety day bills in London at the close of the month were 4 per cent. as against 3¾ per cent. a month ago. The open rate at Paris was 2⅞ per cent. against 2⅝ per cent. a month ago, and at Berlin and Frankfort 4⅝ against 3⅞ per cent. a month ago.

MONEY RATES IN FOREIGN MARKETS.

	Mar. 2.	*Mar. 30.*	*May 18.*	*June 2.*	*July [illegible].*	*Aug. [illegible]*
London—Bank rate of discount.....	4	4	4	3½	4	4
Market rates of discount:						
60 days bankers' drafts......	3⅝	3¾— ⅞	3⅛	2⅝— ¾	4⅛	[illegible]
6 months bankers' drafts....	3½— ⅝	3⅝— ¾	3¼	3	4¼— ⅜	[illegible]
Loans—Day to day...........	2½	2½	2½	2⅛	2½	[illegible]
Paris, open market rates............	3⅜	3⅛	3¼	2⅜	2⅞	[illegible]
Berlin, "	4⅞	5¼	4½	4⅜	4	[illegible]
Hamburg, "	4⅞	5¼	4½	4⅝	4	[illegible]
Frankfort, "	5	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	4	[illegible]
Amsterdam, "	2⅞	3⅛	3¼	3¼	3⅜	[illegible]
Vienna, "	3⅞	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	4	[illegible]
St. Petersburg, "	6	6⅛	6½	6½	6⅛	...
Madrid, "	4	4	4	3½	3½	[illegible]
Copenhagen, "	5	5⅛	6	6	6	6

EUROPEAN BANKS.—The Bank of England and the Bank of France each gained over $3,000,000 gold last month, but the Bank of Germany lost $7,000,000. The first-named bank has $8,000,000 more than it held a year ago, while the Bank of France has $68,000,000 more, Germany $25,000,000, and Austro-Hungary $36,000,000. Russia has lost $75,000,000.

GOLD AND SILVER IN THE EUROPEAN BANKS.

	August 1, 1900.		*September 1, 1900.*		*October 1, 1900.*	
	Gold.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*
England............	£31,639,576	....	£35,370,220	....	£36,107,411	....
France.............	87,309,044	£45,612,852	89,998,194	£45,455,230	90,620,[illegible]48	£45,150,721
Germany............	29,317,000	15,102,000	29,371,000	15,181,000	27,822,000	14,332,000
Austro-Hungary...	37,740,000	9,814,000	37,724,000	9,972,000	37,864,000	9,888,000
Spain...............	13,689,000	16,854,000	13,689,000	16,902,000	13,689,000	16,882,000
Netherlands........	4,871,000	5,963,000	4,870,000	5,922,000	4,870,000	5,644,000
Nat. Belgium.......	2,808,000	1,404,000	2,811,000	1,405,000	2,848,000	1,424,000
Totals...........	£207,373,620	£94,749,852	£213,833,414	£94,787,230	£213,820,659	£93,270,721

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The sterling exchange market was largely dominated by the supply of cotton and grain bills during the month, which was sufficient to weaken rates. Some British Exchequer bonds were returned to London and bills drawn against the shipment helped to weaken the market. Both the advance in cotton and the advance in the money rates in New York exerted an important influence.

RATES FOR STERLING AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

Week ended	BANKERS' STERLING.		*Cable transfers.*	*Prime commercial, Long.*	*Documentary Sterling 60 days.*
	60 days.	*Sight.*			
Sept. 1...........	4.84¼ @ 4.84½	4.87½ @ 4.87¾	4.88¼ @ 4.88½	4.83¾ @ 4.84	4.83¾ @ 4.84½
" 8...........	4.83¾ @ 4.84	4.87 @ 4.87¼	4.87½ @ 4.87¾	4.83¼ @ 4.83½	4.83 @ 4.84
" 15...........	4.83¼ @ 4.83½	4.86½ @ 4.86¾	4.87¼ @ 4.87½	4.82¾ @ 4.83	4.82¼ @ 4.83¼
" 22...........	4.83 @ 4.83¼	4.86¾ @ 4.87	4.87¼ @ 4.87½	4.82½ @ 4.82¾	4.82¼ @ 4.83½
" 29...........	4.82¼ @ 4.82½	4.85¾ @ 4.86	4.86¼ @ 4.86½	4.81¾ @ 4.82	4.81¼ @ 4.81½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE—ACTUAL RATES ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

	June 1.	*July 1.*	*August 1.*	*Sept. 1.*	*October 1.*
Sterling Bankers—60 days	4.84½— ¾	4.83¾— 4	4.83¾— 4	4.84¼— ½	4.82 — ¼
" " Sight........	4.87 — ¼	4.86¼— ½	4.87½— ¾	4.87½— ¾	4.85¾—86
" " Cables.......	4.87¾— 8	4.86¾— 7	4.88 — ¼	4.88¼— ½	4.86¼— ½
" Commercial long	4.84 — ¼	4.83¼— ½	4.83¼— ¾	4.83¾— 4	4.81¾—82
" Docu'tary for paym't.	4.83¼— 4¼	4.82¾— 3¾	4.82¾— 4¼	4.83¼— ½	4.81¼— ½
Paris—Cable transfers..........	5.15⅝—15	5.15⅝—	5.15 —	5.15⅝— 1/16	5.16⅞— ¼
" Bankers' 60 days.........	5.18¾— ⅛	5.18¾—	5.18⅛—	5.18⅛—	5.20⅝— 3/16
" Bankers' sight...........	5.16¼—15⅝	5.16¼—15⅝	5.15⅝—	5.16¼—15⅝	5.17½—16⅞
Swiss—Bankers' sight...........	5.18¾— ⅛	5.18¾—	5.19⅜—18⅛	5.18¾— ⅛	5.18¾—
Berlin—Bankers' 60 days........	94⅝— 11/16	94½— 9/16	94½— 9/16	94½— ⅝	94 3/16— ¼
" Bankers' sight........	95¼— 5/16	95 3/16— ¼	95⅛— 3/16	95 3/16— ¼	94 15/16—95
Belgium—Bankers' sight.........	5.16⅞— ¼	5.16⅞—	5.16⅞— ¼	5.16⅞—	5.18¾— ⅛
Amsterdam—Bankers' sight....	40¼— 5/16	40 3/16— ¼	40¼— 5/16	40¼— 5/16	40⅛— 3/16
Kronors—Bankers' sight	26 11/16— 11/16	26⅞— 11/16	26 11/16— ⅞	26 11/16— ⅞	26 11/16— ⅞
Italian lire—sight...	5.47½—45⅝	5.45 —42½	5.47½—45	5.47½—45	5.51¼—48¾

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT AND LONDON MARKETS.

	June 13, 1900.	*July 11, 1900.*	*Aug. 15, 1900.*	*Sept. 5, 1900.*
Circulation (exc. b'k post bills)...........	£29,510,365	£30,610,180	£30,251,935	£30,079,995
Public deposits..............................	7,787,494	8,839,805	8,120,850	6,847,409
Other deposits...............................	39,833,500	42,038,396	42,068,110	39,693,269
Government securities......................	14,660,906	20,370,536	20,037,580	15,926,354
Other securities.............................	29,870,396	29,908,364	30,105,001	25,308,011
Reserve of notes and coin.................	21,002,884	18,829,864	18,382,354	23,761,756
Coin and bullion.............................	32,738,249	31,665,044	30,859,289	36,066,751
Reserve to liabilities.......................	44%	36⅞%	36½	50⅞%
Bank rate of discount......................	3½%	3%	4%	4%
Price of Consols (2¾ per cents.)..........	101 5/16	99⅝	98¾	98 5/16
Price of silver per ounce..................	27 11/16d.	28 7/16d.	28 1/16d.	28 11/16
Average price of wheat.....................	25s. 5d.	27s. 10d.	26s. 2d.	28s. 8d.

Coin and Bullion Quotations.—Following are the ruling quotations in New York for foreign and domestic coin and bullion:

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COIN AND BULLION—QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars	$ .60	$ .70	Twenty marks	$4.73	$4.77
Mexican dollars	.49 7/8	.50 7/8	Spanish doubloons	15.50	15.65
Peruvian soles, Chilian pesos	.45 1/8	.46 1/8	Spanish 25 pesos	4.78	4.80
English silver	4.83	4.87	Mexican doubloons	15.50	15.65
Victoria sovereigns	4.87	4.89	Mexican 20 pesos	19.53	19.60
Five francs	.94	.96	Ten guilders	3.96	4.03
Twenty francs	3.86	3.90			

Fine gold bars on the first of this month were at par to 1/4 per cent. premium on the Mint value. Bar silver in London, 29 1/4d. per ounce. New York market for large commercial silver bars, 63 5/8 @ 64 5/8c. Fine silver (Government assay), 63 7/8 @ 64 7/8c. Official price, 63 5/8c.

Silver.—There was an exceptional rise in the price of silver in London last month. From 28 7-16 d., the opening price of the month, there was almost a continuous rise to 29 1/4 d., the latter figure being recorded on September 28 and being unchanged at the close of the month.

MONTHLY RANGE OF SILVER IN LONDON—1898, 1899, 1900.

Month.	1898.		1899.		1900.		Month.	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.		High	Low.	High	Low.	High	Low.
January	26 7/8	26 1/8	27 5/8	27 1/4	27 3/4	27	July	27 7/8	27	27 3/4	27 5/8	28 3/16	27 3/4
February	26 1/4	25 5/8	27 1/2	27 3/8	27 3/4	27 5/16	August	27 11/16	27 1/8	27 3/4	27 1/2	28 1/16	27 11/16
March	26 1/16	25	27 9/16	27 3/8	27 11/16	27 7/16	Septemb'r	28 5/16	27 11/16	27 7/8	26 11/16	28 7/16	29 1/4
April	26 5/16	25 11/16	28 1/8	27 3/8	27 1/2	27 5/16	October	28 1/4	27 3/16	26 15/16	26 3/8	......	......
May	26 7/8	25 7/8	28 3/4	28	27 5/8	27 1/2	Novemb'r	28 5/16	27 1/2	27 5/16	26 11/16	......	......
June	27 1/2	26 11/16	28	27 11/16	28 3/16	27 3/16	Decemb'r	27 5/8	27 1/4	27 3/16	26 15/16	......	......

Gold and Silver Coinage.—During September the mints coined $2 293,335 gold, $3,932,185 silver, of which $3,500,100 was in silver dollars, and $215,418 minor coin, a total of $6,440,938.

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
January	$3,420,000	$1,624,000	$18,032,000	$1,642,000	$11,515,000	$2,364,161
February	4,085,302	1,167,564	14,848,800	1,598,000	13,401,900	1,940,000
March	5,385,463	1,488,139	12,176,715	2,346,557	12,596,240	4,841,376
April	8,211,400	948,000	7,894,475	2,159,449	12,922,000	3,930,000
May	7,717,500	1,433,000	4,803,400	2,879,416	8,252,000	3,171,000
June	6,903,932	1,432,185	8,159,630	2,155,019	3,820,770	2,094,217
July	5,853,900	1 027,834	5,981,500	794,000	6,540,000	1,827,827
August	9,344,200	2,350,000	10,253,100	2,233,636	5,050,000	2,536,000
September	7,385,815	2,178,389	6,860,947	2,441,268	2,293,335	3,932,185
October	5,180,000	3,354,191	8,220,000	3,318,569	....	....
November	5,006,700	2,755,251	6,643,700	2,612,000	....	....
December	9,492,045	3,275,481	7,469,952	1,886,605	....	....
Year	$77,985,757	$23,034,034	$111,344,220	$26,061,519	$76,391,245	$26,136,766

Government Revenues and Disbursements.—The receipts of the Government in September were $4,000,000 less than in August, of which over $1,000,000 was in

UNITED STATES TREASURY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.

Source.	September, 1900.	Since July 1, 1900.
Customs	$19,700,516	$60,887,282
Internal revenue	22,927,439	76,542,864
Miscellaneous	2,676,371	7,518,096
Total	$45,304,326	$144,948,242
Excess of receipts	6,134,355	1,298,419

EXPENDITURES.

Source.	September, 1900.	Since July 1, 1900.
Civil and mis	$8,115,550	$32,188,841
War	14,125,284	48,202,109
Navy	4,734,285	15,509,513
Indians	1,001,594	2,949,320
Pensions	10,861,214	36,558,358
Interest	332,044	8,241,682
Total	$39,169,971	$143,649,823

customs and $3,000,000 in internal revenue. Custom receipts were, however, nearly $600,000 larger than in September 1899, and internal revenues were $1,400,000 less. The total receipts were nearly the same as a year ago. The disbursements were $11,000,000 less than in August this year, but about $1,600,000 more than in September 1899. There was a surplus for the month of $6,000,000 as compared with more than $7,750,000 a year ago.

United States Government Receipts and Expenditures and Net Gold in the Treasury.

Month.	1899.			1900.		
	Receipts.	*Expenditures.*	*Net Gold in Treasury.*	*Receipts.*	*Expenditures.*	*Net Gold in Treasury.*
January	$41,774,930	$51,122,771	$228,652,341	$48,012,165	$39,189,097	$218,613,617
February	37,909,332	43,918,929	231,124,638	45,631,265	37,738,472	232,225,336
March	57,030,239	42,978,571	245,413,707	48,726,837	32,188,271	248,358,064
April	41,611,587	65,949,106	246,140,226	45,039,326	40,903,927	229,461,962
May	44,786,013	40,513,004	228,415,238	45,166,053	40,351,525	218,857,545
June	47,126,915	31,382,762	240,737,211	51,435,832	33,540,673	220,557,185
July	48,054,258	56,561,090	245,254,534	49,955,161	53,979,653	223,567,376
August	49,978,173	45,522,312	248,757,971	49,688,756	50,500,000	218,263,969
September	45,334,145	37,579,373	254,328,820	45,304,326	39,169,971	230,131,162
October	47,533,588	44,174,026	252,223,797	....	....	....
November	46,945,572	40,769,847	239,744,905	....	....	....
December	46,759,104	39,145,559	236,909,230	....	....	....

National Bank Circulation.—There was a further increase in the circulation of the National banks of $4,000,000, the circulation based on bonds having increased about $3,600,000. Nearly 90 per cent. of the bonds securing circulation are of the 1900 issue 2 per cent. bonds, and the circulation is equal to more than 99 per cent. of the bonds deposited. The further expansion of bank currency must depend upon increased deposits of Government bonds.

National Bank Circulation.

	June 30, 1900.	*July 31, 1900.*	*Aug. 31, 1900.*	*Sept. 30, 1900.*
Total amount outstanding	$309,559,719	$320,015,356	$324,223,810	$328,335,973
Circulation based on U. S. bonds	274,115,552	286,447,434	290,641,356	294,222,979
Circulation secured by lawful money	35,414,167	33,567,922	33,582,454	34,112,994
U. S. bonds to secure circulation:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent	11,009,400	8,227,550	3,430,150	1,850,950
" " 1907, 4 per cent	16,350,700	15,426,950	14,636,450	13,842,950
Five per cents. of 1894	1,320,500	1,496,500	1,389,000	1,378,000
Four per cents. of 1895	7,762,850	8,715,350	8,930,350	8,810,350
Three per cents. of 1898	10,099,640	9,159,780	7,981,780	7,857,880
Two per cents. of 1900	237,843,950	251,922,800	259,422,650	262,937,500
Total	$284,387,040	$294,948,930	$295,790,380	$296,672,630

The National banks have also on deposit the following bonds to secure public deposits: 2 per cents of 1891, $958,000; 4 per cents of 1907, $15,563,000; 5 per cents. of 1894, $4,225,000; 4 per cents. of 1895, $9,438,900; 3 per cents. of 1898, $11,409,380; 2 per cents. of 1900, $45,986,400; District of Columbia 3.65's, 1924, $75,000; a total of $87,655,680.

The circulation of National gold banks, not included in the above statement, is $80,455.

Foreign Trade.—The exports of merchandise in August amounted to $108,000,000 and imports to nearly $62,000,000, making the net exports more than $41,000,000—the largest net balance ever recorded for August. Exports were nearly $3,000,000 larger than in July, but $1,000,000 less than in August, 1899. Imports were nearly $2,000,000 less than in July and $5,000,000 less than in August a year ago. We exported net nearly $15,000,000 gold in August, the first exports for that month reported since 1895. For the eight months ended August 31, the exports of merchandise were nearly $916,000,000, exceeding the highest previous record, made last year, by $123,000,000. The imports were $564,000,000, the largest in a number of years.

The net exports were $351,000,000, almost equalling the high record made two years ago. We have exported nearly $21,000,000 gold as compared with nearly $101.000,-000 imported in 1898. The net exports of silver amount to $15,000,000 for the eight months, making the total balance of merchandise and specie $387,000,000 as compared with $292,000,000 in 1899 and $266,000,000 in 1898.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONTH OF AUGUST.	MERCHANDISE.			Gold Balance.	Silver Balance.
	Exports.	*Imports.*	*Balance.*		
1895	$55,980,619	$71,111,943	Imp., $15,131,324	Exp., $15,006,915	Exp., $2,352,201
1896	68,601,006	49,468,190	Exp., 19,132,816	Imp., 2,316,994	" 3,021,846
1897	80,825,050	39,844,605	" 40,980,445	" 2,736,981	" 2,109,783
1898	84,565,561	49,677,349	" 34,888,212	" 18,340,903	" 1,246,735
1899	104,646,020	66,643,810	" 38,002,210	" 3,292,249	" 814,232
1900	103,262,479	61,626,005	" 41,636,474	Exp., 14,966,515	" 2,272,326
EIGHT MONTHS.					
1895	499,387,403	535,737,819	Imp., 36,350,416	Exp., 26,864,826	Exp., 18,962,179
1896	580,930,792	471,232,299	Exp., 109,698,493	" 24,993,355	" 21,619,971
1897	641,697,330	546,325,777	" 95,371,553	" 20,655,005	" 17,227,563
1898	778,632,207	426,922,568	" 351,709,639	Imp., 100,856,362	" 15,182,869
1899	792,590,823	515,190,433	" 277,400,390	Exp., 584,816	" 14,769,141
1900	915,737,153	564,699,934	" 351,037,219	" 20,790,727	" 15,395,349

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.—There was no change in the aggregate of the interest-bearing debt in September although nearly $5,000,000 additional of the new two per cents were issued and an equal amount of other issues retired. The currency certificates have nearly all been retired, only $1,820,000 being outstanding as compared with $12,000,000 on January 1. There were $2,600,000 Treasury notes of 1890 retired while $4,000,000 gold certificates and $1,000,000 silver certificates were

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.

	Jan. 1, 1899.	*Jan. 1, 1900.*	*Sept. 1, 1900.*	*Oct. 1, 1900.*
Interest bearing debt:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent	$25,364,500	$25,364,500	....	....
Loan of March 14, 1900, 2 per cent	....	....	$330,421,050	$335,250,600
Funded loan of 1907, 4 "	559,650,200	545,366,550	343,922,150	341,348,900
Refunding certificates, 4 per cent	39,100	37,170	35,170	35,170
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	100,000,000	95,009,700	41,974,650	40,700,350
" 1925, 4 "	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400
Ten-Twenties of 1898, 3 per cent	192,846,780	198,679,000	122,880,840	121,848,840
Total interest-bearing debt	$1,040,215,980	$1,026,772,320	$1,001,499,260	$1,001,499,260
Debt on which interest has ceased	1,237,200	1,208,500	9,201,960	5,516,220
Debt bearing no interest:				
Legal tender and old demand notes	346,735,018	346,734,863	346,734,863	346,734,863
National bank note redemption acct.	28,868,814	36,299,218	33,374,308	33,772,796
Fractional currency	6,883,974	6,880,558	6,878,410	6,878,410
Total non-interest bearing debt	$382,487,801	$389,914,640	$386,987,581	$387,346,069
Total interest and non-interest debt.	1,423,940,982	1,417,895,460	1,397,688,802	1,394,361,549
Certificates and notes offset by cash in the Treasury:				
Gold certificates	36,808,999	184,844,619	235,975,679	239,826,679
Silver "	399,430,504	401,464,504	424,212,000	425,153,000
Certificates of deposit	20,685,000	12,350,000	2,560,000	1,820,000
Treasury notes of 1890	96,523,280	88,320,280	70,388,000	67,714,000
Total certificates and notes	$553,447,783	$686,979,403	$733,135,679	$734,513,679
Aggregate debt	1,977,388,765	2,104,874,863	2,130,824,481	2,128,875,228
Cash in the Treasury:				
Total cash assets	930,431,351	1,048,006,042	1,104,841,959	1,105,447,697
Demand liabilities	635,666,656	764,410,589	819,422,263	817,242,819
Balance	$294,764,695	$283,595,453	$285,419,696	$288,204,878
Gold reserve	100,000,000	100,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
Net cash balance	194,764,695	183,595,453	135,419,696	138,204,878
Total	$294,764,695	$283,595,453	$285,419,696	$288,204,878
Total debt, less cash in the Treasury.	1,129,176,286	1,134,300,007	1,112,269,106	1,106,156,671

issued during the month. The net debt after deducting the cash in the Treasury was reduced $6,000,000 and now stands at about $1,106,000,000.

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.—The net amount of money in the United States Treasury was reduced $1,700,000 during the month, although the net gold was increased nearly $12,000,000. The Treasury lost nearly $6,000,000 in silver dollars and about the same amount of legal-tender notes.

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

	July 1, 1900.	*Aug. 1, 1900.*	*Sept. 1, 1900.*	*Oct. 1, 1900.*
Gold coin and bullion	$421,112,654	$431,170,785	$428,652,388	$439,241,511
Silver Dollars	430,341,789	431,641,874	430,975,719	430,135,050
Silver bullion	69,873,837	69,266,656	67,873,779	64,762,028
Subsidiary silver	6,606,973	7,235,871	7,705,186	6,568,555
United States notes	30,066,932	28,770,065	28,724,045	22,174,702
National bank notes	9,478,892	8,998,726	9,676,802	9,079,798
Total	$967,480,997	$977,084,007	$973,607,869	$971,951,644
Certificates and Treasury notes, 1890, outstanding	688,007,313	693,696,643	698,714,747	698,796,272
Net cash in Treasury	$279,473,684	$283,387,364	$274,893,122	$273,155,372

SUPPLY OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The total stock of money in the country increased since September 1 nearly $15,000,000, of which about $10,000,000 was in gold and $4,000,000 in National bank notes. The coining of about $3,000,000 silver bullion accounts for the remainder of the increase.

SUPPLY OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

	July 1, 1900.	*Aug. 1, 1900.*	*Sept. 1, 1900.*	*Oct. 1, 1900.*
Gold coin and bullion	$1,036,081,645	$1,058,518,893	$1,049,347,994	$1,059,288,820
Silver dollars	496,771,215	497,401,215	497,801,215	501,301,315
Silver bullion	69,873,837	69,266,686	67,873,779	64,762,028
Subsidiary silver	82,901,023	83,777,071	85,567,835	86,009,748
United States notes	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016
National bank notes	309,640,444	320,095,891	324,304,325	328,416,428
Total	$2,341,899,180	$2,370,740,772	$2,371,576,164	$2,386,450,355

Certificates and Treasury notes represented by coin, bullion, or currency in Treasury are not included in the above statement.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—The volume of money in circulation was increased in September $16,600,000, although there was a decrease of nearly $2,000,000 in gold. There was an increase of more than $10,000,000 in silver coin and certificates and a decrease of $2,000,000 in Treasury notes of 1890. United States notes increased $6,000,000 and National bank notes $4,700,000. The per capita of circulation on October 1 was $27.01 the largest ever recorded.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

	July 1, 1900.	*Aug. 1, 1900.*	*Sept. 1, 1900.*	*Oct. 1, 1900.*
Gold coin	$614,918,991	$622,348,108	$620,695,656	$620,047,309
Silver dollars	66,429,476	65,759,341	66,825,496	71,176,265
Subsidiary silver	76,294,050	76,541,200	77,862,649	79,432,198
Gold certificates	200,555,469	207,603,409	210,388,369	209,110,349
Silver certificates	408,499,347	410,557,294	415,875,727	420,265,735
Treasury notes, Act July 14, 1890	75,247,497	72,855,940	69,890,651	67,600,188
United States notes	316,614,114	317,910,951	317,956,971	324,506,314
Currency certificates, Act June 8, 1872	3,705,000	2,680,000	2,560,000	1,820,000
National bank notes	300,161,552	311,097,165	314,627,523	319,336,630
Total	$2,062,425,496	$2,087,353,408	$2,096,683,042	$2,113,294,983
Population of United States	77,816,000	77,956,000	78,097,000	78,237,000
Circulation per capita	$26.50	$26.78	$26.85	$27.01

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.

The following table shows the highest, lowest and closing prices of the most active stocks at the New York Stock Exchange in the month of September, and the highest and lowest during the year 1900, by dates, and also, for comparison, the range of prices in 1899:

	Year 1899.		Highest and Lowest in 1900.		September, 1900.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	24⅞	17	29¾—Apr. 2	18⅝—Jan. 8	28¼	25⅝	27⅛
preferred	68⅛	50⅝	74⅜—Apr. 2	58¼—Jan. 11	71⅞	67⅝	69⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	61½	43⅞	89⅞—Apr. 19	55¼—Jan. 8	73⅝	65⅞	68½
Baltimore & Ohio, pref	85½	67½	90—Apr. 16	72¾—Jan. 9	79⅞	74⅝	76⅞
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	137	61	80⅛—Apr. 10	47⅛—Sept. 25	56⅛	47⅛	50¾
Canadian Pacific	99⅛	84⅝	99¾—Feb. 13	84¾—Sept. 26	90¼	84¾	86
Canada Southern	70	46¼	58⅛—Apr. 7	47⅝—Feb. 27	49½	48	49½
Central of New Jersey	126⅜	97	138—Aug. 23	115—Jan. 6	134½	127¼	133½
Ches. & Ohio vtg. ctfs	31⅞	23¾	33⅞—Apr. 9	24—June 25	29⅝	25⅞	27⅞
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy	149¼	144¼	138⅛—Apr. 2	119⅛—Jan. 10	126⅛	120¼	123
Chicago & E. Illinois	100¼	59¾	109—Mar. 27	88—Jan. 31	96¼	93	93
preferred	132⅝	112¾	125—Aug. 15	120—Jan. 17	123½	123⅛	123⅛
Chicago, Great Western	20⅝	10⅝	15¼—Apr. 2	9⅞—Sept. 25	11⅛	9⅞	10¼
Chic., Indianapolis & Lou'ville	19	7¾	29—Apr. 16	14—Jan. 15	23	20	20
preferred	52½	31	63⅞—Apr. 4	45¼—Jan. 24	57⅛	53	55
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul	136⅛	112¼	126¾—Apr. 4	108⅛—June 25	114⅝	110⅛	113⅝
preferred	179	165	174½—Mar. 21	169½—Jan. 18	174½	173	173½
Chicago & Northwestern	173	141¼	167½—May 22	150¼—June 25	164	158⅛	162
preferred	210⅞	188	207—Sept. 7	195⅛—May 9	207	201	204
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific	122⅛	100	114¾—Mar. 28	102—June 25	107⅝	103⅝	104¾
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Om	126⅛	91	123½—Jan. 31	112—May 12	....	....	....
preferred	185	170	175—Mar. 3	172—Feb. 8	....	....	....
Chicago Terminal Transfer	25¼	7½	13⅝—Apr. 27	9—Jan. 10	9¼	9	9
preferred	56½	31¼	39¾—Apr. 27	27—Sept. 20	31	27	28
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis	64⅜	42½	66⅝—Mar. 30	55—June 19	61⅞	57⅛	61
preferred	108	94	111½—Mar. 29	103⅛—June 11	110½	107	110½
Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling	16¾	9	28—Apr. 27	14½—Jan. 10	28	28	28
Col. Fuel & Iron Co	64	30½	51½—Apr. 2	29¼—Sept. 24	35⅞	29¼	30½
Consolidated Gas Co	223¾	163	199—Jan. 3	164—Sept. 21	175	164	165
Delaware & Hud. Canal Co	125¾	106⅛	119⅛—Mar. 28	106⅛—Sept. 20	111¾	106⅛	111
Delaware, Lack. & Western	194½	157	186—Feb. 20	171½—Sept. 19	179	171½	178
Denver & Rio Grande	25⅜	15⅞	24¼—Mar. 26	16½—June 22	19¾	17⅞	18½
preferred	80	63	76¼—Mar. 26	64½—June 18	68	65⅛	65½
Erie	16¼	10	14⅜—Mar. 27	10½—Sept. 26	11¼	10½	10⅞
1st pref	42	27⅞	43½—Apr. 4	30⅝—Sept. 22	34¾	30⅝	32¼
2d pref	22½	15½	23½—Apr. 4	15—Sept. 24	17⅞	15	16½
Evansville & Terre Haute	46½	36	54⅜—Mar. 15	39—Sept. 17	42½	39	40½
Express Adams	119	108¾	130—Apr. 30	111—Jan. 8	126½	123	123
American	160	133	159—May 2	142—Mar. 6	155½	150	150
United States	60	45	49¾—Mar. 31	45—Mar. 12	46	45	45
Wells, Fargo	135½	124	129½ Feb. 2	120—June 1	129	122½	124
Great Northern, preferred	195	142¼	174½—Jan. 3	144¾—June 22	153¾	149½	149¾
Hocking Valley	37⅝	21	41½—Apr. 21	30—Sept. 21	34½	30	32
preferred	66¼	53½	67⅞—Apr. 5	58—Jan. 8	63⅜	59½	61⅞
Illinois Central	122	105½	120¼—July 23	110—June 25	117¼	114½	116¼
Iowa Central	15¾	10¼	20½—July 20	11⅞—Jan. 12	18⅞	17½	....
preferred	62¼	40	58—Mar. 30	39—Sept. 27	44½	39	39
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf	18	7	21½—Mar. 27	7⅞—Jan. 31	....	....	....
Laclede Gas	85	51	80—Jan. 5	65—May 10	73	67¼	69¾
Lake Erie & Western	24	14¾	34⅛—Apr. 9	20⅛—Mar. 16	28¼	25	25
preferred	85	60	100—Apr. 2	83¼—Feb. 2	93½	92⅝	93
Long Island	85	45	89—May 5	47½—Jan. 4	65	64⅞	65
Louisville & Nashville	88⅜	63	87⅝—Apr. 2	68¾—Sept. 22	78½	68¾	71¼
Manhattan consol	133⅜	85¼	101—Feb. 14	84—June 25	92¾	84	86¾
Metropolitan Street	269	147	182—Feb. 13	143¾—Sept. 26	155¼	143¾	147⅞
Mexican Central	17⅛	6	14¾—Apr. 18	10½—Jan. 8	11¾	10½	11⅛
Minneapolis & St. Louis	78	35¼	69¾—Mar. 28	45½—June 18	55⅜	51	51⅝
preferred	99⅛	73½	98⅝—May 5	87½—June 18	94	91⅛	92
Missouri, Kan. & Tex	15	9½	12¾—Mar. 28	9—Sept. 19	9⅛	9	9¼
preferred	45¼	28⅜	40¼—Apr. 17	25⅝—Sept. 22	32	25⅝	27⅛
Missouri Pacific	52½	33	61½—Apr. 16	38⅜—Jan. 11	52¾	46¼	48¼
Mobile & Ohio	52	32	48½—Apr. 2	35—June 25	....	....	....
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River	144¾	120	139⅝—Apr. 4	125⅝—June 25	131⅝	126½	126⅝

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.—*Continued.*

	Year 1899.		Highest and Lowest in 1900.		September, 1900.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis....	19¾	11½	14⅞—Mar. 29	11 —June 20	11½	11	11
" 2d preferred........	41	29	40½—Mar. 29	29 —June 20	30	30	30
N. Y., New Haven & Hartf'd.	222	199	215¾—Jan. 8	207¾—Sept. 26	212	207¾	209
N. Y., Ontario & Western.....	28⅞	18⅞	26½—Mar. 28	18¼—June 20	21⅝	19	20
Norfolk & Western...........	28⅝	17⅞	40⅛—Apr. 18	22⅝—Jan. 10	35½	31⅜	32⅝
" preferred...........	74¼	61⅝	80 —Apr. 12	67 —Jan. 8	76½	74	74⅞
North American Co...........	17⅞	6⅞	15⅞—Mar. 24	13⅝—Jan. 23	15½	14	14½
Northern Pacific tr. receipts.	57½	42⅞	62¾—Apr. 4	45¾—Sept. 29	52½	45¾	47
" pref tr. receipts.....	81½	68	78¼—Mar. 28	67 —Sept. 27	71¾	67	67½
Pacific Mail....................	55	35	47¼--Jan. 2	25¾—June 11	32	27½	29⅝
Pennsylvania R. R............	142	122½	142¾—Apr. 5	124⅞—Sept. 22	129⅝	124⅞	128
People's Gas & Coke of Chic.	129½	90½	111½—Apr. 2	82¾—Sept. 24	98⅞	82¾	84⅝
Pitts., Cin. Chic. & St. Louis...	88	43	80½—Jan. 2	49¾—Sept. 29	51	49¾	49¾
" preferred...........	99	80	94 —Jan. 8	78 —June 25	83	79	80
Pullman Palace Car Co.......	207¾	156	189⅞—Jan. 19	176 —June 25	187½	182	182½
Reading.........................	25	15½	21½—Apr. 4	15 —Sept. 22	16⅞	15	15⅞
" 1st prefered..........	68½	42¼	66¾—Apr. 5	49 —Jan. 9	57⅞	50½	55½
" 2d preferred..........	38¼	22¼	35⅝—Apr. 5	23⅝—Sept. 24	27½	23⅝	26
St. Louis & San Francisco....	14⅞	8⅛	12 —Mar. 31	8⅝—June 25	10¼	9	9½
" 1st preferred........	75½	64	72½—Mar. 30	64 —Sept. 25	66	64	64
" 2d preferred.........	44⅞	28½	39 —Mar. 30	31¼—June 23	34⅛	31½	33
St. Louis & Southwestern....	18¼	6¾	13¾—Mar. 26	8¾—June 20	13	10⅞	11¾
" preferred...........	40⅝	17	34¾—Apr. 16	21⅞—June 23	30¾	25¼	26¾
Southern Pacific Co...........	44¼	27	43 —Mar. 27	30⅝—June 18	34⅞	30⅝	31⅞
Southern Railway............	14¼	10¼	15¾—Mar. 27	10⅝—June 25	12⅝	10⅞	11⅛
" preferred...........	58⅝	40⅞	61½—Mar. 27	49¼—June 25	55¼	50½	52
Tennessee Coal & Iron Co....	126	36	104 —Feb. 2	51¼—Sept. 25	71¾	51¼	55¼
Texas & Pacific................	25⅝	12¼	21 —Apr. 17	13⅛—June 25	15½	14	14½
Union Pacific..................	51½	38½	60⅞—Apr. 4	44⅜—Jan. 10	58¼	53½	56½
" preferred...........	84½	66¼	77¾—Mar. 28	70½—June 23	74½	71	73
Wabash R. R..................	8⅞	6½	9⅝—Apr. 27	6½—Mar. 13	7¾	6½	6⅝
" preferred...........	25½	19	24¼—Apr. 27	16 —Sept. 20	18⅝	16	17¼
Western Union..............	98¼	82	88½—Jan. 5	77½—June 22	80¼	77¾	78⅞
Wheeling & Lake Erie........	13	7⅞	11¾—Mar. 26	8 —June 18	8¾	8	8¼
" second preferred....	32⅞	21¼	33½ - Mar. 26	21⅝ - June 18	24½	21¾	22⅝
Wisconsin Central...........	21	13½	20¾—Mar. 31	10 —Sept. 26	13½	10	11
" preferred...........	59	54	57 —Apr. 2	30 —Sept. 24	37	30	31⅞
"Industrial"							
American Co. Oil Co..........	46	30	37 —Mar. 29	30 —June 25	33¼	31	33¼
Am. Smelting & Refining Co.	59	30	43⅞—Feb. 6	34½—June 18	37½	35⅛	36⅝
" preferred...........	94½	77½	93 —Mar. 24	85 —June 25	90	86¾	90
American Steel Hoop Co.....	48⅝	24	50½—Feb. 6	17 —June 25	20½	17	18
" preferred...........	86¾	70	86 —Feb. 6	64¼—Sept. 28	68½	64¼	64¼
American Steel & Wire Co....	72	32	59⅞—Apr. 13	28½—June 25	37⅞	29	31
" preferred...........	128	84	95 —Feb. 1	69½—June 25	76¼	70	71½
American Sugar Ref. Co......	182	114½	137½—Jan. 4	95¼—Mar. 3	123½	112½	116⅝
American Tin Plate Co.......	52¾	20	36⅝—Feb. 7	18 —June 23	29½	24	27
American Tobacco Co........	229½	78½	111½—Feb. 14	84½—June 25	95¾	85¼	79½
Continental Tobacco Co......	65⅞	20	38 —Jan. 3	21½—May 21	26¾	23½	24½
" preferred...........	106⅞	71	89½—Jan. 3	70 —May 12	79¾	75	76
Federal Steel Co..............	75	39¾	57¾—Feb. 6	28¾—June 25	35½	30	32
" preferred...........	93½	67	77½—Feb. 6	60¾—June 26	67⅞	61	62½
General Electric Co...........	132	95½	141½—Sept. 7	120 —Jan. 10	141½	132¾	134⅞
Glucose Sugar Refinding Co..	76¾	37	58½—Feb. 5	44 —May 15	52	48¼	61
International Paper Co......	68½	17	25½—Jan. 3	14½—Mar. 6	22	16	18½
" preferred...........	95	62¼	70½—Feb. 6	58 —Mar. 6	66⅞	60	61½
National Lead Co.............	40½	22½	28¼—Feb. 5	15⅞—Aug. 11	18	17	17½
National Steel Co.............	63	31¾	53½—Feb. 6	20 —June 23	27¾	23½	24½
" preferred...........	99⅝	85	97 —Feb. 6	79¾—June 26	86	82¾	83
Pressed Steel Car Co..........	61	44⅝	58¾—Jan. 17	32½—Sept. 26	39⅝	32½	34¼
" preferred...........	91	75	88½—Jan. 17	70¾—Sept. 26	73½	70¾	71
Republic Iron & Steel Co.....	33⅞	16½	27½—Feb. 6	8¾—June 25	13⅛	10	10⅝
" preferred...........	79	60½	70¾—Feb. 6	49 —Aug. 1	55	50¼	51½
Standard Rope & Twine Co..	15¼	6½	10¼—Jan. 4	4½—Mar. 6	5½	4½	5
U. S. Leather Co.............	40⅞	5⅝	19 —Jan. 3	7¾—June 25	11½	9	10½
" preferred...........	84½	64½	77 —Jan. 3	65 —June 25	71½	65½	66½
U. S. Rubber Co.............	57	37⅞	44 —Jan. 2	21 —July 6	31¼	27½	29½
" preferred...........	121	99¾	104¾—Jan. 3	90 —Feb. 27	95	91¼	93

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RAILWAY, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last Sale, Price and Date and Highest and Lowest Prices and Total Sales for the Month.

Note.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	September Sales. High.	September Sales. Low	September Sales. Total.
Ann Arbor 1st g 4's	1995	7,000,000	Q J	91	Sept. 25,19'	92	91	24,000
Atch., Top. & S. F.								
Atch Top & Santa Fe gen g 4's	1995	133,092,500	A & O	100⅞	Sept.29,19'	101½	100⅝	834,500
" registered		....	A & O	100½	Sept.27,19'	100½	100½	25,500
" adjustment, g. 4's	1995	50,513,500	NOV	85¼	Sept.29,19'	85¾	84½	529,000
" registered		....	NOV	79¾	Dec. 11,'99	....	....	....
" stamped	1995	1,214,500	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" Equip. tr. ser. A. g. 5's	1902	500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" Chic. & St. L. 1st 6's	1915	1,500,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Atl. Knox. & Nor. Ry. 1st g. 5s	1946	1,000,000	J & D	106	Apr. 23,19'	....	....	....
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s	1925	69,798,000	J & J	94	Sept.28,19'	95	93½	286,500
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" g. 4s	1948	65,963,000	A & O	101	Sept.29,19'	101	100	570,500
" g. 4s. registered			A & O	101	Sept.26,19'	101	101	1,000
" Southw'n div. 1st g.3½s	1925	41,990,000	J & J	86	Sept.29,19'	87¾	85½	499,000
" " registered			Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Pitt Jun. & M. div. 1st g. 3½s.	1925	11,293,000	M & N	85	Sept.22,19'	87¼	85	57,000
" registered			QFeb	....	....	....	....	....
Monongahela River 1st g. g., 5's	1919	700,000	F & A	104½	July 1,'92	....	....	....
Cen. Ohio. Reorg. 1st c. g. 4½'s,	1930	1,018,000	M & S	111	Feb. 28,'99	....	....	....
W. Virginia & Pitts. 1st g. 5's	1990	4,000,000	A & O	111	Dec. 12,'95	....	....	....
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. g. g. 5's	1937	4,407,000	M & S	110¾	Sept.19,19'	110¾	110¾	1,000
" deb. 6's	1947	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Alleghany & Wn. 1st g. gtd 4's.	1998	2,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Clearfield & Mah. 1st g. g. 5's	1943	650,000	J & J	130	Mar. 1,19'	....	....	....
Rochester & Pittsburg. 1st 6's	1921	1,300,000	F & A	129	July 10,19'	....	....	....
" cons. 1st 6's,	1922	3,920,000	J & D	125¾	Sept.13,19'	125¾	125¾	1,000
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5's,	1913	1,056,500	A & O	100	Nov. 18,'99	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Burlington, Cedar R. & N. 1st 5's,	1906	6,500,000	J & D	107	Sept.19,19'	107	106¾	7,000
" con. 1st & col. tst 5's	1934	7,250,000	A & O	118⅝	Aug.27,19'	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	117¼	Sept.10,19'	117¼	117¼	10,000
Ced. Rap Ia. Falls & Nor. 1st 5's.	1921	1,905,000	A & O	105	Jan. 6,'99	....	....	....
Minneap's & St. Louis 1st 7's, g,	1927	150,000	J & D	140	Aug.24,'95	....	....	....
Canada Southern 1st int. gtd 5's,	1908	13,920,000	J & J	108	Sept.27,19'	108¼	107½	23,000
" 2d mortg. 5's,	1913	5,100,000	M & S	106⅛	Sept.11,19'	106⅛	106⅛	1,000
" registered			M & S	104	Apr. 24,'09	....	....	....
Central Branch U. Pac. 1st g. 4's.	1948	2,500,000	J & D	90	Aug.27,19'	....	....	....
Cent. R. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. c. g. 5's,	1987	4,880,000	M & N	92⅝	July 9,19'	....	....	....
Central R'y of Georgia, 1st g. 5's.	1945	7,000,000	F & A	117	Sept.25,19'	117	117	5,000
" registered $1,000 & $5,000			F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" con. g. 5's	1945	16,500,600	M & N	92	Sept.29,19'	94⅛	91	371,000
" con. g. 5's, reg. $1,000 & $5,000			M & N	97¾	Oct. 23,'99	....	....	....
" 1st. pref. inc. g. 5's,	1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	42½	Sept.29,19'	44⅜	41½	143,000
" 2d pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	7,000,000	OCT 1	10	Sept.28,19'	11¾	10	44,000
" 3d pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	6	Sept.10,19'	6	5	10,000
" Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5's	1946	840,000	J & J	95	Dec. 27,'99	....	....	....
" Mid. Ga. & Atl. div. g 5s.	1947	413,000	J & J	102	June29,'99	....	....	....
" Mobile div. 1st g. 5's	1946	1,000,000	J & J	105	May 24,'98	....	....	....
Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1st convertible 7's	1902	1,167,000	M & N	107½	May 3,19'	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's	1987	43,924,000	J & J	122¾	Sept.27,19'	123	122½	83,000
" registered			Q J	122¾	Sept.27,'19	123	122	72,000
" conv. deb. 6's	1908	378,800	M & N	130	July 25,'19	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest price and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name. Principal Due	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	September Sales. High.	September Sales. Low.	September Sales. Total.
Am. Dock & Improvm't Co. 5's, 1921	4,987,000	J & J	114⅛	Sept. 5,19'	114⅛	114⅛	2,000
Lehigh & H. R. gen. gtd g. 5's..1920	1,062,000	J & J	..	....	....	....	....
Lehigh & W.-B. Coal con. 5's...1912	2,691,000	Q M	105	Aug. 30,19'	....	....	....
" con. extended gtd. 4½'s. 1910	12,175,000	Q M	100¼	Sept. 29,19'	100⅛	100	83,000
Charleston & Sav. 1st g. 7's.......1936	1,500,000	J & J	108¾	Dec. 13,'99	....	....	....
Ches. & Ohio 6's, g., Series A......1908	2,000,000	A & O	116½	Sept. 5,19'	116½	116½	1,000
" Mortgage gold 6's......1911	2,000,000	A & O	119	Sept. 21,19'	119	119	6,000
" 1st con. g. 5's............1939	25,858,000	M & N	119	Sept. 22,19'	120¾	119	51,000
" registered................		M & N	117	June 11,19'	....	....	....
" Gen. m. g. 4½'s.........1992	27,309,000	M & S	98⅛	Sept. 29,19'	98¾	98	358,000
" registered................		M & S	94½	Aug. 23,19'	....	....	....
" Craig Val. 1st g. 5's.....1940	650,000	J & J	100	July 5,19'	....	....	....
" (R. & A. d.) 1st c. g. 4's, 1989	6,000,000	J & J	105¾	Sept. 21,19'	105¾	105¼	18,000
" 2d con. g. 4's............1989	1,000,000	J & J	98	July 23,19'	....	....	....
" Warm S. Val. 1st g. 5's, 1941	400,000	M & S	101¼	Apr. 29,'99	....	....	....
" Elz. Lex. & B. S. g. g. 5's, 1902	3,007,000	M & S	100½	Sept. 28,19'	101¼	100½	19,000
Chicago & Alton s'king fund 6's. 1903	1,671,000	J & J	106½	Sept. 24,'19	106½	106½	1,000
Louisiana 2d 7's...............1900	300,000	M & N	106⅞	Feb. 24,'99	....	....	....
Miss. Riv. Bdge 1st s. f'd g. 6's..1912	460,000	A & O	105½	Oct. 30,'95	....	....	....
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy con. 7's. 1903	24,356,000	J & J	110¼	Sept. 22,19'	110⅛	110	16,000
" 5's, sinking fund........1901	2,315,000	O	103	Sept. 18,19'	103	103	1,000
" Chic. & Iowa div. 5's....1905	2,320,000	F & A	104¾	Apr. 11,19'	....	....	....
" Denver div. 4's..........1922	5,776,500	F & A	101⅛	Sept. 27,19'	103	101⅛	19,000
" Illinois div. 3½s.........1949	16,166,000	J & J	103	Sept. 29,19'	103¼	102⅝	47,000
" registered................		J & J	....		....	....	....
" (Iowa div.) sink. f'd 5's, 1919	2,709,000	A & O	115⅝	July 6,19'	....	....	....
" 4's.......................1919	8,704,000	A & O	105¾	July 10,19'	....	....	....
" Nebraska extensi'n 4's, 1927	26,077,000	M & N	111¾	Sept. 27,19'	111¾	111	71,000
" registered................		M & N	111⅛	June 2,'99	....	....	....
" Southwestern div. 4's..1921	3,150,000	M & S	102	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
" convertible 5's..........1903	2,808,400	M & S	125¼	Aug. 21,19'	....	....	....
" 5's, debentures..........1913	9,000,000	M & N	110¾	Sept. 27,19'	110¾	110⅝	11,000
Han. & St. Jos. con. 6's.......1911	8,000,000	M & S	118½	Sept. 27,19'	119	118½	5,000
Chicago & E. Ill. 1st s. f'd c'y. 6's. 1907	2,989,000	J & D	114⅛	Sept. 18,19'	114⅛	114⅛	15,000
" small bonds...............		J & D	112	Apr. 2,'96	....	....	....
" 1st con. 6's, gold......1934	2,653,000	A & O	136	Sept. 14,19'	136	136	5,000
" gen. con. 1st 5's.......1937	11,995,000	M & N	115	Sept. 24,19'	115¼	115	31,000
" registered..............		M & N	115	Aug. 28,19'	....	....	....
Chicago & Ind. Coal 1st 5's 1936	4,626,000	J & J	109	Sept. 11,19'	109	109	10,000
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.							
" refunding g. 6's...........1947	4,700,000	J & J	116	Sept. 27,19'	116	115	4,000
" ref. g. 5's..................1947	3,542,000	J & J	102	Aug. 9,19'	....	....	....
Louisv. N. Alb. & Chic. 1st 6's..1910	3,000,000	J & J	115	Aug. 9,19'	....	....	....
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.							
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7's $ g, R.d..1902	1,578,500	J&J	167¾	Aug. 22,19'	....	....	....
" 1st 7's £...............1902		J&J	172⅛	Apr. 10,19'	....	....	....
" 1st C. & M. 7's.........1903	1,290,000	J & J	169½	Sept. 18,19'	169½	169½	2,000
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul con. 7's, 1905	5,318,000	J & J	169½	Sept. 18,19'	169½	169½	4,000
" terminal g 5's.........1914	4,748,000	J & J	113½	Sept. 17,19'	113½	113½	1,000
" gen. g. 4's, series A....1989	23,676,000	J & J	110¾	Sept. 25,19'	110¾	110¼	12,000
" registered................	....	Q J	105½	Feb. 19,'98	....	....	....
" gen. g. 3½'s, series B. 1989	2,500,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
" " registered.....		J & J	....		....	....	....
" Chic. & Lake Sup. 5's, 1921	1,360,000	J & J	118	Sept. 24,19'	118	118	5,000
" Chic. & M. R. div. 5's, 1926	3,083,000	J & J	121	Sept. 27,19'	121	120	2,000
" Chic. & Pac. div. 6's, 1910	3,000,000	J & J	118	Sept. 28,19'	118⅜	118	12,000
" 1st Chic. & P. W. g. 5's. 1921	25,340,000	J & J	119⅝	Sept. 28,19'	119½	119	12,000
" Dakota & Gt. S. g. 5's. 1916	2,856,000	J & J	115	Sept. 4,19'	115	115	1,000
" Far. & So. g. 6's assu...1924	1,250,000	J & J	137½	July 18,'98	....	....	....
" 1st H'st & Dk. div. 7's, 1910	5,680,000	J & J	125	Sept. 19,19'	125	125	10,000
" 1st 5's..................1910	990,000	J & J	109¼	Aug. 9,19'	....	....	....
" 1st 7's, Iowa & D, ex, 1908	2,287,000	J & J	168¾	Sept. 7,19'	168¾	168¾	1,000
" 1st 5's, La. C. & Dav...1919	2,500,000	J & J	117	July 27,19'	....	....	....
" Mineral Point div. 5's, 1910	2,840,000	J & J	110¾	Sept. 10,19'	111	110¾	10,000
" 1st So. Min. div. 6's....1910	7,432,000	J & J	119	Sept. 24,19'	119	118¾	2,000
" 1st 6's, Southw'n div., 1909	4,000,000	J & J	116¼	July 12,19'	....	....	....
" Wis. & Min. div. g. 5's. 1921	4,755,000	J & J	117¾	Sept. 12,19'	117¾	117¾	10,000
" Mil. & N. 1st M. L. 6's. 1910	2,155,000	J & D	121	Sept. 21,19'	121	119	18,000
" 1st con. 6's..............1913	5,092,000	J & D	120	Aug. 9,19'	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highes and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME. Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	September Sales. High.	September Sales. Low.	September Sales. Total.
Chic. & Northwestern con. 7's...1915	12,882,000	Q F	139½	Sept.24,19'	140	139½	5,000
" gold 7's................1902	8,551,000	J & D	109¼	Sept.21,19'	109¼	109¼	1,000
" registered gold 7's....1902		J & D	109¼	Sept.24,19'	109¼	109¼	5,000
" extension 4's.....1886–1926	18,632,000	F A 15	108½	Sept.21,19'	108½	108½	1,000
" registered................		F A 15	107	Mar. 7,19'	....	....	....
" gen. g. 3½'s...........1987	9,995,000	M & N	110	Sept.27,19'	110	110	5,000
" " registered		Q F	103	Nov.19,'98	....	....	....
" sinking fund 6's..1879–1929	5,940,000	A & O	118	Sept.22,19'	118	117	111,000
" registered................		A & O	115¼	May 11,19'	....	....	....
" sinking fund 5s'..1879–1929	7,055,000	A & O	109	June 2,19'	....	....	....
" registered................		A & O	105¾	Mar. 28,'99	....	....	....
" deben. 5's.............1909	5,900,000	M & N	107¾	July 12,19'	....	....	....
" registered................		M & N	105	Dec. 26,'99	....	....	....
" deben. 5's.............1921	10,000,000	A & O	117	July 16,19'	....	....	....
" registered................		A & O	107	Nov. 20,'95	....	....	....
" sinking f'd deben. 5's.1933	9,800,000	M & N	120½	Sept.19,19'	120½	120½	6,000
" registered................		M & N	119¼	Dec. 27,'98	....	....	....
Des Moines & Minn. 1st 7's.....1907	600,000	F & A	127	Apr. 8,'84	....	....	....
Escanaba & L. Superior 1st 6's..1901	351,000	J & J	103¼	Feb. 26,19'	....	....	....
Iowa Midland 1st mortg. 8's....1900	897,000	A & O	103	Nov. 10,'99	....	....	....
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6's...1905	1,600,000	M & S	112⅝	Apr. 24,19'	....	....	....
Northern Illinois 1st 5's........1910	1,500,000	M & S	112¼	Apr. 24,19'	....	....	....
Ottumwa C. F. & St. P. 1st 5's..1909	1,600,000	M & S	111¼	Apr. 24,'19	....	....	....
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7's.....1907	1,592,000	M & N	123½	Sept.21,19'	123½	123½	25,000
Mil., L. Shore & We'n 1st g. 6's.1921	5,000,000	M & N	135¾	Sept.26,19'	136	135¾	8,000
" ext. & impt. s.f'd g. 5's 1929	4,148,000	F & A	124	Aug. 9,19'	....	....	....
" Ashland div. 1st g. 6's.1925	1,000,000	M & S	139½	Apr. 17,19'	....	....	....
" Michigan div. 1st g. 6's.1924	1,281,000	J & J	137⅛	Aug. 13,19'	....	....	....
" con. deb. 5's...........1907	436,000	F & A	106	Aug. 22,19'	....	....	....
" incomes...............1911	500,000	M & N	112	Nov. 13,'99	....	....	....
Chic., Rock Is. & Pac. 6's coup...1917	12,100,000	J & J	130	Sept.27,19'	130	130	1,000
" registered.............1917		J & J	129½	Sept.28,19'	129½	129	20,000
" gen. g. 4's............1988	53,581,000	J & J	106½	Sept.29,19'	107	105¾	70,000
" registered		J & J	107	Sept.12,19'	107⅛	107	2,000
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4's.1905	1,200,000	J & J	96	May 25,19'	....	....	....
" 1st 2½'s................1905	1,200,000	J & J	86¼	Aug. 25,19'	....	....	....
" extension 4 s..............	672,000	J & J	98½	May 18,'99	....	....	....
Keokuk & Des M. 1st mor. 5's..1923	2,750,000	A & O	109½	Aug. 31,19'	....	....	....
" small bond............1923	....	A & O	100	Apr. 15,'97	....	....	....
Chic., St.P., Minn.& Oma.con. 6's.1930	14,264,000	J & D	134½	Sept.22,19'	134½	133	44,000
Chic., St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6's..1918	2,149,000	M & N	131⅝	Sept.21,19'	131⅝	131⅝	2,000
North Wisconsin 1st mort. 6's..1930	800,000	J & J	140	May 31,19'	....	....	....
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6's....1919	6,070,000	A & O	130¾	Aug. 14,19'	....	....	....
Chic., Term. Trans. R. R. g. 4's..1947	18,000,000	J & J	91	Sept.29,19'	93¼	91	24,000
Chic. & Wn. Ind. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's.1919	582,000	M & N	106	Oct. 4,'99	....	....	....
" gen'l mortg. g. 6's......1932	9,868,000	Q M	118½	Aug. 2,19'	....	....	....
Chic. & West Michigan R'y 5's...1921	5,753,000	J & D	100	Oct. 28,'93	....	....	....
Choc., Oklahoma & Glf. gen. g. 5s.1919	4,800,000	J & J	103	Jan. 17,19'	....	....	....
Cin., Ham. & Day. con. s'k. f'd 7's.1905	996,000	A & O	117	Sept.20,'99	117	117	5,000
" 2d g. 4½'s...............1937	2,000,000	J & J	113½	Sept. 7,19'	113½	113½	5,000
Cin., Day. & Ir'n 1st gt. dg. 5's..1941	3,500,000	M & N	112½	Aug. 18,19'	....	....	....
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St.L. gen. g. 4's..1993	12,634,000	J & D	97	Sept.24,19'	98	97	68,000
" do Cairo div. 1st g. 4's..1939	5,000,000	J & J	98	Sept.27,19'	98	98	1,000
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. 4's.1991	4,000,000	J & J	98	Sept.15,19'	98½	98	27,000
St. Louis div. 1st col. trust g. 4's.1990	9,750,000	M & N	102⅝	Sept.17,19'	103	102⅝	4,000
" registered................			99	May 4,'99	....	....	....
Sp'gfield & Col. div. 1st g. 4's...1940	1,035,000	M & S	87	Oct. 22,'95	....	....	....
White W. Val. div. 1st g. 4's....1940	650,000	J & J	83	Nov. 22,'99	....	....	....
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. 1st g. 4's.1936	7,685,000	Q F	105½	Apr. 5,19'	....	....	....
" registered................			95	Nov. 15,'94	....	....	....
" con. 6's.................1920	689,000	M & N	107½	June 30,'93	....	....	....
Cin., S'dusky & Clev. con. 1st g. 5's 1928	2,571,000	J & J	114	Aug. 17,19'	....	....	....
Clev., C., C. & Ind. con. 7's......1914	3,991,000	J & D	135½	Aug. 3,19'	....	....	....
" sink. fund 7's.........1914		J & D	119⅝	Nov. 19,'89	....	....	....
" gen. consol 6's........1934	3,205,000	J & J	131	Aug. 18,19'	....	....	....
" registered................		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Cin., Sp. 1st m. C.,C.,C.&Ind. 7's.1901	1,000,000	A & O	108½	Feb. 10,'99	....	....	....
Ohio, Ind. & W., 1st pfd. 5's....1938	500,000	Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4's...1940	8,103,000	A & O	88	Sept.29,19'	88¼	87	45,000
" income 4's.............1990	4,000,000	A	26½	Sept.29,19'	27½	26	85,000

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NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	SEPTEMBER SALES. *High.*	SEPTEMBER SALES. *Low.*	SEPTEMBER SALES. *Total.*
Clev., Lorain & Wheel'g con. 1st 5's	1933	5,000,000	A & O	111	Sept. 5,19'	111	111	10,000
Clev., & Mahoning Val. gold 5's	1938	2,936,000	J & J	130	May 8,19'	....	....	....
" registered			Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Col. Midld Ry. 1st g. 2-3-4's	1947	7,500,000	J & J	74⅛	Sept.28,19'	74¾	72½	32,000
" 1st g. 4's	1947	1,011,000	J & J	75¾	Sept.14,19'	75¾	75	8,000
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4's	1929	17,500,000	F & A	79	Sept.29,19'	82⅛	78½	148,000
Conn., Passumpsic Riv's 1st g. 4's	1943	1,900,000	A & O	102	Dec. 27,'93	....	....	....
Delaware, Lack. & W. mtge 7's	1907	3,067,000	M & S	124¼	Aug.30,19'	....	....	....
Morris & Essex 1st m 7's	1914	5,000,000	M & N	138⅛	Sept.26,19'	138⅛	138	2,500
" 7's	1871-1901	4,991,000	A & O	106¼	Sept.25,19'	106¼	106	9,000
" 1st c. gtd 7's	1915	12,151,000	J & D	138½	Aug.21,19'	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	140	Oct. 26,'98	....	....	....
N. Y., Lack. & West'n. 1st 6's	1921	12,000,000	J & J	135½	Sept.14,19'	135½	135½	5,000
" const. 5's	1923	5,000,000	F & A	119	Sept.12,19'	119	119	10,000
" terml. imp. 4's	1923	5,000,000	M & N	105	Mar. 8,19'	....	....	....
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7's	1906	1,966,000	A & O	122	Feb. 8,19'	....	....	....
Warren 2d 7's	1903	750,000	A & O	108	Aug. 1,'95	....	....	....
Delaware & Hudson Canal.								
" 1st Penn. Div. c. 7's	1917	5,000,000	M & S	146⅛	May 2,19'	....	....	....
" reg	1917		M & S	143	May 4,'96	....	....	....
Albany & Susq. 1st c. g. 7's	1906	3,000,000	A & O	121	Sept.12,19'	121	121	2,000
" registered			A & O	122	June 6,'99	....	....	....
" 6's	1906	7,000,000	A & O	113¾	Sept. 5,19'	113¾	113¾	1,000
" registered			A & O	113⅛	Aug.27,19'	....	....	....
Rens. & Saratoga 1st c. 7's	1921	2,000,000	M & N	148¼	July 24,19'	....	....	....
" 1st r 7's	1921		M & N	148¾	July 16,19'	....	....	....
Denver & Rio Grande 1st g. 7's	1900	1,605,500	M & N	103	Sept.27,19'	103	103	1,000
" 1st con. g. 4's	1936	28,650,000	J & J	97⅛	Sept.28,19'	98⅝	97⅛	33,500
" con. g. 4½'s	1936	4,777,000	J & J	107	Sept. 4,19'	107	107	5,000
" impt. m. g. 5's	1928	8,103,500	J & D	102⅛	Sept.25,19'	103	102	26,500
Des Moines Union Ry 1st g. 5's	1917	628,000	M & N	108¼	May 7,19'	....	....	....
Detroit & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s	1995	900,000	J & D	67	Mar. 24,'95	....	....	....
" g. 4s	1995	1,250,000	J & D	85	Sept.27,19'	85	85	2,000
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5's	1937	6,734,000	A & O	107	Sept.24,19'	109	107	10,000
" registered			A & O	101⅛	July 23,'89	....	....	....
" 2d l m 6s	1916	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Duluth, Red Wing & S'n 1st g. 5's	1928	500,000	J & J	93¼	Feb. 11,'98	....	....	....
Duluth So. Shore & At. gold 5's	1937	4,000,000	J & J	114⅛	June11,19'	....	....	....
Elgin Joliet & Eastern 1st g 5's	1941	7,852,000	M & N	110	Sept.15,19'	110⅞	110	25,000
Erie 1st ext. g. 4's	1947	2,482,000	M & N	117⅞	July 23,19'	....	....	....
" 2d extended g. 5's	1919	2,149,000	M & S	119⅛	Jan. 4,19'	....	....	....
" 3d extended g. 4½'s	1923	4,618,000	M & S	114⅛	Sept. 6,19'	114⅛	114½	3,000
" 4th extended g. 5's	1920	2,926,000	A & O	123⅛	Mar. 30,19'	....	....	....
" 5th extended g. 4's	1928	709,500	J & D	106⅛	Feb. 24,19'	....	....	....
" 1st cons gold 7's	1920	16,890,000	M & S	136	Sept.27,19'	136	134½	9,000
" 1st cons. fund g. 7's	1920	3,699,500	M & S	139	May 8,19'	....	....	....
Erie R.R. 1st con. g-4s prior bds.	1996	31,452,000	J&J	87¼	Sept.29,19'	88⅛	87	72,000
" registered			J&J	93¼	May 25,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s.	1996	31,954,000	J&J	68	Sept.29,19'	70	67	163,000
" registered			J&J	....	....	....	....	....
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7's	1916	2,380,000	J & D	140	Feb. 6,'99	....	....	....
Buffalo & Southwestern g. 6's	1908	1,500,000	J&J	....	....	....	....	....
" small			J&J	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago & Erie 1st gold 5's	1982	12,000,000	M & N	117	Sept.26,19'	117	116¼	4,000
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd g. 5's	1909	2,800,000	A & O	106	Dec. 2,'99	....	....	....
Long Dock consol. g. 6's	1935	7,500,000	A & O	136¼	June22,19'	....	....	....
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. Co. 1st gtd. currency 6's	1922	1,100,000	M&N	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y., L. E. & W. Dock & Imp. Co. 1st currency 6's	1913	3,396,000	J&J	118	Sept.27,19'	118	118	2,000
N. Y. & Greenw'd Lake gt g 5's	1946	1,452,000	M&N	109	Oct. 27,'98	....	....	....
" small						....	....	....
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6's	1910	3,500,000	A & O	119	Aug.10,19'	....	....	....
N.Y., Sus.&W. 1st refdg. g. 5's	1937	3,750,000	J & J	108⅛	Aug.30,19'	....	....	....
" 2d g. 4½'s	1937	453,000	F & A	99⅛	June12,19'	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's	1940	2,546,000	F & A	96	Sept. 5,19'	96	96	2,000
" term. 1st g. 5's	1943	2,000,000	M & N	113	Apr. 27,19'	....	....	....
" registered......$5,000 each			M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Wilkesb. & East. 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	3,000,000	J & D	104⅛	Sept.27,19'	105⅛	104⅛	3,000

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Eureka Springs R'y 1st 6's, g.....1933	500,000	F & A	65	Nov. 10,'97	....	....	....
Evans. & Terre Haute 1st con. 6's.1921	3,000,000	J & J	123½	Aug.20,19'	....	....	....
" 1st General g 5's.........1942	2,223,000	A & O	106¼	Sept.22,19'	107	106¼	6,000
" Mount Vernon 1st 6's...1923	375,000	A & O	110	May 10,'98	....	....	....
" Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g 5's...1930	450,000	A & O	95	Sept.15,'91	....	....	....
Evans. & Ind'p. 1st con. g g 6's....1926	1,591,000	J & J	105	Sept.25,19'	105	105	5,000
Flint & Pere Marquette m 6's....1920	3,999,000	A & O	123½	June18,19'	....	....	....
" 1st con. gold 5's......... 1939	2,600,000	M & N	105¾	Sept.15,19'	106½	105	12,000
" Port Huron d 1st g 5's..1939	3,325,000	A & O	106	Aug.24,19'	....	....	....
Florida Cen. & Penins. 1st g 5's...1918	3,000,000	J & J	100	Sept. 6,'99	100	100	8,000
" 1st land grant ex. g 5's..1930	423,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st con. g 5's.............1943	4,370,000	J & J	80½	May 14,'98	....	....	....
Ft. Smith U'n Dep. Co. 1st g 4½'s.1941	1,000,000	J & J	105	Mar. 11,'98	....	....	....
Ft. Worth & D. C. ctfs.dep.1st 6's..1921	8,176,000	......	72	Sept.29,19'	74½	72	64,000
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande 1st g 5's.1928	2,863,000	J & J	58	Sept.18,19'	58	57	11,000
Galveston H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s..1913	2,000,000	A & O	103	Sept.27,19'	103	100	7,000
Geo. & Ala. Ry. 1st pref. g. 5's...1945	2,250,000	A & O	106	Dec. 12,'88	....	....	....
" 1st con. g 5s.............1945	2,922,000	J & J	89	Feb. 5,19'	....	....	....
Ga. Car. & N. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 5's..1927	5,360,000	J & J	99½	Jan. 22,19'	....	....	....
Hock. Val. Ry. 1st con. g. 4½'s...1999	8,508,000	J & J	98⅝	Sept.28,19'	99⅝	98	188,000
" registered................		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Col. Hock's Val. 1st ext. g. 4's.1848	1,401,000	A & O	106	Aug.21,19'	....	....	....
Illinois Central, 1st g. 4's....1894-1951	1,500,000	J&J	116	June 4,19'	....	....	....
" registered................		J&J	113½	Mar. 12,19'	....	....	....
" 1st gold 3½'s..........1951	2,499,000	J&J	105½	Aug.18,19'	....	....	....
" registered................		J&J	102½	Apr. 15,'98	....	....	....
" 1st g 3s sterl. £500,000..1951	2,500,000	M & S	92½	July 13,'98	....	....	....
" registered................		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" total outstg....$13,950,000							
" collat. trust gold 4's..1952	15,000,000	A & O	103	Aug.16,19'	....	....	....
" regist'd..................		A & O	104¾	Jan. 30,'99	....	....	....
" col.t.g.4sL.N.O.&Tex.1953	24,679,000	M & N	102¼	Sept.17,19'	103	102¼	12,000
" registered		M & N	109⅛	Dec. 13,'99	....	....	....
" Cairo Bridge g 4's.....1950	3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" registered................		J & D	123	May 24,'99	....	....	....
" Louisville div.g. 3½'s.1953	14,320,000	J & J	100⅝	Sept.2,19'	101	100½	17,000
" registered................		J & J	88½	Dec. 8,'99	....	....	....
" Middle div. reg. 5's...1921	600,000	F & A	95	Dec. 21,'99	....	....	....
" St. Louis div. g. 3's....1951	4,939,000	J & J	90½	Sept.26,19'	90½	90½	1,000
" registered................		J & J	101¼	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
" g. 3½'s...................1951	6,321,000	J & J	103½	Aug.30,19'	....	....	....
" registered................		J & J	101½	Sept. 10,'95	....	....	....
" Sp'gfield div 1stg 3½'s,1951	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" registered................		J & J	124	Dec. 11,'99	....	....	....
" West'n Line 1st g. 4's, 1951	5,425,000	F & A	112½	Sept.14,19'	112½	111¾	31,000
" registered................		F & A	101½	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
Belleville & Carodt 1st 6's......1923	470,000	J & D	121	Aug. 3,'19	....	....	....
Carbond'e & Shawt'n 1st g. 4's, 1932	241,000	M & S	105	Jan. 22,19'	....	....	....
Chic., St. L. & N. O. gold 5's....1951	16,555,000	J D 15	125	Sept.11,19'	125	125	1,000
" gold 5's, registered........		J D 15	123	Sept.26,19'	122	122	1,000
" g. 3½'s.................1951	1,352,000	J D 15	108½	Sept.21,19'	101½	100½	14,000
" registered................		J D 15	106¼	Aug.17,'99	....	....	....
" Memph. div. 1st g. 4's, 1951	3,500,000	J & D	105½	Sept.10,19'	105½	105½	61,000
" registered................		J & D	121	Feb. 24,'99	....	....	....
St. Louis, South. 1st gtd. g. 4's, 1931	538,000	M & S	90	Nov. 22,'98	....	....	....
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st g. 5's......1935	1,824,000	J & J	103½	Aug. 8,19'	....	....	....
" 1st gtd. g. 5's............1935	933,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Indiana, Ill. & Iowa 1st refdg. 5's.1948	3,000,000	A & O	109½	Aug.10,19'	....	....	....
Internat. & Gt. N'n 1st. 6's, gold.1919	7,954,000	M & N	120½	Sept.26,19'	120½	120½	1,000
" 2d g. 5's.................1909	6,593,000	M & S	84¼	Sept.11,19'	84½	84½	1,000
" 3d g. 4's.................1921	2,725,000	M & S	55½	May 22,19'	....	....	....
Iowa Central 1st gold 5's.........1938	7,200,000	J & D	113	Sept.29,19'	114	113	38,000
Kansas C. & M. R. & B. Co. 1st gtd g. 5's.......................1929	3,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas City Southern 1st g. 3's..1950	26,197,000	A & O	62½	Sept.29,19'	65	62	715,000
" registered....................		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Lake Erie & Western 1st g. 5's...1937	7,250,000	J & J	121	Sept.25,19'	121	121	13,000
" 2d mtge. g. 5's..........1941	3,625,000	J & J	117	Sept.25,19'	117	116½	9,000
Northern Ohio 1st gtd g 5's...1945	2,500,000	A & O	111	Aug. 8,19'	....	....	....

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Lehigh Val. (Pa.) coll. g. 5's.....1997	5,000,000	M & N	104	Aug. 8,'96	....	....	....
" registered.....		M & N	....		....	....	....
Lehigh Val. N. Y. 1st m. g. 4½'s.1940	15,000,000	J&J	109	Sept. 4,19'	109	109	3,000
" registered..................	....	J&J	108¾	Nov. 24,'99	....	....	....
Lehigh Val. Ter. R. 1st gtd g. 5's.1941	10,000,000	A & O	113	July 9,'19	....	....	....
" registered..................		A & O	109½	Oct. 18,'99	....	....	....
Lehigh V. Coal Co. 1st gtd g. 5's.1933	10,280,000	J & J	108¾	Nov. 21,'99	....	....	....
" registered...............1933		J & J	....		....	....	....
Lehigh & N. Y., 1st gtd g. 4's.....1945	2,000,000	M&S	92	Sept. 4,19'	92	92	2,000
" registered..................		M&S	....		....	....	....
{ Elm., Cort. & N. 1st g. 1st pfd 6's 1914	750,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
{ " " g. gtd 5's.......1914	1,250,000	A & O	101⅛	Sept. 1,'99	....	....	....
Long Island 1st cons. 5's..........1931	3,610,000	Q J	121⅛	Sept. 25,19'	121⅛	121⅛	5,000
" 1st con. g. 4's............1931	1,121,000	Q J	101	Nov. 22,'99	....	....	....
{ Long Island gen. m. 4's..........1938	3,000,000	J & D	100	Sept. 29,19'	100	100	6,000
" Ferry 1st g. 4½'s.......1922	1,500,000	M & S	105	June 5,19'	....	....	....
" g. 4's....................1932	325,000	J & D	102½	May 5,'97	....	....	....
" unified g. 4's............1949	5,685,000	M & S	94	Sept. 28,19'	94	91⅞	105,000
" deb. g. 5's.........1934	1,135,000	J & D	100	May 25,'97	....	....	....
Brooklyn & Montauk 1st 6's....1911	250,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
" 1st 5's..................1911	750,000	M & S	110	Aug. 3,'96	....	....	....
N. Y. B'kln & M. B. 1st c. g. 5's, ..1935	1,601,000	A & O	107	Jan. 31,'99	....	....	....
N. Y. & Rock'y Beach 1st g. 5's, 1927	883,000	M & S	105	May 4,19'	....	....	....
Long Isl. R. R. Nor. Shore Branch 1st Con. gold garn't'd 5's, 1932	1,425,000	QJAN	106	May 5,19'	....	....	....
{ Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6's.......1930	9,515,000	J & D	118	Sept. 20,19'	118	118	6,000
" gold 5's................1937	1,764,000	M & N	111	July 31,19'	....	....	....
" Unified gold 4's........1940	14,994,000	J & J	98¾	Sept. 29,19'	99½	98½	77,000
" registered 1940		J & J	83	Feb. 27,'93	....	....	....
" collateral trust g. 5's, 1931	5,129,000	M & N	110	Sept. 28,19'	110¼	110	10,000
" coll. tr 5-20 g 4's..1903-1918	12,500,000	A & O	99	Sept. 26,19'	99½	99	38,000
" Cecilian branch. 7's....1907	380,000	M & S	106	Nov. 11,'97	....	....	....
" E., Hend. & N. 1st 6's..1919	1,950,000	J & D	112½	Aug. 22,19'	....	....	....
" L. Cin. & Lex. g. 4½'s, ..1931	3,258,000	M & N	103	Jan. 18,'98	....	....	....
" N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6's..1930	5,000,000	J & J	128¼	Sept. 12,19'	128¼	128¼	8,000
" 2d g. 6's................1930	1,000,000	J & J	117	Aug. 27,19'	....	....	....
" Pensacola div. g. 6's...1920	580,000	M & S	109½	Nov. 1,'99	....	....	....
" St. Louis div. 1st g. 6's.1921	3,500,000	M & S	126¼	Sept. 24,19'	126¼	126¼	2,000
" 2d g. 3's................1980	3,000,000	M & S	66	Dec. 1,'99	....	....	....
" Ken. Cent. g. 4's......1987	6,742,000	J & J	97	Sept. 26,19'	97	96½	13,000
" L. & N. & Mob. & Montg 1st. g. 4½s..........1945	4,000,000	M & S	109	Sept. 26,19'	109	109	2,000
" N. Fla. & S. 1st g. g. 5's, 1937	2,096,000	F & A	109¼	July 17,19'	....	....	....
" Pen. & At. 1st g. g, 6's, 1921	2,708,000	F & A	110¾	July 17,19'	....	....	....
" S. & N. A. con. gtd. g. 5's. 1936	3,673,000	F & A	110	Sept. 13,19'	110	110	4,000
" So. & N. Ala. si'fd. g. 6s, 1910	1,942,000	A & O	92½	Sept. 30,'96	....	....	....
Lo. & Jefferson Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 4's. 1945	3,000,000	M & S	96¾	Nov. 17,'99	....	....	....
Manhattan Railway Con. 4's.....1990	23,065,000	A & O	102	Sept. 26,19'	102	101¾	23,000
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6's....1908	10,818,000	J & J	115½	Sept. 26,19'	115½	115	22,000
Manitoba Swn. Coloniza'n g. 5's, 1934	2,544,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Mexican Central.							
" con. mtge. 4's...........1911	62,643,000	J & J	78	July 5,19'	....	....	....
" 1st con. inc. 3's..........1939	17,072,000	JULY	25¾	Sept. 28,19'	26	24½	70,000
" 2d 3's.......................1939	11,310,000	JULY	12½	Sept. 26,19'	12½	11⅝	10,000
" equip. & collat. g. 5's....1917	850,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
" 2d series g. 5's...........1919	1,000,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
Mexican Internat'l 1st con g. 4's, 1942	4,635,000	M & S	84	Sept. 27,19'	84½	84	116,000
Mexican Nat. 1st gold 6's........1927	10,955,000	J & D	103½	Apr. 19,19'	....	....	....
" 2d inc. 6's "A" 1917 coup. due	12,265,000	M & S	81	Apr. 10,19'	....	....	....
Sept. 1, 1889, stamped 1½% paid			....		....	....	....
" 2d inc. 6's "B"..........1917	12,265,000	A	17	Apr. 25,19'	....	....	....
" Northern 1st g. 6's.....1910	1,209,000	J & D	105	May 2,19'	....	....	....
" registered..................		J & D	....		....	....	....

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Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7's	1927	950,000	J & D	149	May 9,19'	....	....	....
" Iowa ext. 1st g. 7's	1909	1,015,000	J & D	122⅛	May 25,19'	....	....	....
" Pacific ext. 1st g. 6's	1921	1,382,000	J & A	128	May 7,19'	....	....	....
" Southw. ext. 1st g. 7's	1910	636,000	J & D	122⅛	Aug.13,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 5's	1934	5,000,000	M & N	115	Sept.21,19'	116	115	30,000
" 1st & refunding g. 4's	1949	7,600,000	M & S	96	Sept.25,19'	96	95	19,000
Minneapolis & Pacific 1st m. 5's	1936	3,208,000	J & J	102	Mar.26,'87	....	....	....
" stamped 4's pay. of int. gtd.				....	....	....	....	....
Minn., S. S. M. & Atlan. 1st g. 4's	1926	8,280,000	J & J	94	Apl. 2,'95	....	....	....
" stamped pay. of int. gtd.				89¾	June 18,'91	....	....	....
Minn., S. P. & S. S. M., 1st c. g. 4's	1938	6,710,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" stamped pay. of int. gtd.				....	....	....	....	....
Missouri, K. & T. 1st mtge g. 4's	1990	89,718,000	J & D	91¼	Sept.28,19'	93	90	174,000
" 2d mtge. g. 4's	1990	20,000,000	F & A	65	Sept.28,19'	67⅛	64	265,000
" 1st ext gold 5's	1944	1,498,000	M & N	90	Sept.28,19'	90⅞	89⅛	50,000
Booneville Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 7's	1906	510,000	M & N	100⅝	Nov. 22,'99	....	....	....
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5's	1940	1,340,000	M & N	90	Sept. 6,19'	90	90	1,000
Mo. K.&T. of Tex 1st gtd. g. 5's	1942	2,685,000	M & S	89	Sept.17,19'	89	89	1,000
Sher.Shrevept & Solst gtd. g. 5's	1943	1,689,000	J & D	98	Aug. 3,19'	....	....	....
Kan. City & Pacific 1st g. 4's	1990	2,500,000	F & A	81⅛	Sept.11,19'	81⅛	81⅛	1,000
Tebo. & Neosho 1st 7's	1903	187,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mo Kan. & East'n 1st gtd. g. 5's	1942	4,000,000	A & O	104	Sept.24,19'	104⅛	104	2,000
Missouri, Pacific 1st con. g. 6's	1920	14,904,000	M & N	118	Sept.27,19'	119	117	202,000
" 3d mortgage 7's	1906	3,828,000	M & N	115⅛	Sept 14,19'	115⅛	115⅛	1,000
" trusts gold 5's stamp'd	1917	14,376,000	M & S	95	Sept.18,19'	95⅛	94¾	108,000
" registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st collateral gold 5's	1920	7,000,000	F & A	91⅛	Sept.24,19'	92	91⅛	128,000
" registered			F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Leroy & Caney Val. A. L. 1st 5's	1926	520,000	J & J	94	June 7,19'	....	....	....
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st m. ex. 4's	1938	7,000,000	M & S	106⅛	Sept. 7,19'	106⅛	106⅛	1,000
" 2d extended g. 5's	1938	2,573,000	F & A	115¼	Sept. 8,19'	115¼	115¼	2,000
St. L. & I. g. con. R.R.&l.gr. 5's	1931	35,716,000	A & O	112⅛	Sept.29,19'	112⅛	111⅞	192,000
" stamped gtd gold 5's	1931	6,945,000	A & O	112⅛	Sept.28,19'	112⅛	112⅛	15,000
" unify'g & rfd'g g. 4's	1929	19,114,000	J & J	76¾	Sept.28,19'	79¾	76	231,000
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Verdigris V'y Ind. & W. 1st 5's	1926	750,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Mob. & Birm., prior lien, g. 5's	1945	374,000	J & J	109	Aug.31,19'	....	....	....
" small		226,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" inc. g. 4's	1945	700,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" small		500,000	......	....	....	....	....	....
Mob. Jackson & Kan. City 1st g. 5's	1946	1,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mobile & Ohio new mort. g. 6's	1927	7,000,000	J & J	126	Sept.20,19'	126	125½	2,000
" 1st extension 6's	1927	974,000	J & D	120⅛	July 31,19'	....	....	....
" gen. g. 4's	1938	9,472,000	Q J	84	Sept.28,19'	84⅛	83	25,000
" Montg'ry div. 1st g. 5's	1947	4,000,000	F & A	108	Sept.25,19'	108⅛	108	19,000
St. Louis & Cairo gtd g. 4's	1931	4,000,000	M & S	86	Dec. 17,'95	....	....	....
Nashville, Chat. & St. L. 1st 7's	1913	6,300,000	J & J	128	Sept. 7,19'	128	128	4,000
" 2d 6's	1901	1,000,000	J & J	100⅛	July 11,19'	....	....	....
" 1st cons. g. 5's	1928	6,253,000	A & O	108¾	Sept.13,19'	109	108¾	17,000
" 1st g. 6's Jasper Branch	1923	371,000	J & J	118	Dec. 1,'99	....	....	....
" 1st 6's McM. M.W. & Al.	1917	750,000	J & J	108	Mar. 24,'96	....	....	....
" 1st 6's T. & Pb.	1917	300,000	J & J	110	Dec. 20,'99	....	....	....
N. O. & N. East. prior lien g. 6's	1915	1,320,000	A & O	108⅛	Aug.13,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R. 1st c. 7's	1903	18,484,000	J & J	108¾	Sept.18,19'	108¾	108¾	5,000
" 1st registered	1903		J & J	108⅛	Sept.27,19'	109	108⅛	15,000
" g. mortgage 3½s	1997	87,021,000	J & J	109¾	Sept.27,19'	109¾	109⅛	15,000
" " registered			J & J	110	Aug.27,19'	....	....	....
" debenture 5's	1884–1904	4,815,000	M & S	105⅛	Sept.27,19'	105⅛	105	11,000
" debenture 5's reg.			M & S	107½	Aug.23,19'	....	....	....
" reg. deben. 5's	1889–1904	659,000	M & S	108⅛	Feb. 21,'98	....	....	....
" debenture g. 4's	1890–1905	5,662,000	J & D	102¾	Sept.25,19'	102¾	102⅝	15,000
" registered			J & D	104¾	Feb. 5,'98	....	....	....
" deb. cert. ext. g. 4's	1905	3,780,000	M & N	103	Sept.27,19'	103	103	3,000
" registered			M & N	106⅝	Sept.26,'99	....	....	....
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s	1998	90,578,000	F & A	95½	Sept.28,19'	97	95¼	139,000
" registered			F & A	94	Sept.28,19'	95½	94	63,000
Michigan Central col. g. 3½s	1998	18,878,000	F & A	95¼	Sept.22,19'	96¾	95	48,000
" registered			F & A	96	Sept.19,19'	96	96	21,000
Beech Creek 1st. gtd. 4's	1936	5,000,000	J & J	109¼	Aug. 9,19'	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	106	June 17,'98	....	....	....
" 2d gtd. g. 5's	1936	500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" registered		....	J & J	....	....	....	....	....

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NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	SEPTEMBER SALES. *High.*	SEPTEMBER SALES. *Low.*	SEPTEMBER SALES. *Total.*
Carthage & Adiron. 1st gtd g. 4's	1981	1,100,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Clearfield Bit. Coal Corporation, 1st s. f. int. gtd. g. 4's ser. A.	1940	770,000	J & J	95	July 28,'98	....	....	....
" small bonds series B......		33,100	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Gouv. & Oswega. 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	300,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd g. 4's	1991	2,500,000	M & S	107⅛	July 6,19'	....	....	....
" inc. 5's	1992	3,900,000	Sept.	....	....	....	....	....
N. Jersey Junc. R. R. g. 1st 4's	1986	1,650,000	F & A	102	Feb. 3,'97	....	....	....
" reg. certificates...........			F & A	....	....	....	....	....
N.Y. & Putnam 1st con. gtd g. 4's	1993	4,000,000	A & O	103	May 22,'96	....	....	....
Nor. & Montreal 1st g. gtd 5's	1916	130,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
West Shore 1st guaranteed 4's	2361	50,000,000	J & J	112¼	Sept. 28,19'	112¾	112⅛	153,000
" registered................			J & J	112⅛	Sept. 27,19'	112¼	112	57,500
Lake Shore con. 2d 7's	1903	8,428,000	J & D	112⅝	Sept. 29,19'	112⅝	112⅝	3,000
" con. 2d registered	1903		J & D	111¾	July 14,19'	....	....	....
" g 3½s	1997	30,542,000	J & D	110	Sept. 29,19'	110	109½	22,000
" " registered...........			J & D	110½	Mar. 17,19'	....	....	....
Cin. Sp. 1st gtd L. S. & M. S. 7's	1901	1,000,000	A & O	108¼	Dec. 1,'97	....	....	....
Detroit, Mon. & Toledo 1st 7's	1906	924,000	F & A	119⅛	June 25,19'	....	....	....
Kal., A. & G. R. 1st gtd c. 5's	1938	840,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5's	1934	1,500,000	J & J	129	Sept. 7,19'	129	129	1,000
Pitt McK'port & Y. 1st gtd 6's	1932	2,250,000	J & J	117	May 31,'89	....	....	....
" 2d gtd 6's	1934	900,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
McKspt & Bell. V. 1st g. 6's	1918	600,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 7's	1902	8,000,000	M & N	107¾	Sept. 28,19'	107⅞	107¼	17,000
" 1st con. 5's	1902	2,000,000	M & N	104	Sept. 13,19'	104	104	2,000
" 6's	1909	1,500,000	M & S	121	Aug. 1,19'	....	....	....
" coup. 5's	1931	3,576,000	M & S	128	May 14,19'	....	....	....
" reg. 5's	1931		Q M	127	Dec. 2,'99	....	....	....
" mort. 4's	1940	2,600,000	J & J	105	Jan. 4,19'	....	....	....
" mtge. 4's reg.............			J & J	108	Jan. 7,'98	....	....	....
Battle C. Sturgis 1st g. g. 3's	1989	476,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y. & Harlem 1st mort. 7's c.	1900	11,444,000	M & N	102¾	Mar. 13,19'	....	....	....
" 7's registered	1900		M & N	102¾	Apr. 6,19'	....	....	....
N. Y. & Northern 1st g. 5's	1927	1,200,000	A & O	122½	Sept. 28,19'	122½	122½	5,000
R. W. & Og. con. 1st ext. 5's	1922	9,081,000	A & O	128	Sept. 12,19'	128	127¼	5,000
coup. g. bond currency..........			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd gold 5's	1915	400,000	F & A	113	Apr. 13,'94	....	....	....
R. W. & O. Ter. R. 1st g. gtd 5's	1918	375,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Utica & Black River gtd g. 4's	1922	1,800,000	J & J	107	Aug. 13,'98	....	....	....
N.Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st g. 4's	1937	19,425,000	A & O	107¼	Sept. 25,19'	107⅛	107	53,000
" registered..................			A & O	105	May 31,19'	....	....	....
N. Y., N. Haven & H. 1st reg. 4's	1903	2,000,000	J & D	187	Nov. 17,'99	....	....	....
" con. deb. receipts.....	$1,000	15,007,500	A & O	191	Aug. 6,19'	....	....	....
" small certifs.............	$100	1,430,000	......	189	Aug. 4,19'	....	....	....
Housatonic R. con. g. 5's	1937	2,838,000	M & N	133	Apr. 11,19'	....	....	....
New Haven and Derby con. 5's	1918	575 000	M & N	115⅛	Oct. 15,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. & New England 1st 7's	1905	6,000,000	J & J	114	Jan. 5,19'	....	....	....
" 1st 6's	1905	4,000,000	J & J	113	July 29,'99	....	....	....
N.Y., Ont. & W'n. ref'ding 1st g. 4's	1992	15,437,000	M & S	103½	Sept. 28,19'	104¾	103½	42,000
" registered.......$5,000 only.		....	M & S	101½	Nov. 30,'98	....	....	....
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5's	1941	1,350,000	M & N	113	Sept. 24,19'	113½	113	5,000
Norfolk & Western gen. mtg. 6's	1931	7,283,000	M & N	135½	Sept. 14,19'	136	135½	25,000
" imp'ment and ext. 6's	1934	5,000,000	F & A	119	Mar. 15,'99	....	....	....
" New River 1st 6's	1932	2,000,000	A & O	133	Aug. 7,19'	....	....	....
Norfolk & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s	1996	23,704,600	A & O	98	Sept. 29,19'	98	97½	352,000
" registered..................			A & O	97⅝	July 18,'99	....	....	....
" small bonds.................			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" C. C. & T. 1st g. t. g g 5's	1922	600,000	J & J	101	Feb. 23,'97	....	....	....
" Sci'o Val & N.E. 1st g. 4's	1989	5,000,000	J & N	101	Sept. 20,19'	101⅛	101	10,000
N. P. Ry prior ln ry. & ld. gt. g. 4's	1997	89,889,000	Q J	103⅝	Sept. 29,19'	104⅛	103	258,000
" registered................			Q J	104⅝	Sept. 18,19'	104⅝	104⅝	10,500
" gen. lien g. 3's	2047	56,000,000	Q F	63⅞	Sept. 29,19'	65½	63⅞	360,500
" registered................			Q F	66½	May 21,19'	....	....	....
St. Paul & N. Pacific gen g. 6's	1923	7,985,000	F & A	131½	May 21,19'	....	....	....
" registered certificates....			Q F	132	July 28,'98	....	....	....
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5's	1931	1,000,000	F & A	120	Feb. 8,'99	....	....	....
" 2d 5's	1917	2,000,000	A & O	110	Apr. 24,19'	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 4's	1968	1,000,000	J & D	100⅛	Aug. 16,19'	....	....	....
Washington Cen. Ry 1st g. 4's	1948	1,538,000	QMCH	88¾	May 31,19'	....	....	....
Nor. Pacific Term. Co. 1st g. 6's	1933	3,809,000	J & J	113	Aug. 27,19'	....	....	....

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Ohio River Railroad 1st 5's	1936	2,000,000	J & D	110	July 24,19'	....	....	....
" gen. mortg. g 6's	1937	2,428,000	A & O	95	Aug.30,19'	....	....	....
Omaha & St. Lo. 1st g 4's	1901	2,876,000	J & J	75	Apr. 4,19'	....	....	....
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5's	1946	4,446,600	J & D	109¼	Sept.14,19'	109¼	109	21,000
Panama 1st sink fund g. 4½'s	1917	1,763,000	A & O	103½	May 11,19'	....	....	....
" s. f. subsidy g 6's	1910	1,482,000	M & N	103¼	Oct. 17,'99	....	....	....
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.								
Penn. Co.'s gtd. 4½'s, 1st	1921	19,467,000	J & J	116	Sept.27,19'	117	116	16,000
" reg	1921		J & J	115	Aug.30,19'	....	....	....
" gtd.3½ coi.tr.reg. cts.	1937	5,000,000	M & S	114½	Feb. 15,'99	....	....	....
Chic., St. Louis, & P. 1st c. 5's	1932	1,506,000	A & O	121	July 10,19'	....	....	....
" registered		....	A & O	110	May 3,'92	....	....	....
Cleve. & Pitts. con. s. fund 7's	1900	1,310,000	M & N	103½	Mar. 6,19'	....	....	....
" gen.gtd.g.4½'s Ser. A	1942	3,000,000	J & J	116½	July 23,19'	....	....	....
" Series B	1942	2,000,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
" Series C 3½s	1948	3,000,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
E.&Pitts. gen.gtd.g.3½s Ser.B.	1940	2,250,000	J & J	101½	May 5,19'	....	....	....
" " " C.	1940	1,508,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Newp. & Cin. Bge Co. gtd g. 4's.	1945	1,400,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Pitts., C. C. & St. L. con. g 4½'s..								
" Series A	1940	10,000,000	A & O	117⅝	Aug.31,19'	....	....	....
" Series B gtd	1942	8,786,000	A & O	117¼	Sept.19,19'	117¼	117⅛	16,000
" Series C gtd	1942	1,879,000	M & N	113	Nov.23,'98	....	....	....
" Series D gtd. 4's	1945	4,968,000	M & N	109	Apr. 12,19'	....	....	....
" Series E gtd. g. 3½s	1949	5,859,000	F & A	101⅞	July 14,19'	....	....	....
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. 1st 7's	1912	2,917,000	J & J	136	July 12,19'	....	....	....
" 2d 7's	1912	2,546,000	J & J	135½	Aug.25,19'	....	....	....
" 3d 7's	1912	2,000,000	A & O	131	July 9,19'	....	....	....
Penn. RR. Co. 1st Rl Est. g 4's	1923	1,675,000	M & N	108	May 12,'97	....	....	....
con. sterling gold 6 per cent	1905	22,762,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
con. currency, 6's registered	1905	4,718,000	Q M 15	....		....	....	....
con. gold 5 per cent	1919	4,998,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
" registered			Q M	....		....	....	....
con. gold 4 per cent	1943	3,000,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
Allegh. Valley gen. gtd. g. 4's	1942	5,389,000	M & S	110	Aug.28,19'	....	....	....
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd g. 4½'s	1935	1,250,000	M & N	112¾	Mar. 7,19'	....	....	....
Del.R. RR.& BgeCo 1stgtdg.4's	1936	1,300,000	F & A	....		....	....	....
G.R. & Ind. Ex. 1st gtd. g 4½'s	1941	4,455,000	J & J	111	Aug. 2,19'	....	....	....
Sunbury & Lewistown 1stg.4's	1936	500,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
U'd N.J. RR. & Can Co. g 4's	1944	5,646,000	M & S	117	May 1,19'	....	....	....
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 2d g. 5's	1926	1,851,000	M & N	22	Jan. 18,19'	....	....	....
" Tr. Co. ctf. 1st instal. paid..		....	......	....		....	....	....
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6's	1921	1,495,000	Q F	130	Aug.28,19'	....	....	....
" 2d m 4½'s	1921	1,499,000	M & N	101	Sept.19,19'	101	101	2,000
Pine Creek Railway 6's	1932	3,500,000	J & D	137	Nov. 17,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Clev. & Toledo 1st 6's	1922	2,400,000	A & O	107½	Oct. 26,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Junction 1st 6's	1922	478,000	J & J	121	Nov.23,'96	....	....	....
Pittsburg & L. E. 2d g. 5's ser. A,	1928	2,000,000	A & O	112	Mar. 25,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Pains. & Fpt. 1st g. 5's,	1916	1,000,000	J & J	90	June 24,'99	....	....	....
Pitts., Shena'go & L. E. 1st g. 5's,	1940	3,000,000	A & O	116½	July 28,19'	....	....	....
" 1st cons. 5's	1943	408,000	J & J	87¾	Jan. 12,19'	....	....	....
Pittsburg & West'n 1st gold 4's,	1917	1,589,000	J & J	100⅝	Sept.17,19'	100⅝	100⅝	4,000
" J. P. M. & Co., ctfs.,	....	8,111,000	......	100¼	Aug.30,19'	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Y & Ash. 1st cons. 5's,	1927	1,562,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
Reading Co. gen. g. 4's	1997	63,454,000	J & J	86½	Sept.29,19'	88⅜	85¾	615,000
" registered			J & J	87¾	Aug.28,19'	....	....	....

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Rio Grande West'n 1st g. 4's.....1939	15,200,000	J & J	98¾	Sept.29,19'	99½	98	98,000
" Utah Cen. 1st gtd. g. 4's.1917	550,000	A & O	88⅞	Sept.27,19'	88⅞	88⅞	5,000
Rio Grande Junc'n 1st gtd. g. 5's, 1939	1,850,000	J & D	105	Nov. 10,'99	....	....	....
Rio Grande Southern 1st g. 4's..1940	2,233,000	J & J	77½	Aug. 2,19'	....	....	....
" guaranteed...............	2,277,000	......	93	Aug.27,19'	....	....	....
Salt Lake City 1st g. sink fu'd 6's, 1913	297,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2.342.......1947	3,500,000	J & J	85	Sept.26,19'	85	85	10,000
St. Louis & San F. 2d 6's, Class A, 1906	500,000	M & N	110	Nov. 15,'99	....	....	....
" 2d g. 6's, Class B......1906	2,683,000	M & N	112⅝	Aug.28,19'	....	....	....
" 2d g. 6's, Class C......1906	2,400,000	M & N	112⅝	Aug.31,19'	....	....	....
" gen. g. 6's............1931	7,807,000	J & J	122¾	Sept.28,19'	124½	122¼	55,000
" gen. g. 5's............1931	12,292,000	J & J	109	Sept.28,19'	109¼	108½	83,000
" 1st Trust g. 5's........1987	1,099,000	A & O	104	Apr. 24,19'	....	....	....
" 1st g. 6's P. C. & O.....1919	1,020,000	F & A	118	May 23,'92	....	....	....
St. Louis & San F. R. R. g. 4's..1996	6,388,000	J & D	80	Sept.29,19'	80½	80	19,000
" South'n div. 1st g. 5's.1947	1,500,000	A & O	100	June18,19'	....	....	....
" Central div. 1st g 4's..1929	1,962,000	A & O	93	July 3,19'	....	....	....
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6's, 1910	275,000	A & O	105	Oct. 4,'96	....	....	....
Kansas Midland 1st g. 4's......1937	1,608,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
St. Louis S. W. 1st g. 4's Bd. ctfs., 1989	20,000,000	M & N	89¾	Sept.29,19'	91⅝	89	416,000
" 2d g. 4's inc. Bd. ctfs....1989	9,000,000	J & J	59	Sept.29,19'	62⅞	58	686,000
Gray's Point, Term. 1st gtd. g. 5's.1947	339,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
St. Paul, Minn. & Manito'a 2d 6's..1909	8,000,000	A & O	119	Sept.14,19'	119	119	5,000
" 1st con. 6's............1933	13,344,000	J & J	137½	Aug. 7,19'	....	....	....
" 1st con. 6's, registered....		J & J	137¾	Feb. 23,'99	....	....	....
" 1st c. 6's, red'd to g. 4½'s...	21,125,000	J & J	114½	Sept.18,19'	114½	114½	5,000
" 1st cons. 6's register'd....		J & J	105	Nov. 4,'95	....	....	....
" Dakota ext'n g. 6's...1910	5,676,000	M & N	119¼	Sept.11,19'	119¼	119¼	1,000
" Mont. ext'n 1st g. 4's..1937	7,805,000	J & D	104	Sept.21,19'	104	104	10,000
" registered...............		J & D	104	Jan. 27,'99	....	....	....
Eastern R'y Minn, 1st d. 1st g. 5's..1908	4,700,000	A & O	108⅝	Apr. 19,19'	....	....	....
" registered...............		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" Minn. N. div. 1st g. 4's..1940	5,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" registered...............		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6's....1922	2,150,000	J & J	128	Apr. 4,19'	....	....	....
Montana Cent. 1st 6's int. gtd..1937	6,000,000	J & J	130½	Sept. 8,19'	131	130½	5,000
" 1st 6's, registered.........		J & J	115	Apr. 24,'97	....	....	....
" 1st g. g. 5's............1937	2,700,000	J & J	117	Aug.23,19'	....	....	....
" registered...............		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5's, 1938	3,625,000	J & D	120	Apr. 11,'99	....	....	....
" registered...............		J & D	....	....	....	....	....
San Fe Pres. & Phoe. Ry. 1st g. 5's, 1942	4,940,000	M & S	106¾	Nov. 20,'99	....	....	....
San Fran. & N. Pac. 1st s. f. g. 5's, 1919	3,872,000	J & J	112	June 9,19'	....	....	....
Sav. Florida & Wn. 1st c. g. 6's...1934	4,056,000	A & O	126½	Jan. 13,19'	....	....	....
" 1st g. 5's...............1934	2,444,000	A & O	112	Mar. 17,'99	....	....	....
" St. John's div. 1st g. 4's.1934	1,350,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g. 5s.1928	2,800,000	M & N	103	June15,19'	....	....	....
Brunsw. & West. 1st gtd. g. 4's..1938	3,000,000	J & J	83	Sept.17,19'	83	82⅝	18,000
Sil. S. Oc. & G. R. R. & lg. gtd. g. 4's.1918	1,107,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5's......1926	2,500,000	J & J	104¾	Feb. 5,'98	....	....	....
Carolina Central 1st con. g. 4's.1949	2,847,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Sodus Bay & Sout'n 1st 5's, gold, 1924	500,000	J & J	105	Sept. 4,'86	....	....	....
Southern Pacific Co.							
" g. 4's Central Pac. coll..1949	28,818,500	J & D	77	Sept.29,19'	78⅞	76½	523,000
" " registered......		J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Cent. Pac. 1st refud. gtd. g. 4's..1949	54,743,000	F & A	97¾	Sept.28,19'	98⅝	97¾	183,500
" registered...............		F & A	99⅞	June 1,19'	....	....	....
" mtge. gtd. g. 3½'s...1929	20,486,000	J & D	81	Sept.28,19'	82½	81	176,000
" " registered........		J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Gal. Harrisb'gh & S. A. 1st g 6's..1910	4,756,000	F & A	110	May 28,19'	....	....	....
" 2d g 7's.............. 1905	1,000,000	J & D	105	Aug.15,19'	....	....	....
" Mex. & P. div 1st g 5's.1931	13,418,000	M & N	98¼	Sept.28,19'	98⅞	98	125,000
Houst. E. & W. Tex. 1st g. 5's..1933	522,000	M & N	105	Aug.20,19'	....	....	....
" 1st gtd. g. 5's.........1933	2,178,000	M & N	104½	July 13,19'	....	....	....
Houst. & T. C. 1st g 5's int. gtd..1937	6,777,000	J & J	110¾	Sept.29,19'	111½	110¾	30,000
" con. g 6 s int. gtd......1912	3,311,000	A & O	112	Aug.23,19'	....	....	....
" gen. g 4's int. gtd......1921	4,287,000	A & O	81	Aug.21,19'	....	....	....

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Morgan's La & Tex. 1st g 6's	1920	1,494,000	J & J	120⅛	Feb. 28,19'	....	....	....
" 1st 7's	1918	5,000,000	A & O	134	Nov. 22,'99	....	....	....
N. Y. Tex. & Mex. gtd. 1st g 4's	1912	1,465,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Nth'n Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6's	1907	3,964,000	J & J	94	Nov. 30,'97	....	....	....
" gtd. g. 5's		4,751,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Oreg. & Cal. 1st gtd. g 5's	1927	19,521,000	J & J	98⅛	Aug. 8,19'	....	....	....
San Ant. & Aran Pass 1st gtd g 4's	1943	18,900,000	J & J	74	Sept. 29,19'	76	73¼	92,000
Tex. & New Orleans 1st 7's	1905	1,347,000	F & A	116	Dec. 14,'98	....	....	....
" Sabine div. 1st g 6's	1912	2,575,000	M & S	106¼	Nov. 17,'97	....	....	....
" con. g 5's	1943	1,620,000	J & J	101¼	Sept. 26,19'	102⅛	101⅛	93,000
South'n Pac. of Ariz. 1st 6's	1909–1910	10,000,000	J & J	110⅛	Sept. 21,19'	111	110⅛	4,000
" of Cal. 1st g 6's ser. A.	1905	30,217,500	APR.	109⅛	Sept. 11,19'	109⅛	109⅛	6,500
" " " ser. B.	1905		OCT.	110⅝	Aug. 24,19'	....	....	....
" " " C. & D.	1906		A & O	111¾	Aug. 24,19'	....	....	....
" " " E. & F.	1902		A & O	114⅛	Nov. 3,'99	....	....	....
" " "	1912	....	A & O	119	July 27,19'	....	....	....
" 1st con. gtd. g 5's	1937	6,576,000	M & N	105⅛	Jan. 19,19'	....	....	....
" stamped	1905–1937	19,168,000	......	107	Sept. 28,19'	107⅛	106	61,000
Austin & Northw'n 1st g 5's	1941	1,920,000	J & J	95¾	Sept. 29,19'	96⅝	95¾	129,000
So. Pacific Coast 1st gtd. g. 4's	1937	5,500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" of N. Mex. c. 1st 6's	1911	4,180,000	J & J	116	Aug. 3,19'	....	....	....
Gila Val. G. & N'n 1st gtd g 5's	1924	1,514,000	M & N	105¼	July 24,19'	....	....	....
Southern Railway 1st con. g 5's	1994	33,028,000	J & J	109⅛	Sept. 22,19'	109⅛	108¼	275,000
" registered			J & J	108	Aug. 3,19'	....	....	....
" Memph. div. 1st g. 4-4½-5's	1996	5,083,000	J & J	108	Sept. 6,19'	108	108	5,000
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Alabama Central, 1st 6's	1918	1,000,000	J & J	112¼	Aug. 17,'97	....	....	....
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 4's	1948	3,175,000	J & J	93⅛	Sept. 14,19'	93⅛	93¼	11,000
Atlantic & Yadkin, 1st gtd g 4s	1949	1,500,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Col. & Greenville, 1st 5-6's	1916	2,000,000	J & J	115	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. div. g. 5's	1930	3,106,000	J & J	116¼	Sept. 26,19'	116¼	116¼	5,000
" con. 1st g 5's	1956	12,770,000	M & N	118⅛	Sept. 20,19'	118⅛	118⅛	18,000
" reorg. lien g 4's	1938	4,500,000	M & S	111⅛	July 3,19'	....	....	....
" registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Ga. Pacific Ry. 1st g 5-6's	1922	5,660,000	J & J	121¼	Aug. 9,19'	....	....	....
Knoxville & Ohio, 1st g 6's	1925	2,000,000	J & J	121⅛	Sept. 26,19'	121⅛	120	8,000
Rich. & Danville, con. g 6's	1915	5,597,000	J & J	123	Sept. 25,19'	123	123	4,000
" equip. sink. f'd g 5's	1909	818,000	M & S	101¼	July 20,19'	....	....	....
" deb. 5's stamped	1927	3,368,000	A & O	108	Sept. 6,19'	108	108	1,000
South Caro'a & Ga. 1st g. 5's	1919	5,250,000	M & N	105⅛	Sept. 21,19'	105⅛	105⅛	10,000
Vir. Midland serial ser. A 6's	1906	600,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. B 6's	1911	1,900,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. C 6's	1916	1,100,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. D 4-5's	1921	950,000	M & S	102	Oct. 13,'99	....	....	....
" small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. E 5's	1926	1,775,000	M & S	109	Jan. 12,'99	....	....	....
" small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. F 5's	1931	1,310,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Virginia Midland gen. 5's	1936	2,392,000	M & N	111	Aug. 29,19'	....	....	....
" gen. 5's. gtd. stamped	1926	2,466,000	M & N	111	July 27,19'	....	....	....
W. O. & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4's	1924	1,025,000	F & A	91⅛	Sept. 14,'99	91⅛	91⅛	10,000
W. Nor. C. 1st con. g 6's	1914	2,531,000	J & J	117¼	July 13,19'	....	....	....
Spokane Falls & North. 1st g. 6's	1939	2,812,000	J & J	117	July 25,19'	....	....	....
Staten Isl. Ry. N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½'s	1943	500,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Ter. R. R. Assn. St. Louis 1g 4½'s	1939	7,000,000	A & O	112¾	June 15,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 5's	1894–1944	4,500,000	F & A	113⅛	Sept. 28,19'	113⅛	113⅛	1,000
St. L. Mers. bdg. Ter. gtd g. 5's	1930	3,500,000	A & O	111	Jan. 19,19'	....	....	....
Tex. & Pacific, East div. 1st 6's, fm. Texarkana to Ft. W'th	1905	3,241,000	M & S	104⅞	Sept. 28,19'	104⅞	104⅞	1,000
" 1st gold 5's	2000	21,745,000	J & D	113	Sept. 28,19'	113½	112	147,000
" 2d gold income, 5's	2000	1,004,000	MAR.	59	Sept. 25,19'	60	57	6,000
Toledo & Ohio Cent. 1st g 5's	1935	3,000,000	J & J	111⅛	Sept. 29,19'	112⅛	111	10,000
" 1st M. g 5's West. div.	1935	2,500,000	A & O	112¾	Sept. 24,19'	112¾	112¾	5,000
" gen. g. 5's	1935	2,000,000	J & D	100	Sept. 7,19'	100	100	1,000
" Kanaw & M. 1st g. g. 4's	1990	2,469,000	A & O	90	June 29,19'	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

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NAME. *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	SEPTEMBER SALES. *High.*	SEPTEMBER SALES. *Low.*	SEPTEMBER SALES. *Total.*
Toledo, Peoria & W. 1st g 4's....1917	4,400,000	J & D	82¾	Sept.28,19'	88	82¾	3,000
Tol., St.L.&K.C. Tr. Rec. 1st g 6's.1916	8,814,000	M & N	130¼	June25,19'	....	....	....
Toronto, Hamilton & Buff 1st g 4s.1946	3,280,000	J & D	100	Sept.25,19'	100	100	1,000
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g 5's....1928	1,852,000	J & D	106⅛	Sept.19,19'	107	106⅛	9,000
Union Pacific R. R. & ld gt g 4s...1947	96,458,000	J & J	104⅞	Sept.29,19'	105⅛	104¼	484,000
" registered..................		J & J	105½	June20,19'	....	....	....
Oreg. Ry. & Nav. 1st s. f. g. 6's..1909	691,000	J & J	110	Sept. 5,19'	110	110	2,000
Oreg. R. R. & Nav.Co.con. g 4's.1946	19,634,000	J & D	102⅛	Sept.26,19'	102⅝	102	51,000
Oreg. Short Line Ry. 1st g. 6's.1922	13,651,000	F & A	127	Sept.26,19'	127⅛	127⅛	6,000
Oreg. Short Line 1st con. g. 5's.1946	10,337,000	J & J	113	Sept.28,19'	114	112¾	50,500
" non-cum. inc. A 5's.....1946	727,000	SEPT.	106	June18,19'	....	....	....
Utah & Northern 1st 7's........1908	4,993,000	J & J	121	June 18,'98	....	....	....
" g. 5's....................1926	1,877,000	J & J	102	May 24,'94	....	....	....
Wabash R.R. Co., 1st gold 5's....1939	31,664,000	M & N	117¼	Sept.27,19'	118¼	117	59,000
" 2d mortgage gold 5's...1939	14,000,000	F & A	101	Sept.29,19'	102⅛	100⅛	190,000
" deben. mtg series A...1939	3,500,000	J & J	88	Sept.10,19'	88	88	1,000
" series B..................1939	25,740,000	J & J	31⅛	Sept.29,19'	33⅜	29¾	614,000
" 1st g.5's Det.& Chi.ex..1940	3,411,000	J & J	110⅛	Sept.14,19'	110⅝	110⅛	12,000
" Des Moines div.1st g.4s.1939	1,600,000	J & J	91	Apr. 28,19'	....	....	....
St. L., Kan. C. & N. St. Chas. B. " 1st 6's..................1908	1,000,000	A & O	111	May 29,19'	....	....	....
Western N.Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5's..1937	10,000,000	J & J	121	Sept.21,19'	123	120	85,000
" gen g. 3-4's...............1943	9,789,000	A & O	92¾	Sept.29,19'	94	92¾	131,000
" inc. 5's...................1943	10,000,000	Nov.	32¼	Sept.20,19'	32¼	32¼	1,000
West Va.Cent'l & Pitts.1st g. 6's.1911	3,250,000	J & J	113	Jan. 6,'99	....	....	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st g. 5's.1926	2,000,000	A & O	111⅞	Sept.13,19'	112	111⅞	18,000
" Wheeling div. 1st g. 5's.1928	928,000	J & J	110	Sept.17,19'	110	109	21,000
" exten. and imp. g. 5's...1930	349,000	F & A	108	Sept.12,19'	108	107	16,000
Wheel. & L. E. RR. 1st con. g. 4's..1949	8,659,000	M & S	85	Sept.22,19'	85¾	84¾	8,000
Wisconsin Cen. R'y 1st gen. g. 4s.1949	23,727,000	J & J	83	Sept.29,19'	88¾	82	409,000
STREET RAILWAY BONDS.							
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5's...1945	6,625,000	A & O	102⅛	Sept.27,19'	103	102⅛	121,000
" Atl. av.Bkn .imp. g.5's,1934	1,500,000	J & J	110	Jan. 20,'99	....	....	....
" City R. R. 1st c. 5's 1916.1941	4,373,000	M & N	116	Nov. 27,'99	....	....	....
" Qu. Co. & Sur. con. gtd. g. 5's..................1941	2,255,000	F & A	99	Sept. 7,19'	99⅛	99	5,000
" Union Elev. 1st. g. 4-5s.1950	12,890,000	J & J	91	Sept.29,19'	92½	91	16,000
City & Sub. R'y, Balt. 1st g. 5's...1922	2,430,000	J & D	105⅝	Apr. 17,'95	....	....	....
Denver Con. T'way Co. 1st g. 5's.1933	780,000	A & O	97½	June13,19'	....	....	....
Denver T'way Co. con. g. 6's....1910	1,219,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Metropol'n Ry Co. 1st g. g. 6's.1911	918,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Louisville Railw'y Co. 1st c. g. 5's, 1930	4,600,000	J & J	109	Mar. 19,'98	....	....	....
Market St. Cable Railway 1st 6's, 1913	3,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Metro. St. Ry N.Y.g. col. tr.g. 5's.1997	12,500,000	F & A	118	Sept.27,19'	118	117⅛	43,000
B'way & 7th ave. 1st con. g. 5's, 1943	7,650,000	J & D	120⅛	Sept. 8,19'	120⅛	120⅛	1,000
" registered..................		J & D	112½	May 29,'98	....	....	....
Columb. & 9th ave.1st gtd g 5's, 1993	3,000,000	M & S	125	July 25,19'	....	....	....
" registered..................		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Lex ave & Pav Fer 1st gtd g 5's, 1993	5,000,000	M & S	122⅛	Sept. 6,19'	122⅛	122⅛	2,000
" registered..................		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Met.West Side Elev.Chic.1stg.4's.1938	10,000,000	F & A	98	Sept.19,19'	98¼	97⅛	74,000
" registered..................		F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Mil.Elec.R.&Light con.30yr.g.5's.1926	6,103,000	F & A	106	Oct. 27,'99	....	....	....
Minn. St. R'y (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5's.......................1919	4,050,000	J & J	109	Oct. 30,'99	....	....	....
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con.g.5's.1937	2,480,000	J&J15	112	Aug.24,19'	....	....	....
" gtd. gold 5's............1937	1,138,000	J & J	112	Nov. 28,'99	....	....	....
Third Avenue R'y N.Y. 1st g 5's.1937	5,000,000	J & J	122⅞	Sept.28,19'	122⅞	122⅞	12,000
Union Elevated (Chic.) 1st g.5's.1945	4,387,000	A & O	109⅛	Dec. 14,'99	....	....	....
West Chic. St. 40 yr. 1st cur. 5's. 1928	3,969,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" 40 years con. g. 5's......1936	6,031,000	M & N	99	Dec. 28,'97	....	....	....

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MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

NAME. Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	September Sales. High.	Low.	Total.
Adams Express Co. col. tr. g. 4's.1948	12,000,000	M & S	103	Sept.28,19'	103½	102¾	55,500
B'klynFerryCo.ofN.Y.1stc.g.5's.1948	6,500,000	F & A	84½	Sept.13,19'	84½	84¼	15,000
B'klyn W. & W. Co. 1st g.tr.cts.5's.1945	17,084,000	F & A	70	Sept.26,19'	75	70	37,000
Chic. Junc. & St'k Y'ds col. g. 5's.1915	10,000,000	J & J	110	Aug.21,19'	....	....	....
" non-cum. inc. 5's.........1907	2,589,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Det. Mack.&Mar. ld. gt. 3½ S A..1911	3,021,000	A & O	28⅝	Sept.27,19'	31¼	28	72,000
Hackensack Wtr Reorg. 1st g. 5's.1926	1,090,000	J & J	107½	June 3,'92	....	....	....
Hend'n Bdg Co. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's.1931	1,681,000	M & S	113	Nov. 14, 99	....	....	....
Hoboken Land & Imp. g. 5's.....1910	1,440,000	M & N	102	Jan. 19,'94	....	....	....
Iron Steamboat Co. 6's...........1901	500,000	J & J	75¼	Dec. 4,'95	....	....	....
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5's....1919	1,250,000	M & N	102	July 8,'97	....	....	....
Manh. Bch H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4's.1940	1,300,000	M & N	55	Aug.27,'95	....	....	....
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock 5's............1890-1990	2,000,000	J & J	94	May 21,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g 6's...1910	443,000	F & A	90	Oct. 3,'99	....	....	....
St. Louis Terml. Station Cupples. & Property Co. 1st g 4½'s 5-20..1917	3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
So. Y. Water Co. N. Y. con. g 6's..1923	478,000	J & J	101	Feb. 19,'97	....	....	....
Spring Valley W. Wks. 1st 6's....1906	4,975,000	M & S	113½	July 3,19'	....	....	....
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. Real Estate 1st g col tr. bonds.							
Series D 4½'s..............1901-1916	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" E 4's..............1907-1917	1,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" F 4's..............1908-1918	1,000,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" G 4's..............1903-1918	1,000,000	F & A	100	Mar. 15,19'	....	....	....
" H 4's..............1903-1918	1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" I 4's..............1904-1919	1,000,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" J 4's..............1904-1919	1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Small bonds........................	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Vermont Marble, 1st s. fund 5's..1910	400,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
BONDS OF MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS.							
American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8's..1900	1,743,000	Q F	101¼	Aug.29,19'	....	....	....
" extended 4½'s........1915	1,257,000	......	100⅛	Sept.24,19'	100½	100	11,000
Am. Spirit Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6's....1915	1,899,000	M & S	67	Sept.28,19'	67	68	13,000
Am. Thread Co., 1st coll. trust 4's.1919	5,798,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st g. 6's.1942	1,000,000	J & J	105	Jan. 10,19'	....	....	....
Gramercy Sugar Co., 1st g. 6's....1923	1,100,000	A & O	89¾	Feb. 2,19'	....	....	....
Illinois Steel Co. debenture 5's...1910	6,200,000	J & J	99	Jan. 17,'99	....	....	....
" non. conv. deb. 5's......1910	7,000,000	A & O	70	Apl. 23,'97	....	....	....
Internat'l PaperCo. 1st con.g 6's.1918	9,179,000	F & A	103	Sept.26,19'	105½	102¾	49,000
Knick'r'ker IceCo.(Chic)1st g 5's.1928	2,000,000	A & O	98	Aug.25,19'	....	....	....
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co., 1st g 6's...1920	3,089,000	J & J	106	Sept.24,19'	106	105½	34,000
Procter & Gamble, 1st g 6's......1940	2,000,000	J & J	113¾	July 24,'99	....	....	....
Standard Rope & Twine 1st g. 6's.1946	2,835,000	F & A	67	Sept.20,19'	67	67	4,000
" " inc. g. 5's.1946	7,500,000	......	9½	Sept.29,19'	11	8	102,000
U. S. Env. Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6's...1918	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
U. S. Leather Co. 6% g s. fd deb..1915	5,280,000	M & N	114	Sept.26,19'	114	113	8,000
BONDS OF COAL AND IRON COMPANIES.							
Colo. Coal & Iron 1st con. g. 6's..1900	2,766,000	F & A	101	Aug.22,19'	....	....	....
Colo. C'l & I'n Devel.Co. gtd g.5's.1909	700,000	J & J	58	Feb. 14,19'	....	....	....
" Coupon off.................	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Colo. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6's..........1919	1,043,000	M & N	103	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. gen. sf g 5's..1943	2,303,000	F & A	92¾	Sept.28,19'	92½	92⅛	12,000
Grand Riv. Coal & Coke 1st g. 6's.1919	949,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....

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MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—*Continued.*

NAME. *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int't paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	*Date.*	SEPTEMBER SALES. *High.*	*Low.*	*Total.*
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Ir.							
" 1st g. 5's..................1926	1,975,000	J & D	105½	Oct. 10,'98	....	....	....
" 2d g. 5's..................1926	1,000,000	J & D	80	May 4,'97	....	....	....
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. s.f.5s.1928	1,089,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Roch & Pitts.Cl&Ir.Co.pur my5's.1946	1,100,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
Sun. Creek Coal 1st sk. fund 6's..1912	879,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Ten. Coal, I. & R. T. d. 1st g 6's...1917	1,244,000	A & O	107	Sept.28,19'	107	105⅛	14,000
" Bir. div. 1st con. 6's...1917	3,399,000	J & J	105	Sept.28,19'	105⅛	105	14,000
Cah. Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g 6's..1922	1,000,000	J & J	105	Feb. 10,19'	....	....	....
De Bard. C & I Co. gtd. g 6's...1910	2,771,000	F & A	101	Aug.11,19'	....	....	....
Wheel L. E. & P. Cl Co. 1st g 5's.1919	846,000	J & J	32	Jan. 15,19'	....	....	....
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. BONDS.							
Atlanta Gas Light Co. 1st g. 5's..1947	1,150,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Bost. Un.Gas tst ctfs s'k f'dg.5's..1939	7,000,000	J & J	82⅝	May 4,19'	....	....	....
B'klyn Union GasCo.1stcong. 5's.1945	14,210,000	M & N	115½	Sept.26,19'	116	115⅝	4,000
Columbus Gas Co., 1st g. 5's......1932	1,215,000	J & J	104½	Jan. 28,'98	....	...	....
Detroit City Gas Co. g. 5's........1923	4,598,000	J & J	94	Sept. 6,19'	94	94	1,000
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con.g.5's.....1918	386,000	F & A	99½	Nov.16,'99	....	....	....
Equitable Gas Light Co. of N. Y.							
1st con. g. 5's............1932	3,500,000	M & S	118½	Sept. 4,19'	118½	118½	2,000
Gas. & Elec.of Bergen Co. c.g.5s.1949	1,146,000	J & D	103	Aug.31,19'	....	....	....
General Electric Co. deb. g.5's...1922	5,300,000	J & D	118	Sept.22,19'	119	118	8,000
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1stg.5's.1915	1,225,000	F & A	92½	Mar. 11,'95	....	....	....
Kansas City Mo. Gas Co. 1st g 5's.1922	3,750,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
Kings Co. Elec. L.&Power g. 5's..1937	2,500,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
" purchase money 6's....1997	5,000,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Edison El.Ill.Bkln 1st con.g.4's.1939	2,000,000	J & J	97½	Oct. 13,'99	....	....	....
" Brooklyn 1st g. 5's......1940	1,500,000	A & O	120	June21,19'	....	....	....
" registered		A & O	....		....	....	....
Lac. Gas L't Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5's.1919	10,000,000	Q F	107½	Sept.28,'19	108	107	20,500
" small bonds................			97½	Nov. 1,'95	....	....	....
N.Y.GasEL.H&PCo1stcol tr g 5's.1948	11,500,000	J & D	106	Sept.26,19'	108¼	106	48,000
" registered..................		J & D					
" purchase mny col tr g 4's.1949	20,191,000	F & A	92	Sept.27,19'	93½	91½	237,000
Edison El. Illu. 1st conv. g. 5's.1910	4,312,000	M & S	106¼	Sept.25,19'	106¼	106¼	1,000
" 1st con. g. 5's............1995	2,156,000	J & J	118¼	July 13,19'	....	....	....
Paterson&Pas. G.&E. con.g.5's..1949	3,317,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
Peop's Gas & C. Co. C. 1st g. g 6's.1904	2,100,000	M & N	107	July 13,19'	....	....	....
" 2d gtd. g. 6's............1904	2,500,000	J & D	107	Sept.25,19'	107	104	15,500
" 1st con. g 6's............1943	4,900,000	A & O	120¼	Aug.21,19'	....	....	....
" refunding g. 5's.........1947	2,500,000	M & S	106	Dec. 16,'98	....	....	....
" refuding registered....		M & S			....	....	....
Chic.Gas Lt&Coke 1st gtd g.5's.1937	10,000,000	J & J	108	Sept.13,19'	108	108	10,000
Con. Gas Co.Chic. 1st gtd.g.5's.1936	4,346,000	J & D	105	July 13,19'	....	....	....
Eq.Gas&Fuel,Chic.1stgtd.g.6's.1905	2,000,000	J & J	103	May 4,19'	....	....	....
MutualFuelGasCo.1stgtd.g.5's.1947	5,000,000	M & N	105	Aug.22,19'	....	....	....
Trenton Gas & Electric 1st g. 5's.1949	1,500,000	M & S	108	Dec. 15,'99	....	....	....
Utica Elec. L. & P. 1st s. f'd g.5's.1950	500,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Western Gas Co. col. tr.g. 5's....1933	3,805,500	M & N	105¼	June16,'98	....	....	....
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CO. BONDS.							
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4's.2397.	9,760,300	Q & J	101½	May 21,19'	....	....	....
" registered..................		Q & J	104	Feb. 16,'98	....	....	....
Total amount of lien, $13,000,000.							
Erie Teleg. & Tel. col. tr. g s fd 5's.1926	3,905,000	J & J	109	Oct. 7,'99	....	....	....
Metrop. Tel & Tel. 1st s'k f'd g. 5's.1918	2,000,000	M & N	103	Feb. 17,'99	....	....	....
" registered..................		M & N			....	....	....
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. g 5's.......1920	1,261,000	M & N	112	Nov. 27,'95	....	....	....
Western Union col. tr. cur. 5's...1938	8,502,000	J & J	109½	Sept.29,19'	110¼	109	17,000
" fundg & real estate g.4½'s.1950	10,000,000	M & N	106¼	Sept.27,19'	106¼	106⅜	64,000
Mutual Union Tel. s. fd. 6's....1911	1,957,000	M & N	110½	Sept.14,19'	110½	110½	4,000
Northwestern Telegraph 7's...1904	1,250,000	J & J	....		....	....	....

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Name	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Year 1900. High.	Year 1900. Low.	September Sales. High.	September Sales. Low.	September Sales. Total.
United States 3's registered	1908-18	125,530,740	Q F	112	108¾	110⅛	110⅛	14,500
" 3's coupon	1908-18		Q F	112¼	108¾	110½	109½	79,000
" 3's small bonds reg.	1908-18		Q F	....	....	....	....	......
" 3's small bonds coupon	1908-18		Q F	111¾	108⅛	109¾	109¾	200
" 4's registered	1907	348,859,800	J A J&O	117½	114	114¾	114½	16,500
" 4's coupon	1907		J A J&O	118½	114	116	115⅝	7,000
" 4's registered	1925	162,315,400	Q F	137½	132⅝	134¼	134¼	5,000
" 4's coupon	1925		Q F	137⅞	131¾	134⅛	134	10,000
" 5's registered	1904	44,070,600	Q F	116⅛	112⅝	114	113¼	29,000
" 5's coupon	1904		Q F	116¾	112½	113¾	113½	6,000
District of Columbia 3-65's	1924	14,224,100	F & A	121	121	....	....	......
" small bonds			F & A	....	....	....	....	......
" registered			F & A	....	....	....	....	......
Foreign Government Securities.								
Quebec 5's	1908	3,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	......
U. S. of Mexico External Gold Loan of 1899 sinking fund 5's		....	Q J	98	96	97½	97¼	15,500
Regular delivery in denominations of £100 and £200		£22,628,920	......	....	....	....	....	......
Small bonds denominations of £20		....	......	....	....	....	....	......
Large bonds denominations of £500 and £1,000		....	......	....	....	....	....	......

Failures, Suspensions and Liquidations.

Kansas.—The C. E. Putnam Bank, of Richmond, discontinued business on October 1. It had $30,000 on deposit and only $8,000 loans. The manager of the bank stated that he was able to lend so little money and at so low a rate that business was unprofitable. An account of the discontinuance of the bank concludes with the statement that "Mr. Putnam and his Cashier will go to farming, where they claim they can make more money than in a bank."

Massachusetts.—On September 18 the South Danvers National Bank, of Peabody, suspended owing to some unfortunate loans.

The institution started as a State bank in 1825, reorganizing as a National bank in 1865. Up to 1892 business was carried on in modest quarters, but in that year a handsome brick block valued with fixtures at $145,000 was built, and it is stated that this has been a burden on the bank.

The capital of the bank is $150,000; the surplus and undivided profits, $70,463; individual deposits, $233,529; due to other National banks, $15,449; borrowed money, $106,276.

New York—New York City.—Schedules of Hatch & Foote, the firm of stock brokers which made an assignment on September 18, when partner Charles B. Foote was dying, and when his partner, Daniel B. Hatch, had discovered that Mr. Foote had apparently been speculating and losing money through an account kept with the firm under the name "T. Hastings, Special," show a debit of $203,026 on that account and a credit of $85,546. The total liabilities on September 18 were $1,910,126, nominal assets, $1,897,069; actual assets, $1,567,718. Since then nearly all the loans secured by collateral have been liquidated, leaving a surplus for the firm of $170,000.

Iowa.—Receivers were appointed on September 17 for the private banking firm of Officer & Pusey, at Councils Bluffs. The firm was established in 1857. A statement of condition made to the assessor at the beginning of the present year showed assets (exclusive of United States bonds), $481,000; deposits, $415,000.

It is stated that the appointment of Receivers was for the purpose of liquidating the affairs of the bank, Mr. Officer having died recently and Mr. Pusey was physically unable to attend to the business.

Michigan—Detroit.—Albert Ives & Sons, established in 1847, and the oldest bank in Detroit, suspended September 10. The last statement to the clearing-house showed deposits of about $200,000, loans, $300,000 and a considerable amount invested in real estate; the latter when realized on, it is said, will, with the other assets, more than meet the liabilities. Albert Ives, Sr., who established the bank, is now ninety years of age. He retired some time ago, and the business has since been managed by his sons.

Oklahoma.—The Eugene Arnett State Bank, of Earlsboro, discontinued recently owing to insufficient business.

Texas.—The El Campo Bank, a private institution doing business at El Campo in this State, assigned on September 24.

West Virginia.—On September 28 the Montgomery Banking and Trust Co., of Montgomery, suspended and a Receiver has been appointed. Liabilities are stated to be $50,000; assets, $15,000. It is alleged that notes and securities amounting to $62,000 are missing.

THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE

RHODES' JOURNAL OF BANKING and THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE Consolidated.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR. NOVEMBER, 1900. VOLUME LXI, No. 5.

THE TRUST COMPANY SECTION of the American Bankers' Association held an interesting meeting at Richmond, Va., last month, a report of which will be found elsewhere in this issue of the MAGAZINE.

Owing to their names some confusion has arisen in the public mind regarding the nature of these institutions. The trust companies are not trusts in the sense ordinarily used. They are institutions prepared to conserve and manage accumulations of capital and to carry on financial transactions entrusted to them. The ordinary industrial trust or combination deals with its own capital and resources, in the interests of its stockholders and copartners. The trust company deals largely with the property of others, to which the capital of its own stockholders bears a comparatively small proportion. The trust company is akin to the ordinary bank in that it makes its profits from the services rendered to its customers in the management of their financial affairs. The industrial trust makes its profits from the management of property technically its own.

For several years the trust companies have sent delegates to the conventions of the American Bankers' Association. These delegates have met in a special convention of their own and have heard papers and addresses and conducted discussions upon questions peculiarly connected with the corporations they represent. The trust companies being institutions of modern times, growing up with the growth of wealth and the necessity of its more intelligent and thorough management, have felt of late years the necessity of explaining their distinguishing functions. The papers read at the meetings of the trust company section have been intelligent and satisfactory to any outsider who desires to learn the nature of the business conducted by these institutions.

Broadly speaking, the trust companies bear very much the same relation to the owners of accumulated wealth in the United States as

the solicitors do to the wealthy classes in England, although they also exercise other functions which make them extremely valuable to the active business community. The frequent failures of solicitors in England reported during recent years, and the great losses suffered by their clients, bring into strong contrast the greater reliability of the trust companies in carrying on this class of business.

The proceedings of the Trust Company Section at the Richmond convention offer, in their real practical and thorough elucidation of certain phases of the business of the companies, a great contrast to the proceedings of the main section of the convention. They were sober, business-like papers, presented in a business-like manner, and were listened to with courtesy and strict attention, although they would no doubt be called tedious and dull by those attending the convention for entertainment more than instruction. In former years the papers read before the trust section have dealt with the methods and resources of the companies in managing estates and directing investments for the owners of wealth. The papers at the recent convention dealt more exclusively with the operations of the companies in connection with new enterprises and corporations which make the companies the intermediaries between themselves and the general public.

The paper of HENRY J. BOWDOIN, on the "Duties and Liabilities of Trust Companies Acting as Transfer Agents and Registrars," throws light on the dealings of the companies with the corporations and enterprises that in modern days derive their funds from the general public without regard to the location of those who furnish these funds. When corporations began to be organized, they were, and in many cases still are, formed by the contributions of individuals living in the same general locality and to a certain extent acquainted with each other. With the growth of the country and the tendency of surplus wealth to flow to certain money centers, all boundaries of locality from which money was derived were more or less obliterated, and the particular money received by any enterprise can to-day with difficulty be traced to its original source. A new enterprise seeking funds makes the trust company the intermediary between itself and the great ocean of money waiting investment. The purchaser of the security offered knows more of the trust company than he does of the enterprise or corporation in whose securities he invests. The securities, when transferred from hand to hand, are transferred on books kept by the trust company. The latter becomes the responsible agent. Mr. BOWDOIN'S paper discusses the relations of the trust company to the issuer of the security and the investor, and its duties and responsibilities as the agent of both parties.

Another paper in a similar vein was that by Mr. JOHN E. BORNE, President of the Colonial Trust Company, of New York, on the

"Proper Conservative Attitude of Trust Companies Toward Corporate Enterprises." He pointed out with great force and clearness the care which the trust company should exercise to avoid being made the vehicle of floating unsound or doubtful undertakings.

WILLIAM A. CARR, Treasurer of the Union Trust Company, of Pittsburg, presented a paper on the "Advantage of Operating Safe-Deposit Vaults in Connection with a Trust Company." What he says about the advantage of advertising is particularly interesting and can be read with advantage by bankers as welt as by the managers of trust companies and safe-deposit vaults. "Trust Company Advertising" was the subject of an interesting and practical paper by RICHARD L. CRAMPTON, of the Northern Trust Company, Chicago. It is, perhaps, needless to say that the great value of advertising is fully appreciated by the alert managers of these institutions, though naturally considerable diversity of opinion was expressed as to the methods best calculated to secure satisfactory results. As the trust companies are seeking banks as their customers, particularly in the matter of securing deposits, an advertising medium that circulates among bankers and is regarded as the best exponent of their interests will no doubt be found the most valuable advertising medium which the trust companies can use.

The papers by Mr. SQUIRE, of the Guardian Trust Company, of Cleveland, of Mr. HEURTLEY, of the Northern Trust Company, of Chicago, and by Mr. PAINE, of the Trust Company of New York, as well as the discussions of the various subjects, were all instructive and of sound practical benefit to all interested in the growth of the trust companies of the United States.

THE REFUNDING PROVISIONS in the act of March 14, 1900, were criticised by Mr. WALKER HILL, in his address at the recent convention of the American Bankers' Association. He said that "$839,000,000 out of about $1,026,000,000 of Government bonds bearing three, four and five per cent. interest, and payable in coin, may be refunded into two per cent. gold bonds. That is, to be assured of gold in payment of the interest and principal of these bonds they must be readjusted, as it were, into two per cent. obligations on the sixteen to one or fifty per cent. basis, as you may say, so far as interest is concerned." This is hardly accurate, as the Government does not say to the holders of the coin bonds bearing five, four and three per cent. interest, "you must, if you desire gold bonds, take two per cent. gold bonds at an even exchange." The Government, under the law, not only gives the two per cent. gold bonds in exchange for the coin bonds, but it pays in cash the present value of the difference in interest, cal-

culated at the rate of two and three-quarters per cent. up to the date of the maturity of the coin bonds. No banker should complain of or deprecate this arrangement. No banker or individual is forced to make the exchange. As a further advantage to banks making the exchange, the tax on circulating notes based upon the new bonds is fixed at one-half of one per cent. per annum instead of one per cent. levied on circulation secured by a deposit of the old bonds. Of course National banks only can avail themselves of the two per cent. bonds as a basis of circulation. The new law does not offer sufficient inducements to State banks well established to surrender privileges under State law which give them advantages over National banks.

A BANK CREDIT CURRENCY was considered by two of the speakers at the late bankers' convention at Richmond. CHARLES A. CONANT, in his paper on "The Financial Future of the United States," clearly recognized the need of providing the country with the most effective machinery for carrying on production and exchange. He said: "If greater elasticity and freedom in note issues at home will make credit cheaper and more plentiful in the South and West and increase their capacity to produce cotton goods and to move their products, the benefits of a more elastic banking system should be considered without prejudice by every American banker. The reduction of the rate of interest in sections where it is abnormally high will not mean smaller profits to the banks, but the larger and safer business which comes with increased commercial prosperity." Governor TYLER, in his address of welcome, also suggested that the basis for the security of circulating notes should be broadened.

Mr. HILL, in his annual address as president of the association, thought that the sentiment of the country, as indicated by Congressional action, was not yet prepared to accept a bank currency based on the principle of the Baltimore plan. The fact is that the sentiment of the country is supposed to be such that the extension of any privilege whatever to banks will for many years to come doubtless be made the subject of attack by those who sustain their political life by agitation. If Congress had embodied the Baltimore principle of circulation in the bill, instead of extending slightly as it has done the present system of circulation based on bonds, the banking provisions of the bill would not have been any more bitterly attacked than they were during the recent campaign. The argument of those who oppose bank circulation is that the privilege of issuing paper, as well as coined money, should be retained by the Government and not granted to private corporations. This doctrine is based on the fallacy that the credit representatives of money are real money, and it is on

this fallacy that most modern financial heresies are based. The issue of paper money by the Government has tended since 1862 to strengthen this fallacy in men's minds. There are those even among the friends of a bank credit currency who seem to deprecate any further agitation of the question. It is, however, just as necessary to the future commercial and financial prominence of the United States that the bank currency question shall be settled right as that the question of the standard of value be settled right.

The great commercial growth of the United States, the extension of foreign markets, and the effect of all this in affording remunerative employment to all the population, has hardly begun to be realized. There never were greater grounds for demanding a scientific bank circulation, such as would adjust itself to these new conditions. The tendency to greater development of the productive forces and commercial interests of the country, which have gained so much headway in the last few years, will continue at all events, but this development would undoubtedly be aided by a careful revision of some of the features of the American banking system.

THE CONVENTION AT RICHMOND brought even more clearly to view the tendency manifested by the delegates at previous conventions to grow impatient with long speeches or addresses, however important the subjects treated. The sentiment was in favor of a class of oratory which would be more appropriate at gatherings for social purposes than at the sessions of a body supposed to be gathered for serious consultation on important subjects related to the banking business.

The social features of the annual conventions have been growing more and more prominent ever since it has become the custom for the banking interests in the progressive cities of the country to bid against each other for the privilege of being the locality in which the convention is held. No doubt one great purpose of the association was to encourage social intercourse and personal acquaintance among the bankers of the country. But while the founders of the organization recognized this, they also understood that earnest discussion and instruction in regard to financial, economic, and monetary and banking questions were within the province of the association.

The tendency of late years has been to relegate the serious work of the associated bankers to the committees and to the secretary's office as the representative of the executive council, and with this tendency it is natural that the council so trusted to do all the heavy work should acquire more and more power, and that the annual convention of the delegates should become merely a ratification meeting

of the decrees of the council. The average delegate who goes to the conventions goes to be entertained and amused. The council, with the committees, prepares the solid part of the programme, invites men of reputation and distinction to prepare speeches and papers on important banking subjects, and the bankers in the city honored by the meeting prepare the programme of entertainment. The two parts of the programme, one for instruction and the other for amusement, are beginning to clash more and more. As was said in one well-considered dispatch from the convention: "The irritation manifested when a speaker exceeded his time evidenced a growing sentiment for short speeches and impromtu debates. No eloquence was sufficient to overcome this objection." There were calls of "time," whenever a subject required careful elucidation.

From the standpoint of the average delegate the argument in favor of this attitude is that all the instructive papers, which require close attention, can be better read in the printed proceedings, and fall dead upon the ears of an audience who wish to devote their time to the social pleasures of the occasion. This view has an appearance of reason. But considering it more carefully, it will be seen that it must eventually react on the usefulness of the association as an educator of the banking community. When the proceedings are issued it is to be doubted whether many bankers find time to read them. They would be more apt to be read by those who had heard the addresses and papers delivered than by those who did not hear them. But this is not the main objection. The distinguished gentlemen who are called upon to prepare papers on subjects germane to the banking business are entitled to a certain consideration. They are willing to prepare these papers, often involving much labor and research, almost gratuitously, because of the eclat which ought to attend the personal delivery of them.

A prominent or studious man, who has devoted time and labor to the preparation of his subject, desires above all things respectful attention. It is insulting to such a man to have his effort received with impatience, and to be relegated to cold type almost without a hearing. It is doubly insulting to a speaker to be denied the attention to which he is entitled as a student and expert, when men whose only claim is that they control large banking capital are listened to. Unless this is remedied, it will become impossible for the association to obtain men in the first ranks of economical and financial knowledge to address the conventions. The remedy is not far to seek. The instructive and thorough-going papers by experts should be allotted special hours and places for their presentation. The more frivolous portion of the delegates, to whom such papers are confessedly a bore, need not attend, while the larger mass who desire instruction as well

as amusement can listen without having their attention distracted by the half-hidden impatience of what is probably a small minority.

At a meeting of the Canadian Bankers' Association the writer was struck by the polite and considerate attention accorded to speaker after speaker on a rather extended programme. It was remarked to a friend, a banker from the United States, that the delegates to a convention of similar character in the United States would never sit out such long, though carefully studied, addresses. He replied that the ability to do so implied culture and education of a high average.

The annual work of the American Bankers' Association is doubtless extending the usefulness and the prestige of the organization. This is the practical work that appeals to practical men. But there are among the bankers of the United States a large body of educated and cultured men, to whom, through long experience, what are called practical and live questions by the novitiates and tyros, are as much of a bore as the discussions of deeper and more intricate features of high finance are to the men as yet incapable of appreciating their importance. Those who are just learning the multiplication table consider the calculus rather tiresome, while adepts in the latter are rather bored when assailed with the trite fact that twice two make four.

In fact, the system of banking in the United States brings into the banking business men of all grades of culture. All these grades are in attendance at the conventions. The programme should be arranged so that the audiences will be suited with entertainment according to their desire and capacity.

THE EARLY WORK OF THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION was spoken of depreciatingly by a banker of national reputation at the Richmond Convention, who remarked "that only a few years ago the American Bankers' Association was a little one-horse organization. Now it is a great institution."

The association has made great progress in membership and resources during the last five years, and the possibilities of further progress are just as great as they were five years ago. There is nearly as large a proportion of bankers in the country who do not belong to the association as there was five years ago. The United States Government itself was a little one-horse affair in 1789 when the Federal Constitution first went into operation. Its Constitution, however, contained the germs of its future greatness and also of many of the political difficulties which have been encountered in its progress towards its present greatness.

At the convention at Richmond, a committee appointed to revise the constitution of the association, reported, and the main part of

their revision was simply verbal. None of the principal features, adopted by the association at the commencement of its organization, was changed. The main change made was in relation to the amount of dues to be paid by members, and this was a reduction to induce smaller banks to join. In fact, it was a return to a lower scale of dues which had been in force in the past.

The association was never a one-horse organization in its environment at any date since its commencement. Like the United States during the Civil War, it had its time of stress and contest. The period from 1886 to 1895 was one during which the organization of State associations of bankers was a prominent feature in banking history. It was the successful example of the American Bankers' Association that encouraged the formation of the State associations. But there is no doubt that the formation of these last-named associations prevented the increase of the membership of the American Bankers' Association, drawing as they did their members from the same sources. It was thought at one time that the State associations would entirely supersede the American Bankers' Association, and that the latter would fall into desuetude. But it was discovered in course of time that the State associations, while meeting a want, had limits to their powers, and that they could not supply the place of the greater organization. No doubt the growth of the latter is still retarded by the State associations. Many banks think a membership in the latter sufficient tax upon themselves for association purposes, and this feeling has much to do with the large number of the banks in the country that do not join the central association.

The protective feature of the latter has been lauded as especially conducive to the recent growth of the organization. The germ of this is in the original constitution, and it was only the question of expense that prevented its development at an earlier date. In regard to expense the executive council was in the early days extremely and perhaps unnecessarily conservative. At present the council seems inclined if anything to the other extreme. In the early days the members of the executive council not only shrunk from burdening the bankers of the country with paying the detectives large sums for protection, but they also paid their own personal expenses as members of the council, making this a free gift to the association. There was then some strife to get into the council on account of the honor it conferred, but never for the sake of the emoluments which were attached to the office. Even if the protective feature had not been developed to the present valuable extent, the association would no doubt have grown with the completion of the development of the State associations.

The organization which numbered among its founders such men as JAMES BUELL, GEO. T. BAKER, MORTON MCMICHAEL, JR., EDWARD

TYLER, LYMAN J. GAGE, GEO. W. PERKINS, GEO. S. COE, and others too numerous to mention, many of whom are still seen and revered at the conventions, cannot be characterized as a one-horse affair in any stage of its development. An organization that has listened at its conventions to distinguished bankers, financiers and economists from both continents, which has been addressed by Secretaries of the Treasury, Comptrollers of the Currency and distinguished statesmen from both Houses of Congress, cannot be justly called a one-horse affair. Even the bitterness of the attacks made on it at times in its history show the recognition of its power. In the sense in which the expression was used, it was probably intended to describe forcibly the great development in power and wealth and practical utility of the association during the last five years. May the association go on and increase in the future in added ratio to its increase in the past. Let it increase and improve in those parts in which it is not difficult for its friends to see defects, so that at a future period some banker of national reputation may with justice use the expression in the same sense as it was probably used by the banker at the Richmond convention.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, read by the chairman, Mr. WM. C. CORNWELL, at the recent convention of the American Bankers' Association, and published in the last issue of the MAGAZINE, will be sure to attract the attention of the banking community. The committee has since 1896 been engaged in enlightening the whole nation as far as possible upon the true nature of banks and their beneficial work in advancing the prosperity of the country. This effort of the committee had its rise in the desire to overcome the unfounded prejudice against banks which exists in the minds of so many people, about which so much is heard, and which is so often sought to be exploited by demagogues and political agitators. Mr. CORNWELL'S committee has sent out great numbers of a specially-prepared pamphlet, entitled "What is a Bank," to the banks and bankers of the country for distribution among the people in their locality. This pamphlet the committee propose to make still more effective by translating into several of the foreign tongues spoken in the United States so as to reach many who do not understand English.

In this work of the educational committee the American Bankers' Association is performing a great service in enlightening the dark places of general monetary knowledge and removing an ignorant prejudice. This work will not be a bad investment in a direction which was not perhaps thought of when the enterprise was undertaken. It would be impossible to educate the people of the country as to the benefits conferred by well managed banks, the encourage-

ment they give to thrift and saving, without inducing an increased use of banks by the people so instructed. The campaign of education continued energetically in this direction cannot fail to bring increase of business to the banks themselves.

The committee's report this year reveals a new field to be covered by its labors. It has been gathering data as to the desire on the part of bank clerks and employees for acquiring a broader knowledge of the banking business through a course of study that can be pursued without interfering with their regular business. The committee shows by letters received from bank clerks that there is an intense desire for some means of self-education for the higher duties of their profession. Some single banks here and there have recognized this desire on the part of their employees and have provided lists of questions which seem to be suited to the provocation of study and research in the right direction.

The committee has formulated a plan for the formation of an institute which by means of local organizations shall provide courses of instruction for bank employees all over the country. The convention voted $10,000 to enable the committee to put its plan in operation during the ensuing year.

On examining the questions which it is proposed to propound to bank clerks to enable them to educate themselves by discovering the answers thereto, the wonder at once arises that up to this time the banking business of the country has been carried on with any success at all without this knowledge, which it is now proposed to impart, being possessed by bank employees. Some of the eminent bankers at the convention, among them Mr. CORNWELL himself, confessed that they did not think they could off-hand answer these questions. Mr. THOMPSON, of the Seaboard National Bank, of New York, an institution which propounded a series of banking conundrums to its employees, jestingly said that the officers in asking these questions desired to educate their bright young employees so that they might do the work, run the business of the bank, and let the officers draw the salary.

The desire of the employees to acquire broader views of the banking business than those cultivated by the usual strict adherence to ordinary routine will, if it has its way with the assistance of the educational plan proposed by the committee, be sure within a few years to raise the efficiency of the banking community as a controlling factor in questions of national finance.

If wide views of monetary questions had been taken by the bankers of the United States as a whole, it is impossible to believe that the financial heresies of the past thirty years would have been so difficult to stamp out. Although perfectly well acquainted with the routine business of banking, they were most of them able "to look after lend-

ing the money, and seeing that it gets paid when the time comes; and keep track of how much there is," etc. But they troubled themselves very little about the real principles that gave value to money and regulated its ebb and flow and its relations to the prosperity of the borrower or lender. Bankers generally held views on the larger monetary questions to conform to the public opinion of their immediate locality. Upon the greenback question, the silver question, the resumption of specie payments and the Government financial policy generally, bankers have been almost as much divided as other people. Some of the most preposterous financial schemes have been seriously advanced and ardently supported by bankers ; their plans have been almost if not quite as bad as some of those advocated by politicians and statesmen.

The process of education in regard to sound money has been but little less slow and difficult among bankers as among men in other lines of business and in the professions. Looked up to and trusted as bankers generally are in their own localities, who will believe that the adoption of the gold standard would have been postponed so long, if for years bankers had not been so divided in regard to it?

The bankers of the future will, as a rule, be drafted from the ranks of the present bank employees. A man may be a sound business man without much education, but he will have a greater and better influence on those about him if he has by education obtained correct views of the principles which underlie the daily routine of his business. The committee has undertaken a work of far-reaching usefulness.

THE DEATH OF JOHN SHERMAN removes one of the most conspicuous figures from the stage of American finance. As ALEXANDER HAMILTON gave direction to the forces that brought the infant republic from the tangle of the Revolutionary debt, so JOHN SHERMAN in the face of financial ignorance and fanaticism guided the legislation that funded the debt of the Civil War and led to the resumption of specie payments. SHERMAN'S name will always be most prominently connected with the legal-tender law of 1862, the National Currency Act of 1863, the refunding law of 1870, the specie resumption act of 1875, and with the silver purchase law of 1890. The latter was a measure suggested as a compromise by Senator SHERMAN when the current in favor of the free coinage of silver was so strong as to threaten to sweep away all barriers. Although the effect of this law was within three years disastrous to the Government and the people, yet this very disaster proved the turning point in silver legislation and an unanswerable argument for the maintenance of the gold standard. Mr. SHERMAN not only was identified with the legislation which

regulated the refunding of the great debt of the United States left as a legacy from the Civil War and that decreeing the resumption of specie payments, but as Secretary of the Treasury under President HAYES he carried both of these laws into execution. Twice he was a prominent candidate for the Republican nomination for the presidency. In 1880 he was disappointed by the sudden change in the minds of the delegates in favor of GARFIELD, and in 1888 he was defeated by HARRISON. In both instances there were strong reasons to believe that bad faith was shown by those who had promised to support him. Mr. SHERMAN was a man of unalterable integrity of character. He was accused of coldness and lack of magnetism. In fact he was too much of a statesman to suit those who directed the political forces which it was necessary to fully control in order to secure the presidency. It was known that he could not be easily swayed to look with favor on measures that seemed of vital importance to certain divisions of the Republican party. Except in attaining the presidency, Mr. SHERMAN apparently in all other respects was an eminently successful man. He left a fortune which in respect to the mere accumulation of wealth entitles him to rank high among those whose only claim to fame is their successful devotion to money making. He leaves a reputation as a statesman and politician which entitles him to rank among the greatest names on the roll of American worthies. He was eminently successful, both as a legislator and as an executive officer, and yet the closing scenes of his life inspire a feeling that he was in fact a disappointed man. His ambition was great, and although he realized a high degree of success and honorable fame, yet what he regarded as the crowning glory, the presidency, was denied him, and this denial was enhanced by the bitterness of the conviction that he had been treated with injustice and bad faith. To him it was another instance of the ungratefulness of republics.

It is seldom that out of one family come two such distinguished men as JOHN SHERMAN and his brother TECUMSEH. The former was already in the Senate of the United States when the future General was a professor in an obscure military college in the South. It was the advice and encouragement of the Senator that started his brother on the high road to distinction. No doubt to an ambitious man like JOHN SHERMAN, while free from ordinary envy and rejoicing in his brother's success, it was a sad thought that while in his line his brother had reached supreme eminence, that he himself was unable to obtain the double crown as the unique distinction of the family.

More than to any other man, the financial credit of the United States is due to JOHN SHERMAN. He stemmed a tide of financial heresy which might easily have overwhelmed the country, by opposition, by compromise and the substitution of good measures.

COIN OBLIGATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

There has recently been much argument as to the kind of coin in which bonds issued under the refunding act of July 14, 1870, are redeemable.

It is well known that prior to 1873 the silver dollar first authorized by the act of 1792, and subsequently by that of 1837, was a full legal tender in any amount, but that very few if any of these coins were at that time obtainable to make payments. The mint act of 1873 simply discontinued the coinage of the silver dollar authorized in 1837, but neither that act nor any subsequent act ever deprived this coin of its legal-tender quality derived from the law of 1837 authorizing its coinage. If, therefore, these coins could be obtained in sufficient quantity there is no doubt that bonds issued under the act of 1870, specifically made payable in coin, would be payable in the silver dollars which were a full legal tender at the time of their issue. Practically, in 1870 when the four per cent. bonds of 1907 were authorized, there was no full legal-tender coin which was obtainable for payments but gold coin.

In 1873 the coinage of any more silver dollars became unlawful, and there being neither free coinage nor Government coinage of silver dollars, gold coin was the only legal tender obtainable until 1878. In this year the act was passed authorizing the legal-tender silver dollar to be coined "of the weight of 412½ grains of standard silver as provided in the act of January eighteenth, 1837, on which shall be the devices and superscriptions provided by that act." Whether the effect of this act of 1878 was retroactive, so as to cover the period from 1873 to 1878 when there was no such coin authorized on the statute books, is a question. This new silver dollar does not bear the same devices or superscriptions as the dollar of 1837. It is an entirely different coin to outward appearance, and has the superscription "In God we trust," which was lacking on the dollar of 1837. There may be a variety of decisions in regard to the availability of the silver dollar of 1878 as a legal tender to redeem the bonds authorized in 1870, when this dollar was not in existence, unless technically as the result of the retroactive force of the act of 1878. If the courts should decide that the dollar of 1878 is legally the same dollar as the silver dollar of 1837, and that the law creating it carried it back to 1873, when the coinage of the dollar of 1837 lapsed, and bridged over this lapse and made the coinage and existence of the legal-tender silver dollar of 412½ grains nine-tenths fine a continuous one without break until the present time, then the bonds issued under the refunding act of 1870 are payable in silver dollars, if the Government chooses to tender such dollars, of any date whatever since the foundation of the mint. But if there is a period of five years from 1873 to 1878 during which the coinage of the silver dollar of 1837 had ceased to be legal, and the legal coinage of the silver dollar of 1878 had not begun, then bonds issued under the act of 1870, while they may be payable in silver dollars of 1837 if procurable, are not payable in silver dollars non-existent when the authority giving the bonds validity was exercised.

There also arises a further question, to which the solution is not very obvi-

ous, growing out of the date of the issue of the bonds. The act creating them was dated 1870, but they were issued at various dates, some of them as late as 1895. Is the legal-tender coin in existence at the date of the act which gives the bonds their only title to existence or validity the only coin in which they can be redeemed, or does the fact that when actually issued there was another legal-tender coin, authorized by law, enlarge the general class of legal-tender coin in which these bonds may be redeemed? It may not be uninteresting to trace the history of the refunding operations involved in the issue of the 5, 4½ and 4 per cent. bonds authorized by the act of 1870.

The first bonds issued by the Government to meet the expense of the Civil War became payable at the pleasure of the Government in 1867. They were known as five-twenties and matured twenty years later, in 1887. There was at this time much agitation of the monetary question. The greenback heresy had been growing from 1866, and there was a widespread demand that the bonds should be paid in greenbacks. The Secretary of the Treasury in his report to Congress discussed the refunding at lower rates of interest of the six per cent. bonds which were becoming redeemable. The excitement of the time made it unfavorable for Congress to take any action. The uncertainty of the public in regard to the form of money in which the bonds would be paid was so great that finally, in March 1869, Congress passed an act to strengthen the public credit. This act solemnly pledged the Government to redeem the United States notes and also United States bonds in coin or its equivalent.

Secretary Boutwell in his first report on the finances, December 6, 1869, advised that a portion of the five-twenty bonds should be funded into a new loan to an amount not exceeding $1,200,000,000, divided into three classes of $400,000,000 each, at a rate of interest not to exceed 4½ per cent. He especially emphasized that in offering the new loan citizens and subjects of other governments should receive the strongest assurance that the interest and principal are to be paid in *coin*, according to the terms of the bonds issued without any deduction or abatement whatsoever. The only legal-tender coin of the United States at this time procurable or obtainable for transactions of any kind was gold coin. Silver dollars were not to be had, and when they were obtainable commanded a premium. It may be asked, when coin is mentioned again and again in these old documents and laws, why some description of the coin meant was not given. It is not even specified that the coin shall be legal-tender coin, or even that it shall be coin of the United States. There is a great deal left to inference about the particular kind of coin meant. No one seems to doubt that the word coin means legal-tender coin, and that it means coin of the United States. But admitting that it means legal-tender coin of the United States, does it mean any legal-tender coin that, although not in existence at the date the word is used, might come into existence by any future enactment. This would seem rather hard on those who might buy the bonds on a basis of value calculated from existing legal-tender coins. However, on January 12, 1870, a bill to authorize the refunding and consolidation of the National debt, etc., was introduced in the Senate by Charles Sumner, and was debated for many months. In this debate the whole financial system pursued by the Government during the war of the Rebellion was fully reviewed. Any one may study this debate from end to end, and cannot find a hint that any of the participants meant anything but the existing coin when coin was talked of. They meant United

States gold and silver legal-tender coin, and there was no silver legal-tender coin in existence for use in any practical payments. It may be fairly assumed, however, as the debaters of the day were no more gifted with prophetic powers than those of the present time, that they were entirely unaware of the coming fall in the price of silver which would make the silver dollar, free coinage being still on the statute book, much the cheaper coin with which to pay the bonds, interest and principal. It is impossible to doubt that if some of the cheap-money men had been aware of the future of silver, they would have made the law provide that the bonds should be payable in legal-tender silver coin of the United States. In doing so they would have encountered little opposition, except from those who, on account of the price of silver at that time, might have urged that the United States was paying too much. Among all the wise men of the day there was not one who hinted that there might arise any difference between gold and silver coin. The most that can now be said is that the United States retained its option to pay the bonds either in gold or silver standard legal-tender coin of the United States.

Now, it comes back to the mooted question, Was this option exercised or was it not when, in 1873, Congress declared gold coin to be the only standard legal-tender coin of the United States? If it did exercise this option in 1873, was it possible to exercise it again in 1878, and restore standard legal-tender silver dollars in which bonds authorized in 1870 might be paid? After the long debate the bill became a law on July 14, 1870. The bill authorized three classes of bonds, all of them payable, principal and interest, in coin of "the *present* (*i. e.* 1870) standard of value." There were to be issued two hundred millions of bonds bearing five per cent. interest, payable at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue; three hundred millions of bonds bearing 4½ per cent. interest, payable at the pleasure of the United States after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and one billion of bonds bearing four per cent. interest, payable at the pleasure of the United States after thirty years from the date of their issue.

It will be observed that no class of these bonds has any specific date of maturity. A subsequent act increased the five per cent. bonds that might be issued to $500,000,000, but provided that the total amount of bonds fixed by the previous act should not be exceeded. This restriction was to a certain extent removed by a provision allowing bonds of any of the three classes to be issued for resumption purposes, contained in the Specie Resumption Act of January 14, 1875.

The first step toward refunding under the act of 1870 was taken on February 28, 1871, by the issue of public notice that on and after the 6th of March of that year books would be opened at home and in Europe for subscriptions to any of the three classes of loans. The only class of bonds issued prior to 1877 were those bearing five per cent. interest. Of these $59,669,150 were issued in 1871, $140,330,850 in 1872, $115,800,750 in 1874, $96,505,700 in 1875, $104,553,050 in 1876, and $1,134,650 in 1877. The total issued was $517,994,150. This excess over the limit fixed by the acts relative to refunding was caused by other laws authorizing further issues for special purposes.

It will be seen that all of these five per cent. bonds authorized by the act of 1870 were issued prior to 1878 when the new silver dollar was authorized. These bonds have all been redeemed and are out of the way. In 1894, $100,000,000 of bonds of this class were issued under the authority of the

Specie Resumption Law. Of these all but $44,070,600 have been redeemed or refunded into the new 2 per cents authorized by the act of March 14, 1900. The way is open to the holders of the remaining 5 per cents to fund them into twos, which are by their terms of issue payable indubitably in gold coin.

The class of bonds bearing interest at four and a half per cent. were issued to the extent of $250,000,000, $185,000,000 for refunding and $65,000,000 for resumption purposes. Of these bonds $140,000,000 were issued in 1877, $100,000,000 in 1878, and $10,000,000 in 1879. These bonds have all been redeemed. It will be observed that more than one-half were issued prior to 1878, when the new silver dollar was created.

The class of bonds bearing four per cent. interest were issued as follows: $98,850,000 in 1878, $568,179,900 in 1879 and $72,450,900 in 1880, in all $739,-480,800. Of these $708,980,800 were used to refund bonds previously outstanding. Other bonds of this class to the amount of $30,500,000 were disposed of. The payment of the Halifax award absorbed $5,500,000, and the remainder was used for purposes of specie resumption. These four per cent. bonds were purchased from time to time as the Government reduced its debt until the amount outstanding on January 1, 1899, was $559,650,200. Since March 14, 1900, all but $341,348,900 have been refunded into the gold bonds of that date. In 1895, however, under the authority of the Resumption Act of 1875 to maintain the gold reserve, $162,315,400 of bonds of this class were issued, which by the terms of the act of 1870 are redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after 1925. These bonds are not fundable into the two per cent. gold bonds. They are payable in "coin."

There is still another class of United States bonds known as the threes of 1918. They are the Spanish war bonds issued in 1898 and are indubitably payable in standard legal-tender coin of the United States, either gold or silver, at the option of the Government. Up to October 1 they have, with the exception of $121,848,840, been funded into the new two per cent. gold bonds.

On October 1 there were still outstanding issued under the act of July 14, 1870, $341,348,900 four per cent. bonds redeemable after 1907, $40,700,350 five per cents redeemable after 1904, $162,315,400 four per cents redeemable after 1925. All of these bonds are payable *in coin of the standard value of the United States* as printed on their face, although the original act does not contain the words "of the United States," but simply says they shall be redeemed *in coin of the present standard value.* The coin of the United States of standard value in 1870 was gold coin, and silver dollars of the act of 1837, the coinage of which was stopped in 1873 and which could not now be obtained. The gold coin of 1837 was continued by the mint act of 1873. The silver dollar of 1837, it would be claimed by some, was revived and continued by the law of 1878. Whether the silver dollar of 1878 is the same dollar as that of 1837, seems to be a question that has not yet been passed on by judicial authority. If it is the same dollar, then it is still a question whether or not there was any silver dollar of standard value between 1873 and 1878. The few dollars of 1837 in existence during those years, if offered in payment of debt, would probably have been considered a good legal tender by the courts. There are good enough reasons for a court to decide that the silver dollar, notwithstanding the discontinuance of its coinage by the act of 1873, has never ceased to be a standard coin of the country. All of the coin bonds now in existence have been issued after the coinage of the silver dollar was revived. If the revived dollar of 1878 is held to be technically the same dollar as that of 1837, it is almost sure that the United States has the option to redeem its coin obligations either in gold coin or in the present silver dollars. notwithstanding they were issued before the present silver dollar was coined.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL NOTES.

REVIEW OF THE WORLD'S MONETARY PROGRESS.

PROPOSED NEW HUNGARIAN LOAN.

The London "Economist" of October 6 says that the Hungarian Government will no doubt very shortly emit a new loan, and though the situation is generally unfavorable, there are no serious obstacles to the success of such a loan. The question which is being much discussed is whether a crown (silver) or a gold loan will be preferred. In the spring, when the Rothschild syndicate undertook to emit the crown loan of seventy millions at four per cent., it could not be offered higher than ninety-one, and then it was difficult to get it subscribed for. It is quoted lower than the price of the emission. It is, therefore, regarded as probable that the new loan will be a gold loan.

NEW YORK AS AN INTERNATIONAL MONEY LENDER.

In the October number of the London "Bankers' Magazine" a contributor concludes a review of the present era of prosperity in the United States as follows:

"The American boom had yet a third stage to pass through—the financial one. Soon the immense wealth derived from a succession of fine crops and a sudden expansion of the iron and steel industries gravitated to New York. The bankers and financiers there knew well how to make a splash with it. Most opportunely it arrived to help them to float their railroads and other reorganizations. Out of these a few more hundreds of millions were coined—on paper at least. They were put into a new set of financial schemes and produced a fresh crop of millionaires. The latest development of the American financier represents him as emergency loan-monger to the leading powers of Europe. One day he tosses £4,000,000 sterling to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, and the next he obliges the German Emperor with 80,000,000 marks. There may be a good deal of bluff in all this, but it indicates a wonderful revolution in the economic condition of the American people. After allowing for a considerable percentage of water in the McKinley millionaires of the period, at bottom there must also be a large amount of solid wealth. However boisterously it may be used by its individual owners, it must be of some benefit to mankind generally. It has helped on the industrial boom and given a permanent stimulus to industrial progress."

DEPOSITS IN THE ITALIAN SAVINGS BANKS.

Returns of the Italian Post-Office Savings Banks for the last half-year, ending June 30, show that the deposits for that time amounted to 204,215,276 lire ($40,843,000). Deducting the sums withdrawn by depositors and the sums reinvested in State rentes for their account, there remains a balance of deposits amounting to 30,448,833 lire ($6,089,000). Altogether on June 30 the Post-Office Saving Banks held on deposit 659,012,523 lire ($131,802,504), distributed among 3,787,385 accounts—twelve accounts for each 100 inhabitants. Deposits in these banks have been increasing regularly at the rate of 60,000,000 lire ($12,000,000) yearly, and as the total deposits throughout the country, including ordinary Savings banks, issue banks, etc., amount to four times the

above figures, it follows that Italy saves about 240,000,000 lire ($48,000,000) annually.

Half-Yearly Meeting of the Bank of England.

A general court of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England was held at the Bank in London September 20, the Governor, Mr. S. S. Gladstone, presiding. The Governor stated that the profits for the half-year ended August 31 had been £727,859, making the amount of the surplus on that day £3,752,381; and that after providing a dividend of five per cent. the surplus would be £3,024,731. The management was complimented for success in handling the war loans, and for maintaining the usual rate of dividend notwithstanding the fall in consols from 105 to 98. One of the proprietors questioned the management as to why the reserve was kept above fifty per cent. when a minimum of thirty-three per cent. was considered safe. The Governor replied that the reserve varied with circumstances, but that the management preferred it should not fall below forty per cent.

The Postal Savings Bank in Great Britain.

A summary of the operations of the British Post Office Savings Bank for the year ended December 31, 1899, recently issued, shows that for the year ending on the date mentioned 14,654,609 deposits were made, the total sum deposited amounting to £39,122,160. In the same period withdrawals numbered 5,094,033, and the total sum withdrawn was £35,171,475. Interest credited to depositors exceeded £3,000,000, and the total sum standing to their credit at the end of the year was £130,118,605. The number of depositors reached 8,000,000, or one in five of the population of the United Kingdom. The deficiency in the year's operations amounted to £11,711, which, added to the deficits of the three preceding years, makes an aggregate loss of £34,123.

Currency Reform in Australia.

One of the subjects that will demand the attention of the Federal Parliament of Australia is a reform of the bank-note and currency system. Discussing the matter "United Australia" says:

"The paper currency of Australia from the earliest days of the settlement of the country up to the present time has been almost exclusively in the form of notes of various denominations of value, issued by the several banks doing business within its borders. The only important exception to this has arisen in Queensland, where, as a consequence of the crisis of 1893 and to meet the peculiar conditions which arose in that colony then, the Government superseded the separate issues of the banks there by a State issue, which has continued to the present day.

In the early days of the settlement of Australia, the note issues of the banks played a much more important part in their operations than they do now. A study of the banking statistics of different periods will show that the proportion of notes in circulation to deposit liabilities—at one time fairly large—has gradually become less as time has gone on, until it is now not more than between four and five per cent. of the amount of the deposits. There are several reasons for this state of things, of which two may be cited as being the principal reasons, namely: The improvement in means of communication between the different parts of the country, which causes the notes to come back more rapidly to their place of issue, where they are paid and cease to be part of the circulation till issued again; and the further reason that under existing laws and taxaticn there is no great inducement for the banks to make efforts to extend their circulation. The total amount of the note issues of the banks in Australasia is now only between four and five millions, or scarcely more than one pound per head of the population, which is not so great as that of Great Britain, in spite of the fact that the note circulation of that country is largely restricted by the Bank

of England minimum note having been fixed at £5. When it is considered that the deposits of the banks in these colonies amount to something like £100,000,000, of which probably £45,000,000 are on current accounts, it will be conceded that the note circulation plays a comparatively unimportant part in the vast sum which makes up our banking figures."

A tax of about two per cent. per annum is imposed on bank notes, which, with the added cost of their issue, makes them unprofitable.

At present there is considerable diversity in the regulations governing the issue of bank notes, but it is proposed to adopt a uniform system when the Federal Parliament gets in working order. In the great financial crisis of 1893, which proved disastrous to so many banks in Australia, while the notes proved to be absolutely safe, they lacked proper expansive qualities which might have alleviated some of the worst effects of the crisis. In New South Wales Sir George Dibbs made the notes a legal tender and a first charge on assets—measures that produced good results.

The journal referred to above regards the principal things to be desired as a unification of the present systems and better provision for securing elasticity in the circulation.

Consolidation of Banks in Great Britain.

The October number of the "Journal of the Institute of Bankers" (London) has an interesting paper by John Cockburn MacDonald on "The Economic Effects of the Concentration of Capital." Considering the causes which lead to the consolidation of banks, the writer finds the motive in a desire to reduce expenses instead of the hope of increasing the rate for the use of money. That the increase of expenses demands a remedy of some sort is evident from the following table showing the ratio of expenses to net profits of the banks named for the years 1874, 1883, 1891 and 1896:

Banks.	*1874.* Per cent.	*1883.* Per cent.	*1891.* Per cent.	*1896.* Per cent.
London	40	49	64	87
London and Provincial	88	84	95	107
English Provincial	43	55	56	65

Though but meagre statistics are available to base an estimate of the effect of consolidation upon banking profits, the following figures are given, showing annual ratio per cent. of net profits to total resources of five banks which have adopted a policy of absorption, and of five other banks of similar standing which have not prominently identified themselves with the movement towards amalgamation:

	1891.	*1892.*	*1893.*	*1894.*	*1895.*	*1896.*	*1897.*	*1898.*
(a) Average per cent. for five banks	1.29	1.238	1.252	1.069	.985	.994	1.055	1.02
(b) Average per cent. for four banks	1.06	1.089	1.200	1.058	1.017	1.076	1.204	1.206

(a) Banks which have adopted a policy of absorption.
(b) Banks which have not adopted a policy of absorption.

For the first half of the above period the banks favoring the policy of amalgamation did the more profitable business, but conditions were reversed in the second half of the period.

These consolidations tend to reduce the capital employed in banking. In 1889 the ratio of capital to deposits, taking the joint-stock banks of England and Wales and excluding the Bank of England, was 11.38, but had fallen to 8.05 in 1899.

Mr. MacDonald thinks that so far consolidation has not materially enhanced banking profits, but says that eventually if resources can be heaped

up and the capital which has been receiving the profits is in part extinguished, obviously the dividends on the remainder will eventually, when the purchase account is wiped off, be increased.

The private local banks are being gradually supplanted by large institutions having branches, and while the writer of the article under review does not regard the risk of failure as being increased by such consolidations, he is of opinion that the possibilities of widespread disaster are now much greater than formerly, owing to the increased size of the banks.

New Bank of Issue in Mexico.

A contract has been made by the Mexican Government with Messrs. Bulnes & Co., authorizing the establishment of a new bank of issue at San Juan Bautista, in the State of Tabasco.

The bank will be called the "Banco de Tabasco," and its capital stock for the present shall be 1,000,000 Mexican dollars. It shall have authority to establish branches outside of the State with the permission and consent of the Government.

As a guarantee for the fulfillment of the terms of the contract, the concessionaires shall deposit in the Treasury of the nation the sum of $100,000 in three per cent. interest-bearing bonds of the consolidated debt. The concession can not be transferred without the approval of the Treasury Department.

Changes in the Currency of Costa Rica.

By the coinage law of 1896, the parity of the gold *colon* and the silver *peso* of .750 fine was fixed provisionally between the two coins at 1 to 26.708 grams. It has now been found necessary to make uniform the fineness of both coins, and the subsidiary silver coin will be hereafter of the fineness of .900.

By a recent decree all gold certificates issued by the Government of Costa Rica were to be presented for redemption and cancellation.

National Bank of Bolivar.

A contract has been entered into by the Government and a representative of United States capitalists for the establishment of a bank in Caracas known as Banco Nacional Bolivar, with a capital of fifteen millions of gold *bolivars*. It will be a mortgage bank and also a bank of issue. The bank has the privilege of coining 2,000,000 *bolivars* in silver.

The Gold Standard in Peru.

In his recent message to the Peruvian Congress the President of that republic says:

"The gold standard has been permanently established. Many and various have been the services rendered the nation by the eminent statesman who occupied the executive office during the preceding Presidential term, but the fact alone of his having placed the monetary system of the country upon a solid basis is enough to render that period famous. During the last six months the importation of gold into the country has increased about eighty per cent. over the quantity imported previous to the year 1896. Taking into account the amount on hand in the banks, the total amount of gold which has come into the country during the last three years has been about six millions *sols*.

Large Stock of Gold in the United States Treasury.

On October 29 the gold funds of the United States Treasury reached the highest point ever recorded—$455,461,719, exceeding the gold fund held either by the Bank of France or the Imperial Bank of Russia. Payment of customs

duties at New York is now made almost entirely in gold or United States notes, silver certificates forming less than three per cent. of the receipts.

JAPANESE CURRENCY AND BANKING.

At the close of March the total gold coin in circulation in Japan amounted to 18,038,828 yen, an increase of 3,500,145 yen compared with the previous year. The subsidiary silver amounted to 51,095,541 yen and the copper pieces, 1,753,958, making the total specie circulation 86,657,328 yen. Convertible bank notes issued by the Bank of Japan constituted the chief part of the circulation, the total being 227,448,080 yen. It will be recalled that for some time Japan has been withdrawing the notes issued by the Government and the National banks, and at the end of March there remained outstanding only 2,199,452 yen of Government paper and 594,476 yen in bank notes.

The following table gives the number and capital of the banks of Japan at the close of April, 1900:

BANKS.	No.	Capital. Yen.	BANKS.	No.	Capital. Yen.
Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan)	1	30,000,000	Joint-stock (domestic)	1,407	286,953,315
Specie Bank	1	4,000,000	Joint-stock (foreign)	6	2,964,450
Industrial Bank	1	10,000,000	Partnership	57	11,096,900
Local Industrial Bank	45	27,970,000	Partnership, Limited	139	10,372,184
Formosan Bank	1	5,000,000	Joint-stock partnership	1	452,000
Colonial Bank	1	3,000,000	Private	118	8,677,520
Savings (domestic)	372	40,954,300			
Savings (foreign)	1	1,250,000	Total	2,146	462,681,669

Deposits in the postal Savings banks at the close of 1899 amounted to 22,005,105 yen, an increase of 3,749,152 yen over 1898. Actual number of depositors at the close of 1899, 1,240,892, a gain of 25,772 over the previous year.

EXPERIENCE WITH THE GOLD STANDARD IN INDIA.

According to the London "Statist" of October 13 the Indian Government is exporting gold to buy silver. Because gold was cheap for the moment in Australia, the exchange banks have been buying gold there and sending it to India for the purpose of obtaining rupees, and the Indian Government consequently is obliged to send the gold from India to Europe, to buy the silver necessary and have it coined. The London journal concedes that the gold standard has been beneficial in steadying the exchange and thus giving greater stability to foreign trade, but it regards the price paid for these advantages as being too high, and contends that the real interests of the Indian people have not been duly considered. Although admitting that the preference of the people of that country for silver may be due largely to prejudice, it avers that it is a prejudice that should not be disregarded. The preference of the United States for paper money instead of coin is cited as a case in point. As is well known there is but little gold coin in active circulation, except on the Pacific Coast, and silver coin circulates to a very limited extent only in some parts of the South and West.

Concluding its review of the gold standard experiment in India, "The Statist" says:

> "The natural money is silver; and the native recognizes this so clearly that he refuses, in spite of the efforts of the Government, to admit gold into the circulation, and compels the autocratic Government, which hoped to be able to root out silver, to exchange the gold as it gets it and to buy and coin the silver in had proscribed."

It is estimated that the purchases of silver for India in the last twelve months have amounted to about sixty million ounces.

THE BANK CLERK'S OPPORTUNITIES.

The employees of banks, especially those in New York and other large centres, are being recruited more and more extensively every year from the ranks of youths between the ages of sixteen and twenty years, and not infrequently under the age of sixteen years. The opportunities of their vocation are to them of particularly vital importance, as for the first time, perhaps, they are confronted with the serious business of life and are about to lay the foundation for future success or failure. It is not alone, however, for the junior contingent of employees that the subject of the opportunities of a banking career has a practical significance, and any discussion of the matter is susceptible of a broad and general application.

One of the prime conditions for success in this, as in any other field, is faith in one's self and a certain measure of pride in our calling. Rather than underrate or belittle it we should set about in all seriousness and honesty of purpose to discover its best aspects, and when the field is banking the beginner must address himself to the task of mastering those broad principles which, in a peculiar degree, underlie the mere routine work of a bank.

All other forms of business and commerce converge at a bank's counters and from this central point again banking interests may be said to radiate and enter into the entire industrial and economic affairs of society and the State.

The bank clerk should at the outset place his occupation on such a high plane that he will be able to bestow upon it the best that is in him of thought and endeavor. With the realization of its importance and essential dignity, he will be the last to disparage the possibilities of such a career, and he will enter into the struggle with the necessary introductory details of a banking office with that courage of heart and attitude of mind which will carry him triumphantly through this difficult and sometimes painful period of preparation. Such a conception is not an exaggerated one, nor is it setting too high a standard for the average of men performing the ordinary duties in banks to-day ; for it must be understood unmistakably that only with high standards will there be any realization of the highest possibilities.

If it should appear to outside observers or to the men in the banks themselves that the calling is narrow and barren, it is rather because of a narrow and mistaken point of view than from an inherent absence of opportunity in the business of banking. In reality, the bank clerk works under conditions that are considerably more favorable to self-culture than the circumstances of many other occupations can permit. In the circumstance of time alone, in the majority of well-managed institutions, the employee possesses an advantage in leisure over the man of mercantile pursuits which enables him to add by just so much to his intellectual capital and, correspondingly, to his value as a business entity. Should, therefore, a large contingent of plodders be discovered in banks, it will be largely because precious opportunities are either frittered away, or from utter want of discernment on the part of those who might seize and utilize them, they slip surely and irretrievably from their grasp.

Higher Qualifications Apt to be Recognized.

Again, in any discussion of the banking career, the question of compensation is one that naturally comes up for recognition. Under the present view of the subject, however, it is intended to deal with the bank clerk on a somewhat different plane and to give but a passing notice to the obviously important feature of compensation. The higher possibilities assured, it may be concluded that all other things will be added. Treating the subject, therefore, from the highest standpoint, the bank clerk may be regarded as possessing more than a simple clerkship and as having before him, in a true and exact sense, a career of substantial and comprehensive development. When considered in this light he becomes something more than the mere hired servant, yet with no diminution of his chances of preferment in any direction. On the contrary he will by this method lay the most sure and solid foundation for fortune and success, so that in giving to his thoughts and energies their highest possible direction, he is preparing himself at any given stage of his experience to step out of a limited sphere into one of wider influence and activity by an easy and natural process of adaptation. Certainly as the enlightened, conscientious and willing conservator of his bank's interests he is not likely to suffer in the distribution of annual profits under a management that is in any degree sensible to the claims of real merit.

Under prevailing conditions, which doubtless are open to vast improvements in the way of larger efficiency, it is more than probable that the compensation of bank clerks will compare favorably with the compensation in other lines. In many other ways his well-being are considered and safeguarded by customs and traditions that in the guild of bankers are quite generally recognized. In short, it may be taken for granted that bank officers and directors as a rule will readily concede that the desire for liberal compensation within reasonable and prudent limits is always legitimate and consistent. This point might, therefore, be dismissed without further debate, as not seriously affecting the question of how the vast number of men who are employed in banks as a life-work may make the best of the conditions in which their lot is cast for better or worse.

Cervantes puts into the mouth of his picturesque and immortal hero the remark that "man is as God has made him and oftentimes a great deal worse," drolly repudiating a too-ready disposition to ascribe the inequalities of life to divine decrees from which there is no escape. In the life of business the individual is to see to it that he is at least no worse than God has made him. His is the responsibility for the development of original capacities, and at all events, he alone must suffer all the penalties of omission or evasion.

It follows therefore that in our arduous and severely practical business experience the supreme point will be, to preserve the full play of our faculties as intellectual beings, rounding out our lives by a constant and steady progression towards completeness of character and manhood.

To remain satisfied with achieving a certain facility in the performance of routine labor or in mastering the somewhat complex detail of accounts, is to close the door of the mind at a stage of development which is barely preliminary. In a large institution, especially one of many departments, the constant revolution in a narrow circle of duties is a menace to any broad development of mind or character, unless the clerk is wise in time to resist and with-

stand the tendencies that must enfeeble his capacity for growth. He may become an excellent machine, operating with surprising accuracy and speed, even earning commendation for the smoothness and regularity of his performances, yet he may be unconsciously drifting into that mechanical habit of thought and action which foreshadows stagnation, and final condemnation to the rank of a subaltern. Scores of men of positive talent are succumbing to this gradual paralysis of mental vigor, plodding along on the same incessant and unvarying round of routine duties and at last supinely accepting their limitations as a sort of logical and agreeable form of slavery. The spectacle is as pathetic as it is frequently unnecessary, and is one which every liberal employer and enlightened banker would gladly see obliterated.

It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when the bank clerk, realizing the many avenues for general culture, and resolutely setting his face against mediocrity, will turn in earnest to the high possibilities of his business. The broader education for bank employees is in the air and the co-operation and approval of bankers is assured in advance. Already there has been announced the establishment of the School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance in connection with New York University. On the committee which formulated the plan were Mr. James G. Cannon, Vice-President of the Fourth National Bank of New York; Mr. W. F. Havemeyer and Mr. W. S. Opdyke, both of the latter being directors in banks. The Chamber of Commerce of New York had previously urged upon the School Commissioners the establishment of a School of Commerce. The business course had already become a part of the regular course of instruction in the University of California and is in contemplation at Columbia.

Such events are merely straws that indicate the trend of the times and prove in a measure the existence of the demand for men of higher training in business. It behooves the bank clerk therefore to bestir himself and to remember that even if he cannot have a college degree he can at least train himself. He can no longer despise book learning if he would aspire to the higher and more lucrative posts in our great institutions that are yearly expanding in magnitude, wealth and importance.

Young men may be frequently misled into undervaluing the usefulness of book learning by the criticism of those who have succeeded in life without it: nevertheless, it may not be amiss to commend to bank clerks the habit of study, in which they may possibly find a wholesome stimulant, as well as an antidote for many of the intellectual and moral ills to which they are exposed.

What Bank Clerks Should Read.

The question as to what he should read would be settled to some extent by special circumstances and his own needs. Lord Bacon observed that "some books are to be tasted, others are to be swallowed, and some few are to be chewed and digested." Doubtless the beginner might be bewildered were he to plunge abruptly into the abstract writings of Locke, Adam Smith, Ricardo and J. S. Mill. There are numberless practical works in the form of books, pamphlets and essays by contemporary bankers and economists that are invaluable and readily comprehended. The current magazines, presenting in attractive and readable form the problems of the day, are also indispensable. The wealth of information gathered from the volumes of the Bankers' Magazine alone would place one upon a very firm footing in knowledge

of the history and practice of banking, and would furnish a solid foundation for the advanced study of finance and political economy. Among the many articles covering almost every topic and phase of banking, those of obviously primary importance deal with the origin of money, the theory and history of coinage, the National banking and State bank laws, and so on through the list of subjects upon which not even the rank and file of bank clerks can afford to remain ignorant, and which are apt to enter into their ordinary every-day experience. Beside these and as an incentive to the higher conception of his calling, there are innumerable papers by experienced bankers dealing with banks in all their various relations with the customer, with the employee and with the general public. Especially might every bank clerk read with benefit the papers entitled "Banking a Profession," the one in the September, 1898, number of the BANKERS' MAGAZINE by Mr. David R. Forgan, and the other in the December, 1899, number of the same MAGAZINE by Mr. H. J. Hollister. Contact, through their writings, with these broad and high-minded bankers would scarcely fail to excite new sensations in those who pass so large a portion of their lives within the narrow cell of pure routine. Even the confirmed plodder might experience the novel desire to extricate himself from his ancient and monotonous treadmill.

In the acquisition of knowledge, therefore, lies our only means of emancipation—the one true and efficacious remedy for so much of needless and deplorable deterioration, for it is inevitable that we must either retrograde or advance. By the same fundamental law, however, the possibilities of growth are unlimited, and all helpful studies steadily extend our horizon, tending continually upward and outward, along lines of ever-increasing and wider culture. Such a life of progression is by no means a fanciful conception for the business man of average intelligence. It is chiefly a question of arousing the slumbering faculties and stimulating latent talent into eager action. There is indeed in actual experience a widespread and discouraging insensibility to these higher possibilities and a certain stoical acceptance of inferiority as a condition mysteriously and inexorably imposed by something external to ourselves. Such specious fatalism and self-deception must necessarily result in the establisnment of general inefficiency. The wonder is that ambition is not more completely eclipsed and that the faculties can retain so much as they do of keenness and virility. There is happily an amazing innate power of resistance to the process of deterioration, and men are capable, at least at intervals, of reflecting upon their deficiencies. However unpropitious the surrounding conditions, they will speculate at times upon the discrepancies and inequalities of life, though they frequently may fail to discover the correct explanation of these phenomena. They are able to criticise the fickleness and injustice of fortune and to murmur in tones that demonstrate a considerable remnant of vitality.

These symptoms cannot be considered altogether unfavorable, inasmuch as they indicate that there is still a substantial basis on which to reconstruct and reform.

Applying these observations to the bank clerk, do they not, in a large measure, furnish the logical explanation of the distance that separates the man in the office from the man at the ledger? However preposterous or unfair it may sound to the latter, the argument of fatality can generally be eliminated and the causes of success or failure be sought for in the neglect of opportu-

nity on the one hand and in its alert recognition on the other. It is true all cannot be officers, and but a small number are required to fill responsible executive posts. Disparities may also be conceded in the natural gifts of individuals. It is doubtful, however, if these differences are sufficient to exclude the bank clerk from participating in a large way in the affairs of his bank, or from an intelligent sympathy with executive policy and administration. Such an harmonious alliance of all the units of a great business establishment may exist only for the future, yet it is a worthy ideal and quite within the range of possibility. For the employee, considerations of self-interest, as well as the dictates of duty, point to this common object, and to attain it he must discard the role of the drudge for that of the hero and master.

On the part of intelligent bank officers it is believed that their ready and

CO-OPERATION ON THE PART OF BANK OFFICERS.

generous sympathy would respond to every serious and earnest effort of employees to reach out after higher standards of usefulness and intelligence. Indeed it is to the liberal-minded and sympathetic leaders among bank officers that we must chiefly look for any general and effectual elevation of present standards. Their tactful influence may find the way to arouse the apathetic to the contemplation and pursuit of these higher ideals. Such a process of uplifting and renovation must react in proportion upon the general internal administration of the bank, reflecting itself in the elimination of many of the shortcomings that are a perennial and exasperating source of difficulty. The realization of such a radically new order of things must amply repay the sacrifice of time and thought on the part of those who are charged with executive responsibility, and who must bear the brunt of criticism arising out of the imperfections and insufficiencies of subordinates. The talent manifested under existing conditions is surely an element of encouragement. Along special lines and within certain limitations a perfection of execution is exhibited that commands recognition and respect, and the development of this material constitutes perhaps one of the higher opportunities of progressive and liberal bank officials. Although this might appear to some to be unbusinesslike, and a species of missionary work, it has nevertheless a genuine business significance when it is considered that even partial success would insure, in manifold ways, a substantial and gratifying advance in the practical detailed operations of a banking institution. It is certain that the banking business is not destitute of men who have long cherished these broad and advanced standards and who have striven by word and example to promulgate them.

Men in banks then, and especially young men, need never despair of finding encouragement in any effort they may make to supplement efficiency in daily routine by general knowledge and culture. Those who are discouraged by the consciousness of defects of early training may fortify themselves with the reflection that an industrious and resolute beginning will open up the way to enthusiastic and successful study. The disadvantages due to the lack of early training are serious, but not insuperable, and in some degree experience in practical affairs will assist in the assimilation of the facts and principles that are to be mastered.

The achievements of those who have risen to distinction under equally adverse circumstances offer an unfailing inspiration to those who must act as

their own schoolmasters. While few would ever arrive at the consummate skill and attainment of a Ricardo, the lesson of this great man's life furnishes a shining illustration of the possibilities of self-training. At the age of fourteen Ricardo was performing the ordinary duties of a clerk in his father's office in London. His equipment at this time for the marvelous performances of later years was of the most meagre description and he was compelled to acquire it in connection with the exacting duties of an active life of business. Ricardo's example is repeated again and again in the annals of distinguished men, but, as his *forte* lay especially in the direction of banking and finance, his extraordinary achievements as a self-trained man become peculiarly interesting. Contemporary records enforce the same lesson in the reiterated story of achievement and triumph in every walk of life.

Finally, it may be said that the present moment is conspicuously opportune for the awakening of the bank clerk to the possibilities that are contained in the rapid expansion, as well as the rising international importance, of American financial operations. It is prophesied by astute observers that the world's clearing-house and center of finance may be transferred at no distant day from the old world to the new, through the dominating influence of American wealth and resources. Will it be doubted that a continuous and pressing demand will be felt for men of larger views and equipment in operating the vast machinery of banking and exchange incident to this immense augmentation of banking activity? Those who are alive to the situation cannot fail to reap the inevitable rewards which wait upon intelligent ambition.

JOHN C. EMORY,
Seaboard National Bank, New York.

CASH PAYMENTS BY THE CLEARING-HOUSE.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: NEW YORK, October 5, 1900.

SIR: Referring to the statement in the third paragraph, page 372, of the BANKERS' MAGAZINE for September, 1900, that, "it will be seen that in reality the clearing-house handles no money," I beg to say that it is erroneous, so far as the New York Clearing-House is concerned.

While clearing-house and United States certificates are employed to a very large extent in settling clearing-house balances, and especially during the past few years, actual cash in very large amounts passes through the clearing-house yearly, as may be seen in the extracts from the Manager's annual report, published extensively in the daily press about the first week in October every year.

In 1894, eleven hundred million of the fifteen hundred million were paid in actual cash. In 1896, seven hundred million, in 1898, six hundred million, and in the past year over four hundred and fifty million dollars in actual cash were paid in settlement of balances.

Yours very truly,
WM. SHERER, *Manager New York Clearing-House.*

DISPOSITION OF PAID CHECKS.—The ultimate destiny of paid checks is not without interest. The Scotch practice is orderly and business-like. After the annual balance the paid vouchers are surrendered to customers on their signing receipts in the ledger acknowledging the checks and certifying their balances to be accurate. London bankers, again, surrender checks without acknowledgment on each occasion that the relative pass-book is handed out. Provincial bankers, as a general rule, retain all paid vouchers unless a special request is made for their surrender.—*London Bankers' Magazine.*

THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

A REVIEW OF ITS OPERATIONS BY SECRETARY GAGE.

The following review of the National Banking Act was recently prepared by Hon. Lyman J. Gage, Secretary of the Treasury, and has been revised by him especially for the BANKERS' MAGAZINE.

Among the many features of financial misconception abroad in the minds of some people, perhaps none is more prevalent than that relating to the National banking system. It has been vehemently charged that the National Bank Act was conceived by the banks and for the banks, that it was thus inaugurated, and that for this purpose and this purpose only it is perpetuated. Erroneous opinion upon a subject so important as this is to be deprecated, while the truth about it should be encouraged and disseminated.

ORIGIN OF THE ACT.

In order to understand the matter at all, it is necessary to look back to the time when the National Bank Act was adopted by Congress and became a law. As early as December, 1861, Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury, proposed a series of measures which received little favor from Congress until the month of February, 1863. By that time, owing to the enormous expenditures incident to the Civil War, the finances of the Government were in a dangerous situation. For the suppression of the rebellion, extraordinary expenditures, to the amount of nearly $2,000,000 a day, were an absolute necessity. The power of taxation could not be extended so as to take from the people the necessary means to provide for this enormous outgo. The resources of the future were of necessity anticipated. Borrowing was resorted to—borrowing by every device known to official ingenuity. Government bonds bearing six per cent. interest were authorized by law, and sold as rapidly as purchasers for them could be found; but this resource did not bring in money enough. The Government issued its own notes of hand, paying them out for supplies. These were followed by issues of greenbacks, the purchasing power of which rapidly fell, so that in February, 1863, the power of the greenback to purchase commodities, compared with coin, had fallen to sixty-two cents on the dollar. There were then outstanding of these obligations over 387 millions of dollars. The six per cent. interest-bearing bonds of the Government were selling at less than par in greenbacks, which made their real value about sixty cents on the dollar.

It was this situation that forced upon the mind of the Secretary of the Treasury the necessity for finding an enlarged market for the increasing debt of the Government, and the National Bank Act was passed. The fundamental idea of the act was to compel the banks of the United States to become buyers of Government bonds. When the act was passed, banks were in existence in every State in the Union, operating their functions under State laws, and enjoying the privilege of issuing their notes to circulate as money, subject

to various restrictions according to the legislative ideas of the various States where they were located. Secretary Chase conceived the idea of wiping out the whole system of circulating notes, and of substituting for it a uniform system of bank-note circulation, based upon United States bonds as security. The National Banking Act gave to an association under it the right to issue its circulating notes, conditioned upon such association having first deposited with the Treasurer of the United States an amount of United States bonds ten per cent. in excess of the amount of notes authorized. It also had the mandatory requirement that every association organized under the act should deposit a certain proportion of its capital with the Treasurer of the United States in the form of United States bonds, whether the association took out circulation or not. Supplementary thereto, a prohibitive tax of ten per cent. per annum was imposed upon the issues of all banks except those of National banking associations. This prohibitive tax operated to extinguish, in a short period of time, 170 millions of bank notes then in circulation among the people, the issues of banks organized under State laws.

It ought to be remembered that this act was never asked for by the banking interest itself; in fact, it was bitterly opposed as being an arbitrary and unjust exercise of power by the Federal Government, in striking down, by a tax, chartered privileges derived from the power of the States. So strenuous was this feeling that the bill would have failed in the Senate except for the energetic appeals of Secretary Chase, who represented to opposing Senators that its passage was necessary to carry on the war. As it was, the change of one vote from the affirmative to the negative would have produced a tie and the bill would then have failed.

In its general influence upon the Government credit, the act seemed to justify the hopes and expectations of Secretary Chase. While the six per cent. bonds of the Government were selling, when the act was passed, at a discount of 2 or 2½ per cent. upon their face value, before the close of the year they had advanced to a premium of 4½ to five per cent., and during the following year, 1864, they rose to 108 to 110.

Influence of the Act in Sustaining the Public Credit.

Secretary Chase was right in his belief that the National Banking Act would prove to be a helpful support to the public credit. It created a special market and a special demand for the Government's debt obligations. For the last thirty years a varying but an important percentage of the public debt has been absorbed and carried by the National banks, and to that extent the general market has been relieved from the pressure of Government sales. The consequence, as every thinking man can comprehend, has been to secure to the Government a more favorable rate of interest on its debt than would have been the case had there not existed this special demand for a part of its obligation.

At the present time the bonded debt of the United States amounts in round numbers to 1,000 millions. Of this total $330,000,000 is now owned by the National banks. All the other banks of the country (outside of Savings banks and loan and trust companies) own only $8,000,000. Repeal the National Banking Act and there would be no special motive for the National banks to continue their investments in United States bonds. They would naturally dispose of their holdings, or a large proportion thereof. What they would

thus sell would be added to the market supply, with a seriously depressing influence upon the price of our securities. If it made no difference to the Treasury when it had no need to borrow, that difference would be experienced in a higher rate of interest, whenever the public need should require such borrowing. The value of the factor here suggested cannot be specifically stated, but that it has been very great is clearly perceptible. The fact that United States bonds as an investment security yield a lower rate of interest to the investor than do the bonds of any other nation, cannot be accounted for by the operation of any other perceptible influence than the one just indicated.

Nevertheless, at the outset there was no rush on the part of the banking community to avail itself of what are now derided by some as extraordinary privileges.

Moderate Profits of the National Banks.

At the present time there are more than 12,000 banks and banking institutions, exclusive of Savings banks. It is a striking fact that only 3,893 of these institutions have availed themselves of the privileges of the National Bank Act, the others, more than 8,000 in number, preferring to operate under the sanction of State authority, even if they forego all the privileges of note issue. Almost a year after the act was passed, only sixty-five millions of circulating notes had been issued, while the banks newly organized under the law were entitled to a circulation of ninety-eight million dollars. And so it has been from that day to this. The banks as a whole have never availed themselves of more than fifty or sixty per cent. of their note-issuing privileges.

March 14, last, the date of the approval of the new financial law, the National banks of the United States were entitled to a bank-note circulation of $554,000,000. On that day the amount of notes actually outstanding was only $216,000,000. Plainly, if the popular impression that note-issuing is an exceedingly profitable thing were true, banks would have availed themselves of it to the fullest extent. That they did not is a proof of what was actually true, namely, there was either so little profit, or, as in some cases it may be shown, such a loss, involved in issuing circulating notes that the National banks did about as little of it as they could.

Safeguards Established by the Law.

Why, then, has the National bank system developed in spite of the fact that there was little or no profit, and sometimes loss, in issuing circulating notes? The answer is to be found in the fact that rigid Government supervision of National banks, under the restrictions of the act, gives them a standing and credit much to their advantage in the public mind. The main incentive, then, for the organization of a National bank rather than a private or State bank under the present regime is to gain the prestige which attaches to a National institution. The privilege of note issue is not the incentive, for, as has been shown on other occasions, it has sometimes meant an actual impoverishment of a community to organize a National bank, this because more money has been sent out of the community to purchase Government bonds at a higher premium than could be brought back into the community in the shape of circulating notes of the bank.

Important Changes Made by the New Law.

The new financial law corrected the illiberal restriction of the old act, which authorized the issue of circulating notes to the extent of ninety per cent. only of the par value of the bonds deposited as security. Now National banks may issue their notes to the par value of the United States bonds deposited with the Government. Under the new law, therefore, a community organizing a bank stands a little better chance of coming out even on the issue of circulating notes than it did when only ninety per cent. of the bonds it was compelled to buy was allowed for circulation.

An important provision in the new act respecting National banks is that which authorizes their organization with a capital of $25,000 in places not exceeding 3,000 population. Heretofore the minimum capital had been $50,000, and this sum was sufficiently large to prevent the extension of banking facilities to many communities which really suffered for want of them. Since March 14, last, the organization of 339 banks of the class having a capital less than $50,000, in most cases only $25,000, has been approved, and to this extent communities heretofore denied the conveniences of a National bank have been supplied.

It is interesting to note, in passing, the sections of country in which the right to organize National banks of $25,000 or less than $50,000 capital has been availed of. They are as follows, by States: Iowa stands first, with forty; then follow Texas, thirty-two; Pennsylvania, thirty-one; Illinois, twenty-nine; Minnesota, twenty-three; Nebraska and Ohio, nineteen each; Oklahoma, seventeen; Kansas, twelve; New York, Indiana and North Dakota, eleven each; Indian Territory, ten; New Jersey, six; Virginia, North Carolina, Michigan and Wisconsin, five each; Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, four each; West Virginia, South Dakota, Colorado and Washington, three each; Maine, Florida, Louisiana, Tennessee, Montana, Wyoming, Oregon and California, two each; and New Hampshire, Connecticut, Delaware, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, New Mexico and Idaho, one each.

Propriety of Bank-Note Issues.

The wide distribution shown, and the fact that these smaller organizations are not permitted in towns or villages of over 3,000 inhabitants, indicates clearly enough the appreciation of the people in these smaller communities of the facilities which this feature of the act enables them to enjoy. But it is alleged that the whole principle is wrong, that no bank ought to be allowed to issue circulating notes under any conditions or circumstances, that the Government and the Government alone should issue the paper money, and to an amount "adequate for the needs of the people." That allegation cannot be taken up and discussed at length here. To those who hold the theory that paper money may be made by printing upon certain sized pieces of paper, a declaration in the nature of a fiat which shall have all the power and efficiency of coined money, it is idle to address any argument upon the subject. They are irretrievably in the clouds; but to those who comprehend that a promise to pay means a promise to pay, and to pay money, it may be pointed out, indeed it has been clearly pointed out time and time again, that the public Treasury is a poor agency for issuing paper money. The only way for the Government to get out its paper notes is to pay them out for debts or for

expenses, which simply changes the form of the debt without paying it at all. Nor has the Government any assets except an arbitrary stock of gold with which to redeem its outstanding obligations of a demand character. This is a fundamental objection to an issue of paper money by the Government.

It is of course true that well within the needs of the country for paper money circulation the Government can keep afloat a volume of its demand obligations clothed with the power of legal tender; but even so, as a consequence, embarrassments have arisen, perturbations in Government finances have been occasioned, public alarms been felt, and serious disturbances from time to time experienced in general business affairs. A bank, on the other hand, issuing notes, whether secured by a deposit of Government bonds or otherwise, if worthy of the name of bank, has ample assets consisting of claims on the community convertible into money, besides its cash reserve, with which to redeem its notes or to pay its depositors.

The business public and the more thoughtful students of the question throughout the land congratulate themselves that the outstanding demand obligations of the Government are no greater in amount than they are, and will not willingly consent that the volume should be enlarged.

Government Debt not Necessary to Secure Bank Notes.

It is claimed by the opposition that the act of Congress of March 14 was purposely designed to perpetuate the public debt in order to furnish to National banks the security necessary for them to continue their nefarious practice of note issuing. Such a conclusion is an assumption pure and simple. There is no need in the nature of things for continuing the public debt to furnish the basis for a proper, ample and well-secured system of paper money. No other country except the United States has such a system, and looking backward to a period prior to the Civil War, we find in what is called the New England system of banking, in that of Indiana, Iowa and other States, safe models for the future should the present public debt be fully paid. It ought to be further pointed out that in the refunding act of March 14, which provided for thirty-year bonds to be issued at the rate of two per cent. per annum, and exchanged for the present three, four and five per cent. outstanding bonds of the United States maturing on or before 1908, power was given to the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend at any time the operations of the act. There were on March 14 last outstanding and maturing in the years 1904, 1907, and 1908, a total of $839,000,000 of such bonds. Of these, $327,000,000 have already been taken in by the Government, cancelled, and two per cent. bonds to an equal amount issued in their place; this with a net gain to the Government, or what a commercial man would call a profit, of over eight millions of dollars. Now, no conservative man would for a moment expect to retire absolutely within the next seven or eight years so large a volume of bonds as 839 millions. The burden of taxation upon the people would be unnecessarily great; especially so when this burden could be in part or in whole relieved at a cost to the people for exemption of not over two per cent. per annum.

Gradual Payment of the National Debt.

It is indeed a good policy in a time of peace to retire a debt incurred in time of war, but fifty millions of dollars a year may be considered to be a fair appropriation of public money for this purpose. In fact, the law for the

sinking fund now requires the annual appropriation of about this sum. If, therefore, the refunding process should go on until 439 millions of the present outstanding bonds have been refunded, and should then be suspended, there would still remain 400 millions of dollars of bonds, which might be paid in cash out of the public Treasury at their maturity within the next eight years, or an average of fifty millions of dollars per year. The act, therefore, seems to have been wise in its provisions for refunding the public debt. It seems to have been wise in the easier conditions of security for National bank note issues. It seems to have been wise in its provision for small banks in the more humble places, which have heretofore been barred by lack of capital from the enjoyment of banking facilities.

*MODERN BANKING METHODS.

A NEW SERIES ON PRACTICAL BANKING—HELPFUL HINTS DERIVED FROM EXPERIENCE.

On entering the clearing-house the delivery clerk gives the credit ticket, mentioned in our last chapter (September number, p. 371), to the proof clerk at the Manager's desk, and the two clerks (settling and delivering clerk) then pass to their desk. Each settling clerk has his desk, and these desks are arranged in serial order, according to the bank numbers, thus facilitating the distribution and collection of the exchanges. The settling clerk occupies the desk with the settling sheet before him, and the delivery clerk takes his position in front of the desk, carrying his packages of checks and his delivery sheet (mentioned in the previous chapter).

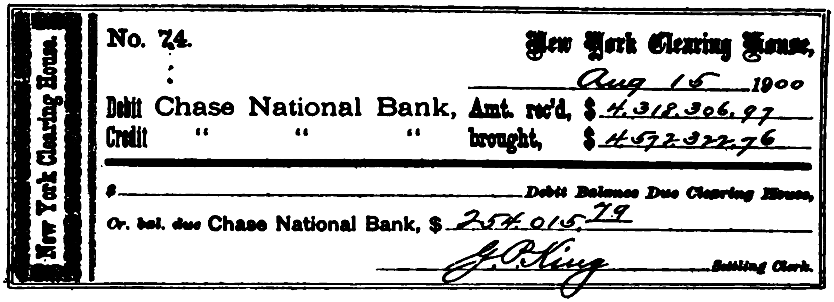

New York Clearing House.
No. 74. New York Clearing House,
Aug 15 1900
Debit Chase National Bank, Amt. rec'd, $ 4,318,306.97
Credit " " " brought, $ 4,572,322.76
$ ______ Debit Balance Due Clearing House,
Cr. bal. due Chase National Bank, $ 254,015.79
J. P. King Settling Clerk.

FIG. 1.

Promptly at ten o'clock the Manager takes his position on the platform with his Assistant Manager and staff, one of whom is the proof clerk who has a proof sheet upon which he enters the amounts of the credit tickets in the third, or credit, column opposite the names of the respective banks.

At the first tap of a gong every clerk must be in his place and ready for business. At the second tap the exchange begins, by each delivery clerk advancing to the next desk, where he delivers the checks belonging to that bank and takes the receipt for them from the settling clerk upon the delivery sheet. They then pass in this manner from desk to desk until the exchange is completed. Each settling clerk upon receiving a package of checks enters the amount noted on the envelope on his settling sheet opposite the name of the bank from which he received it.

In about ten minutes the exchanges have been completed, bringing each delivery clerk back to the point opposite his own desk, and his delivery sheet, signed by every settling clerk, is a voucher to his bank that all the exchanges

* Continued from the September number, page 376. This series of articles commenced in the MAGAZINE for August, 1898, page 790.

he has brought to the clearing-house have been received by the proper parties. The settling clerk now fills out a small check ticket for each bank, with the amount of their respective exchange, which are properly distributed. The delivery clerk receives the exchanges left at his desk from the other banks, counts the number of packages, compares them with the settling clerk's sheet, and if found correct takes them to his bank. The settling clerk remains to make the final proof. He foots up his settling sheet and then fills out a ticket called a debit ticket, which is here shown in Fig. 1.

This ticket shows the amount of checks brought to the clearing-house by

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE PROOF. August 24th.

No.	BANKS.	DUE CLEARING HOUSE.	BANKS. Dr.	BANKS. Cr.	DUE BANKS.
1	Bank of N. Y. Nat'l B'k'g Asso'n,	39569 98	13328726 28	13289156 30	
2	Bank of the Manhattan Company,		11894230 70	12850166 02	955935 32
3	Merchants' National Bank,		4542810 41	4654920 16	112109 75
4	Mechanics' National Bank,	107132 95	2472891 07	2365758 12	
6	Bank of America,	213033 54	2789305 72	2576272 18	
7	Phenix National Bank,		469872 50	648325 46	178452 96
8	National City Bank,		15972436 75	19781574 42	3809137 67
11	Chemical National Bank,		2876872 35	3168962 18	292089 83
	57 other Banks	15002979 78	104276609 39	99288650 33	10014990 72
		15362716 25	158563785 77	158563785 77	15362716 25

FIG. 2.

the bank, and the amount of checks received from other banks through the clearing-house, and the balance or amount due the bank or the clearing-house, as the case may be. This ticket is given to the proof clerk at the Manager's desk. This clerk having already entered the amount shown by the credit ticket, before mentioned, on his proof sheet, now enters on the same sheet in the second or debit column the amount marked debit on the debit ticket, and the balance in the proper respective column. Fig. 2 shows the clearing-house proof sheet.

When the amounts on all the debit tickets have been entered on the proof sheet, and the sheet footed, if all the work has been done correctly the aggregates of the debits and credits should agree, and the debit and credit balances be the same.

The proof is generally announced in about half an hour, as it is seldom correct at first. Various methods are adopted to correct errors, such as the exchanging of sheets to the right, or left, for examination of footings and the checking off of the items with the check tickets. If a proof is completed within forty-five minutes from the time of beginning, no fine is imposed, and the proof is announced; but if more than that time is occupied the bank or banks causing the delay are fined according to a fixed scale.

After a proof is arrived at in the clearing-house the Manager or Assistant Manager calls off to the settling clerks of the various banks the balances over $1,000, which they copy on long narrow lists called memorandum of balances. These lists are taken with them to their respective banks and given to their

officers for their information regarding the relation of each bank to the clear ing house for that day. The list also shows the total of the clearings and the total of balances. Fig. 3 gives the form for this list, of course much abbreviated.

AUG 24 1900 189

No.	BANKS.	Dr.	Cr.
1	Bank of N. Y. Nat'l Bk'g Assoc'n,	39	
2	Bank of the Manhattan Company,		955
3	Merchants' National Bank,		1125
4	Mechanics' National Bank,	107	
6	Bank of America,	2113	
7	Phenix National Bank,		178
8	National City Bank,		3809
12	Chemical National Bank,		292
	Exchanges,	158563	
	Balances,	15362	

Fig. 3.

The clearing-house proof, as is seen, exhibits the total amount of exchanges received from each bank and the total taken away by each bank, and the balances due to or from the banks.

The column on the left hand side of the proof sheet shows the balance due from each debtor bank to the clearing-house. This amount must be paid to the clearing-house between 12.30 and 1.30 P. M., for which the banks receive receipts. Fig. 4 shows the form of this receipt.

New York Clearing House.

No. 61 New York Clearing House. Aug 15 1900

Received from the NATIONAL RESERVE BANK

Seven hundred twenty two thousand four hundred seventeen & 76/100

Dollars in full for balance due the Associated Banks.

$722,417.76 Saml J. Brown Asst. Manager.

Fig. 4.

Upon the back of the receipt is a statement showing how the debt was paid, which is exhibited by Fig. 5.

At 1.30 P. M., or as soon as the amounts are proved, the credit banks receive from the clearing-house the balances due them, for which they give their receipt in a book for that purpose.

To enforce the necessary discipline among the bank clerks in the clearing-house a system of fines has been adopted. They are as follows:

No. 61

Change, ...				76
Legal Tenders, .				
Legal Tender Ctfs.,		22	000	
Bearer Gold Ctfs.,		700	000	
Order " "				
U.S. Treasury Notes			417	
		722	417	76

FIG. 5.

No. 23

New York Clearing House,

77-83 CEDAR ST

NEW YORK, Aug 31 1900.

B. F. Butler Cashier.

SIR:

As required by the Circular of the Clearing House Committee dated Aug. 8th, 1854, I report the following fines against your bank for the month of August as follows, viz.:

		$
3	want of punctuality	2
6	Error footing amt. received	1
23	" delivery of Exchanges	1
		4

Fines for the month amount to - - $__________

__________ Banks fined.

Respectfully yours,

WILLIAM SHERER,

Manager.

FIG. 6.

Errors on credit side of settling clerk's sheet	$3
Errors on debit side of settling clerk's sheet	2
Errors in tickets	2
Errors in footing amount received	1
Disorderly conduct	2
Want of punctuality	2
Debtor banks failing to pay balances by 1.30 P. M.	3
Errors in delivery on receipt of exchanges	1

The fines are charged daily to the respective banks, and at the close of a month a statement of them is sent to the banks. Fig. 6 shows the form of this statement.

COPY OF STATEMENT

OF THE

National Reserve Bank for week ending the Eleventh day of August 1900 as required by Section 16 of the Constitution of the New York Clearing House Association.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts. . . .	4,384	000	.00
Average amount of Specie.	1,120	000	.00
Average amount of Legal Tender Notes. . . .	262	000	.00
Average amount of Deposits.	5,732	000	.00
Average amount of Circulation.	200	000	.00

New York Clearing House

Please send a copy of the Weekly Statement of your Bank to the Clearing House *before 11 o'clock A. M. on each and every Saturday.*

WILLIAM SHERER, MANAGER.

Correct [illegible] Cas

FIG. 7.

The establishment of the clearing-house has proved an important factor in the promotion of sound banking. Besides the requirement of the daily settlement of balances, the weekly statement of all the associated banks has become obligatory. This statement is made upon a blank prepared for the purpose. These blanks are printed upon white paper for the associated banks and on pink paper for banks that are non-members. Fig. 7 shows one of these blanks.

From these weekly statements the Manager of the clearing-house compiles two statements of all the banks, one representing the associated banks and the other the non-member banks. These statements are printed and furnished to each member and non-member, and published in the papers, and this publicity is a safeguard. Figs. 8, 9 and 10 show these reports for Aug. 11, 1900.

The clearing-house also keeps certain books of record, ledgers, statement books and registers. In the ledgers are kept accounts with each bank to which are posted daily all the amounts entered on the proof sheet. There are weekly statement books and quarterly statement books which are made

New York Clearing House.

SUMMARY OF WEEKLY STATEMENT OF ASSOCIATED BANKS.

Week ending, Aug 11 1900

Loans,	$ 808 046 200	$	4 348 300	Increase.
Specie,	177 029 800		443 400	Increase.
Legal Tenders,	75 448 500		730 600	Decrease.
Net Deposits,	897 409 400		2 926 900	Increase.
Circulation,	27 411 300		765 600	Increase.

De-crease of RESERVE, $ 1.018.925

Clearings for the week,	667 786 104 89
Balances " " "	41 729 667 72
Clearings this day,	111 413 668 79
Balances " "	6 644 980 60

FIG. 8.

Statement of the Associated Banks of the City of New York.

From Reports to the New York Clearing House, as required under Section 16, of the Constitution.

For Week ending Saturday, August 11th, 1900.

NOS.	BANKS.	*CAPITAL.	*NET PROFITS	LOANS.	SPECIE.	LEGALS.	DEPOSITS.	CIRCULATION.	NOS.
1	Bank of N. Y. Nat'l Bkg. Assoc'n	$2,000,000	$2,158,800	$14,903,000	$3,137,000	$1,410,000	$15,601,000	50,000	1
2	Bank of the Manhattan Company.	2,050,000	2,203,600	19,916,000	6,829,000	2,963,000	26,440 000		2
3	Merchants' National Bank.......	2,000,000	1,205,400	13,284,300	3,269,200	1,676,300	16,552,800		3
4	Mechanics' National Bank.......	2,000,000	2,293,000	12,450,000	3,126,000	347,000	12,924,000		4
6	Bank of America..............	1,500,000	3,011,100	21,837,400	4,541,300	2,120,100	25,290,100		6
7	Phenix National Bank...........	1,000,000	274,000	4,756,000	1,264,000	223,000	5,159,000	38,000	7
8	National City Bank............	10,000,000	5,278,600	97,582,000	36,883,000	5,566,000	122,281,000	3,953,600	8
12	Chemical National Bank..........	300,000	6,964,000	24,232,000	4,744,400	3,261,700	25,391,100		12
13	Merchants' Exchange Nat'l Bank.	600,000	228,500	4,765,000	873,900	583,800	5,427,700	30,100	13
14	Gallatin National Bank..........	1,000,000	1,850,600	8,927,600	909,400	908,300	7,295,500	981,800	14
15	Nat'l Butchers' and Drovers' Bank	300,000	89,400	1,075,900	195,900	62,900	1,006,400	43,000	15
16	Mechanics' and Traders' Bank....	400,000	114,800	2,234,000	191,000	204,000	2,316,000		16
17	Greenwich Bank..............	200,000	176,300	947,200	102,500	180,300	872,900		17
18	Leather Manufacturers' Nat'l Bank	600,000	506 600	3,727,500	661,100	198,600	3,403,000	464,500	18
19	Seventh National Bank..........	300,000	223 600	3,594,600	543,700	370,400	4,445,700	299,700	19
20	Bank of the State of New York...	1,200,000	536,600	4,395,200	297,600	419,900	3,658,700		20
21	American Exchange National Bank	5,000,000	2,848,600	27,676,000	3,349,000	2,025,000	21,444,000	4,564,900	21
23	National Bank of Commerce.. ..	10,000,000	7,029,300	64,500,500	6,562,900	6,645,900	53,778,100	7,056,100	23
25	National Broadway Bank........	1,000,000	1,647,800	6 686,700	941,300	398,800	5,820,000	200,000	25
27	Mercantile National Bank........	1,000,000	1,232,800	13,191,000	2,544,300	1,464,900	14,059,300	1,000,000	27
28	Pacific Bank..................	422,700	493,900	2,799,200	164,800	569,900	3,290,600		28
29	National Bank of the Republic...	1,500,000	1,143,200	20,161,500	4,295,800	1,456,400	22,768,100	1,041,400	29
30	Chatham National Bank.	450,000	1,000,700	6,106,200	674,500	947,500	6,253,700	50,000	30
31	People's Bank................	200,000	325,200	2,193,500	99,800	594,900	2,673,200		31
32	National Bank of North America.	1,000,000	659,500	13,005,000	2,357,800	1,068,000	14,250,600	678,400	32
33	Hanover National Bank.........	†3,000,000	†5,014,100	43,492,300	11,578,200	2,861,100	49,663,200	1,575,400	33
34	Irving National Bank...........	500,000	467,000	4,250,000	779,900	593,800	4,773,000	184,900	34
36	National Citizen's Bank.........	600,000	420,500	3,095,700	443,400	206,900	3,096,800	195,700	36
40	Nassau Bank..................	500,000	274,800	2,644,900	434,500	269,400	3,058,000		40
42	Market and Fulton National Bank	900,000	1,020,000	6,416,700	1,309,500	647,300	6,923,700	183,400	42
44	National Shoe and Leather Bank..	1,000,000	211,200	3,923,000	1,018,400	307,900	4,583,800	50,000	44
45	Corn Exchange Bank...........	1,400,000	1,840,100	18,980,800	2,611,000	2,876,000	22,253,200		45
47	Continental National Bank.......	1,000,000	510,600	4,887,100	948,300	549,300	5,910,000	321,600	47
49	Oriental Bank.............. ...	300,000	406,500	2 002,400	189 800	291,600	1,920,000		49
53	Importers' and Traders' Nat'l Bank	1,500,000	6,150,100	24,803,000	8,319,000	1,862,000	28,423,000	47,200	53
54	National Park Bank............	2,000,000	3,306,200	46,464,000	8,938,000	5,789,000	56,922,000	49,400	54
59	East River National Bank........	250,000	162,900	1,244,600	199,700	137,800	1,320,200	50,000	59
61	Fourth National Bank..........	3,000,000	2,376,000	23,528,200	4,626,100	2,090,300	25,388,900	50,000	61
62	Central National Bank.	1,000,000	539,900	11,426,000	3,608,000	1,135,000	15,820,000	60,000	62
63	Second National Bank..........	300,000	799,000	8,689,000	1,745,000	679,000	9,571,000	282,000	63
64	Ninth National Bank............	750,000	162,800	2,311,100	631,000	329,000	2,757,300	49,900	64
65	First National Bank............	500,000	9,117,000	39,289 100	6,732,900	1,791,400	38,268,100	492,200	65
67	New York Nat'l Exchange Bank..	300,000	103,000	2,970,200	559,900	307,700	3,159,400	256,500	67
70	Bowery Bank.....	250,000	708,800	3,154,000	350,000	346,000	3,291,000		70
71	New York County National Bank.	200,000	375,800	3,083,400	765,100	382,300	4,030,700	50,000	71
72	German-American Bank.........	750,000	350,100	3,541,600	598,500	251,000	3,472,000		72
74	Chase National Bank...........	1,000,000	1,994,600	38,249,000	8,662,300	3,986,300	47,090,100	800,000	74
76	Fifth Avenue Bank.............	100,000	1,287,000	8,597,300	2,286,500	304,400	9,863,800		76
77	German Exchange Bank....	200,000	614,700	2,545,400	188,500	730,500	3,040,100		77
78	Germania Bank................	200,000	802,000	3,077,300	402,100	550,500	4,405,800		78
80	Lincoln National Bank..........	300,000	890,100	9,555,900	1,466,500	1,269,700	10,877,300	246,700	80
81	Garfield National Bank..........	200,000	1,073,500	6,094,500	1,333,500	308,600	6,808,900	48,600	81
82	Fifth National Bank............	200,000	359,100	2,084,400	508,800	149,000	2,212,100	170,200	82
83	Bank of the Metropolis..........	300,000	963,600	6,631,300	1,137,500	541,900	7,121,400		83
84	West Side Bank...............	200,000	409,100	2,516,000	417,000	355,000	2,921,000		84
85	Seaboard National Bank....	500,000	748,700	11,424,000	1,762,000	2,099,000	14,189,000	494,000	85
87	Western National Bank..........	2,100,000	1,696,400	36,868,000	9,723,500	2,565,700	45,403,100	50,000	87
88	First National Bank, Brooklyn...	300,000	528,300	4,001,000	657,000	952,000	4,724,000	75,000	88
91	Liberty National Bank..........	500,000	535,800	6,049,400	1,510,100	375,000	6,372,100	498,000	91
92	N. Y. Produce Exchange Bank...	1,000,000	374,900	3,750,500	491,600	383,300	3,463,400		92
93	Bank of New Amsterdam........	250,000	411,000	5,022,300	363,200	1,146,900	5,910,800		93
94	Astor National Bank...........	350,000	231,800	3,971,000	753,000	281,000	4,227,000	300,000	94
95	Hide and Leather National Bank..	500,000	302,100	2,464,500	421,300	79,300	1,771,700	380,000	95
	TOTAL, NATIONAL BANKS..........	$62,800,000	$75,730,900						
	" STATE BANKS..............	11,422,700	15,304,100						
	Totals........................	74,222,700	91,035,000	808,046,200	177,029,800	75,448,500	897,409,400	27,411,300	
	*As per official reports.— 44 National Banks, June 29th, 1900, 19 State Banks, May 31st, 1900.			Increase	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Increase	
	Reserve $1,018,925 Decrease. †As on July 3d.			4,348,300	443,400	730,600	2,926,900	765,600	

Clearings for Week ending	August 11th, 1900,	. . .	$667,786,104.89
" " "	August 4th, 1900,	. .	782,061,758.89
Balances " "	August 11th, 1900,	. . . . .	41,729,667.72
" " "	August 4th, 1900,	. . . . .	55,383,350.08
Clearings this Day	August 11th, 1900,	. . . . .	111,413,668.79
Balances "	August 11th, 1900,	. . .	6,644,980.60

FIG. 9.

up from the reports of each bank. In the registers are kept a record of the balances paid to or received from the banks in settlement of daily exchanges,

NEW YORK CLEARING HOUSE.

Weekly Statement of Non-Member Banks, for Week ending Saturday, August 11, 1900.

Banks.	*Capital.	*Net Profits.	Average Amount of Loans and Discounts and Investments	Average Amount of Specie.	Average Amount of Legal Tender Notes and Bank Notes	Average Amount on Deposit with Clearing House Agent.	Average Amount on Deposit with other New York City and Brooklyn Banks and Trust Co's.	Average Amount of Net Deposits.	Average Amount of Circulation.
NEW YORK CITY,									
BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.									
Colonial Bank	$100,000	$112,500	$1,224,800	$19,500	$100,900	$329,700		$1,485,400	
Columbia Bank	300,000	212,700	1,811,000	100,000	78,000	141,000	$367,000	2,134,000	
Eleventh Ward Bank	100,000	126,500	1,052,700	63,300	51,800	360,000		1,389,900	
Fourteenth Street Bank	100,000	58,000	1,211,800	52,700	48,700	304,000		1,517,500	
Gansevoort Bank	200,000	16,400	683,100	4,900	46,500	25,600	70,500	710,000	
Hamilton Bank	200,000	109,100	1,398,000	60,500	90,000	226,000		1,637,000	
Mount Morris Bank	250,000	51,800	1,758,600	101,000	126,900	238,100	51,000	2,356,300	
Mutual Bank	200,000	134,100	1,258,500	30,900	114,200	199,600	39,400	1,342,800	
Nineteenth Ward Bank	100,000	46,000	1,194,200	15,900	116,400	198,800	1,300	1,580,500	
Plaza Bank	100,000	162,600	1,845,000	85,000	105,000	175,000		1,860,000	
Riverside Bank	100,000	126,600	958,800	9,800	65,300	63,300		930,600	
State Bank	100,000	199,400	2,944,000	198,000	99,000	105,000	111,000	3,246,000	
Twelfth Ward Bank	200,000	52,500	1,124,100	18,600	165,100	117,800	93,200	1,661,200	
Twenty-third Ward Bank	100,000	67,100	881,100	47,500	114,800	90,700	135,700	1,155,200	
Union Square Bank	200,000	337,700	2,168,400	50,300	218,900	249,500		2,485,600	
Yorkville Bank	100,000	188,100	1,565,300	90,500	122,400	122,300	82,500	1,694,500	
Washington Bank	100,000	25,000	164,400	3,300	23,900	80,800	47,700	195,700	
BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.									
Bedford Bank	150,000	121,400	1,100,700	13,200	89,100	190,100	100,000	1,277,200	
Broadway Bank	100,000	164,000	1,364,700	9,700	114,800	277,800	500	1,553,300	
Brooklyn Bank	300,000	168,800	1,326,900	84,500	47,900	160,400	84,900	1,406,000	
Eighth Ward Bank	100,000	43,300	302,600	15,000	25,400	42,200	30,500	295,300	
Fifth Avenue Bank	100,000	53,600	664,200	31,700	23,700	44,500	18,200	617,700	
Kings County Bank	150,000	61,600	728,200	36,200	25,600	70,300	71,000	780,100	
Manufacturers' National Bank	252,000	492,000	2,443,500	298,600	198,300	627,700		3,160,300	$248,700
Mechanics' Bank	500,000	405,600	2,777,800	193,200	186,800	174,100		2,977,200	
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	100,000	203,600	905,600	12,100	69,200	77,800	107,200	940,800	
Nassau National Bank	300,000	693,800	3,706,000	220,000	330,000	920,000	28,000	4,408,000	66,000
National City Bank	300,000	592,700	2,531,000	142,000	274,000	388,000	161,000	2,987,000	100,000
North Side Bank	100,000	120,900	679,700	14,000	58,300	66,900	887,500	1,491,400	
People's Bank	100,000	130,200	866,100	37,000	46,100	49,200	131,600	970,700	
Schermerhorn Bank	100,000	64,400	558,300	15,900	28,700	59,400	55,600	559,600	
Seventeenth Ward Bank	100,000	75,100	450,900	8,400	36,100	55,300	63,700	435,200	
Sprague National Bank	200,000	233,000	1,100,300	104,100	10,000	218,200	8,500	987,000	150,000
Twenty-sixth Ward Bank	100,000	54,900	484,300	8,200	33,600	79,000	2,800	517,200	
Union Bank	100,000	58,000	617,200	26,800	48,000	64,900	27,600	659,400	
Wallabout Bank	100,000	45,700	643,900	42,600	16,600	65,200	113,400	737,600	
Merchants Bank	100,000	12,300	429,000	4,800	48,900	37,900		419,800	
BOROUGH OF RICHMOND.									
Bank of Staten Island	25,000	57,200	569,100	15,000	20,500	73,500	52,000	663,800	
First National Bank, Staten Island	100,000	81,200	661,500	37,400	20,000	201,700		752,400	20,600
OTHER CITIES.									
First National Bank, Jersey City	400,000	817,300	4,523,800	204,800	187,000	557,300	1,360,600	6,058,600	123,400
Hudson Co. Nat. Bank, Jersey City	250,000	546,600	1,947,900	87,600	77,300	256,800	81,400	1,723,200	99,000
Second Nat'l Bank, Jersey City	250,000	363,200	1,261,900	58,100	21,900	129,600		964,300	58,500
Third Nat'l Bank, Jersey City	200,000	222,400	961,600	30,300	50,200	136,000	34,000	915,500	200,000
First National Bank, Hoboken	110,000	457,500	1,982,200	118,600	22,000	157,700	189,700	1,898,800	97,000
Second National Bank, Hoboken	125,000	102,400	758,500	63,100	45,800	68,600	25,300	856,500	50,000
Total National Banks	$2,487,000	4,602,100							
" State Banks	4,875,000	3,866,700							
Totals	7,362,000	$8,468,800	59,591,200	2,884,600	3,843,600	8,277,300	4,634,300	68,396,400	1,213,200
*As per official reports.— 11 National Banks, June 29th, 1900. 34 State Banks, May 31st, 1900.			Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase	Increase
$676,025 Increase, Reserve,			78,600	70,900	228,800	230,200	337,700	766,300	4,700

FIG. 10.

also a record of the various kinds of money received, certificates issued and deposits of collateral with the clearing-house. Besides these there are the record books of the several committees, and the few necessary books for the accounts of the clearing-house.

A. R. BARRETT.

(To be continued.)

BERLIN CLEARING-HOUSE.—The Berlin Stock Exchange Clearing-House has just celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. The institution was organized in 1850 upon the model of the London Clearing-House. The amount of cash clearances at the institution in 1899 reached 18,210 million marks; besides this sum there were clearances on current account amounting to 17,264 millions. The total of 35,474 million marks represents by far the greatest amount for any year in the institution's history.

BANKING LAW DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKERS.

All the latest decisions affecting bankers rendered by the United States Courts and State Court of last resort will be found in the MAGAZINE'S Law Department as early as obtainable.

Attention is also directed to the "Replies to Law and Banking Questions," included in this Department.

PURCHASE OF REAL ESTATE BY BANK.

Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, September 13, 1900.

LITCHFIELD *vs.* PRESTON.

Where the question that a bank purchased land in violation of Code, § 1163, which prohibits banks from acquiring real estate, except for certain purposes, was not raised in the lower court, it will be presumed that the bank acted within its powers.

The fact that a bank purchased a portion of a tract of land subject to a vendor's lien, in violation of Code, § 1163, prohibiting banks from purchasing real estate, except for certain purposes, will not subject its interests therein to be first exhausted to satisfy the lien, where the deed of the part first sold authorized the vendee to retain sufficient of the consideration to satisfy the lien.

HARRISON, *J.:* R. C. Hamilton, being the owner of a tract of land in Washington county, subject to a vendor's lien in favor of his grantor, Mrs. Catherine A. Preston, sold and conveyed by deed of May 22, 1891, an undivided three-fourths part thereof to the appellant, A. T. Litchfield, and others; Litchfield subsequently acquiring from his co-purchasers the whole of said three-fourths.

By deed dated January 2, 1893, R. C. Hamilton sold and conveyed his remaining one-fourth interest in the land to the Exchange and Deposit Bank of Abingdon, and on September 27, 1894, the bank reconveyed said one-fourth interest to R. C. Hamilton in consideration of $3,250, reserving a vendor's lien to secure that sum. After these transactions, this suit was brought by Catherine A. Preston to have satisfied her vendor's lien upon the whole tract, amounting, as of March 1, 1897, to $9,378.67. The entire tract was sold under decree of court, the appellant becoming the purchaser at $14,116.25. This sale was confirmed, and a commissioner directed to apply, after paying the costs, three-fourths of the proceeds, so far as necessary, to the payment of the vendor's lien due to Catherine A. Preston, and to pay the residue of said three-fourths to the appellant. The commissioner was further directed to apply the proceeds of the remaining one-fourth, after paying costs, to the satisfaction of certain liens against R. C. Hamilton having priority over the vendor's lien in favor of the Exchange and Deposit Bank, and to pay the residue thereof to the bank.

The ground of objection urged by appellant to this decree is that his three-fourths interest in the land is made primarily liable for the payment of the vendor's lien in favor of Mrs. Preston, to the exclusion and release of the remaining one-fourth reserved by Hamilton, and subsequently conveyed to

the bank. It is contended that the rule requiring land to be subjected in the inverse order of alienation should govern, and that the proceeds of the one-fourth interest held by Hamilton, being the last sold, should be first applied to the payment of the Preston lien, and the three-fourths interest bought by appellant held secondarily liable for that lien.

At the time that Hamilton conveyed the one-fourth interest to the Exchange and Deposit Bank, his deed to appellant and others, dated May 22, 1891, was duly recorded, and contained the following provision with respect to the unpaid purchase money due to Hamilton's grantor: "It is hereby agreed and understood that a sum of said deferred payments equal to the amount of the balance due by R. C. Hamilton to Catherine A. Preston for said tract of land is not to be paid until said balance of purchase money to said Catherine A. Preston is paid, and that the same is to be paid out of said deferred payments."

The general rule is, as stated by appellant, that, when part of a tract of land subject to a lien is conveyed, the residue is primarily liable for the whole debt. An exception to the rule, however, as well established as the rule itself, is that where the purchaser of such part assumes the payment of the outstanding lien, then the part first sold becomes primarily liable for the whole debt. (3 Pom. Eq. Jur. §§ 1206, 1225.)

In the latter section the author says:

"Whenever a grantee of any parcel either expressly assumes the payment of the mortgage, or his deed is in such form that he takes the parcel conveyed to himself subject to the mortgage as a part of the consideration, then, as has been already shown, the parcel thus purchased becomes in the hands of himself and of those holding under him primarily chargeable with the mortgage as against the mortgagor or grantor, and consequently as against all subsequent grantees of other parcels from the mortgagor. By such an express or implied assumption, the doctrine of liability in the reverse order of alienation, and all of its consequences, are defeated with respect to the mortgagor and the subsequent grantees."

No particular form of words is necessary to create a binding assumption. It is, however, unnecessary to decide whether or not there was an assumption of the Preston lien by appellant which bound him personally; for if we assume that the agreement in the deed of May 22, 1891, was not such an assumption of the Preston lien as would make the grantees in that deed personally liable over and above the funds in their hands going to R. C. Hamilton, the fact remains that the agreement did set apart in the hands of appellant a sufficient amount of the purchase money to satisfy the Preston lien, and it was his duty to see that it was properly applied.

Appellant insists that the agreement in the deed of May 22, 1891, was for his protection only; that it was a mere memorandum between Hamilton and his vendees, with which Mrs. Preston had no concern. This contention is not tenable. It is true the provision in the deed to appellant for the satisfaction of the Preston lien was for his protection, but it also inured to the benefit of the subsequent purchaser of the one-fourth interest. (*Willard* vs. *Worsham*, 76 Va. 392; *Tatum* vs. *Ballard*, 94 Va. 370, 26 S. E. 871.)

The purchaser of the one-fourth interest had a right to rely upon the contract of record between Hamilton and appellant, which showed that the Preston lien was amply provided for. This contract doubtless enabled Ham-

ilton to sell the remaining fourth at its full value. If appellant had complied with his contract, no one could have suffered. Mrs. Preston would have received her purchase money, he would have had his land, and the remaining one-fourth interest would have been relieved. It does not clearly appear that appellant has suffered any loss growing out of these transactions, but, if it did so appear, he could not shift the consequences of his failure to perform a plain duty upon the innocent purchaser of the one-fourth interest, who is in no wise responsible for any loss appellant may have sustained.

Appellant further suggests that the Exchange and Deposit Bank did not buy the one-fourth interest for the purpose of satisfying a debt previously contracted in the course of its dealings, as provided by Code, § 1163, and that, if the land was acquired by the trustees of the bank otherwise than as the law prescribes, they cannot hold it; and, if they have taken it to secure a debt, then it is subject to the liens against Hamilton, and among them the Preston lien.

This question does not appear to have been raised in the lower court, and there is nothing in the record throwing any light upon the subject. It may fairly be assumed that in purchasing the one-fourth interest the bank was acting within the scope of its powers. But if the bank bought the land outright, and in violation of section 1163, appellant could derive no advantage from that circumstance. The law imposes no forfeiture for its violation, and the only effect of its transgression in the respect mentioned would be to subject the bank to proceedings in behalf of the State to vacate its charter. (*Banks* vs. *Poitiaux*, 3 Rand. [Va.] 136.)

The decree appealed from is without error, and must be affirmed.

DEPOSIT WHEN BANK INSOLVENT—RIGHT OF DEPOSITOR TO RECOVER.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, May 29, 1900.

RICHARDSON *vs.* NEW ORLEANS DEBENTURE REDEMPTION COMPANY.

When a bank receives a deposit of money when it is hopelessly insolvent, the title to the money does not pass to the bank; and if the money is not paid out, but is kept in the bank and turned over to the Receiver, though it may have been mingled with the general funds of the bank, it may be recovered of the Receiver.

Appeal from Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Before Pardee, McCormick, and Shelby, *Circuit Judges.*

SHELBY, *Circuit Judge:* The bill in this case was filed by the New Orleans Debenture Redemption Company, Limited, against F. L. Richardson, as Receiver of the American National Bank, to collect $1,658.60, which the company had deposited in the bank. The bill also embraced a claim for $1,152, the proceeds of certain collections made by the bank for the plaintiff, but that part of the claim has been settled since the suit was brought.

The company bases its right to recover the money on the alleged fact that the bank had received it as a deposit when it was hopelessly insolvent, and under such circumstances as to make the receipt of it a fraud. The facts averred and proved may be briefly stated: The American National Bank, a banking corporation organized under the law of the United States, was on August 5, 1896, and prior to that time, engaged in a general banking business in New Orleans. On that day the bank was hopelessly insolvent, and had

been so for a long time. Its condition was well known to its officers and managers. The appellee did not have knowledge of its condition. The appellee was a regular customer and depositor of the bank. When the bank opened on August 5, 1896, it had in cash on hand $15,897.54. Just before three o'clock on the same day, the appellee deposited in the bank $83.60 in silver and $1,575 in currency, making a total of $1,658.60. The entire cash deposits received by the bank on that day amounted to $6,934.76. It paid out during that day $13,610.24. Just after three o'clock the bank closed its doors, and never reopened for business. The whole amount of cash in the bank after its doors were closed was $9,722, $500 of which was paid to the bank's attorney, and $9,222 turned over to the bank examiner, who subsequently turned over the same to the Receiver. Before receiving these funds the appellant had been duly appointed Receiver of the bank by the Comptroller of the Currency of the United States. It is agreed that the books of the bank do not show how much of the cash which was turned over to the Receiver was received by the note and collection clerk, or how much cash was received and not paid out by the receiving and paying teller, or how much of the cash turned over to the Receiver was part of the original funds in the bank on the morning of August 5, 1896.

There was a special meeting of the directors of the bank at 8:30 P. M., Wednesday, August 5, 1896, at which meeting the President of the bank stated what had taken place during the day, and that the deposits received during the day had been set aside. The directors at this meeting approved of this action, and instructed the President to hold said deposits separate and apart from the banking funds, and to examine carefully into the condition of the bank, and report at the meeting to be held at 8:30 A. M. on August 6. The evidence, however, showed that the deposits in cash received on August 5 were not really kept separate. All the money in the bank which had been received as general deposits, and which had not been paid out, appears to have been handed to the Receiver at the same time. Many depositions were offered in evidence in the case, but it is not deemed necessary to state the evidence further. The circuit court (Parlange, District Judge, presiding) granted the relief prayed for in the bill. The decree is to the effect that the appellee have and recover from the Receiver the sum of $1,658.60. The decree is given priority over the unsecured creditors of the bank. The Receiver has appealed to this court, and the decree is assigned as error.

Ordinarily, when funds are deposited in a bank, the relation of debtor and creditor immediately arises between the banker and the depositor. The money deposited becomes the property of the banker. He has the right to use it, but must pay the debt to the depositor by cashing his checks. When the banker obtains the deposit by committing a fraud, as by receiving it after hopeless insolvency, the relation between the parties is very different. The fraud avoids the implied contract between the parties that would arise in its absence, and, having barred contract, a trust is the equitable result. The fraud itself gives no lien. The fraud prevents the money deposited from becoming the property of the banker, and thereby prevents the relation of debtor and creditor arising between the parties. As the money does not become the property of the banker, it, of course, remains the property of the depositor. In the banker's hands, therefore, it is a trust fund—as much so as if it had been a special deposit. The money which the banker has received in due

course of honorable business before insolvency has become his property, and he the debtor of those who deposited it. Now, if the banker, having money in his bank, fraudulently receives other money, and mingles it with the moneys on hand, can the defrauded depositor reclaim his money? That is the question presented by this case. The bank received $1,658.60 of the appellee's money just before it closed. It was received under circumstances of fraud, so that it remained the property of the appellee. It passed with the other funds to the hands of the Receiver; or, if the identical money did not so pass to the Receiver, the sum turned over to the Receiver was increased exactly $1,658.60 by the appellee's deposit. This is clear, because if, after receiving the appellee's deposit and placing it with the general funds, payments were made out of the mass of money during the business of the day, it is immaterial whether the identical dollars deposited by the appellee were paid out or not. The amount that went into the hands of the Receiver was, by the deposit of the appellee, increased to the amount of the deposit made by it. If we find that the transaction between the appellee and the bank created a trust or lien on the funds of the bank with which the appellee's deposit was mingled, the trust or lien extended to the whole mass of money, and the paying out of part of it would not remove the charge from the remainder.

The question, then, is reduced to this: If the banker takes $1,000 not his own, and mixes the sum with $10,000 of his own money, can the owner of the $1,000 reclaim it? Has he, in equity, a charge on the whole to the amount of his money which has gone into it? Formerly, it was held that he had not. The equitable right of following misapplied money, it was said, depended on identifying it, the equity attaching to the very property misapplied. Money, it was said, had no earmarks, and the tracing of the fund would fail. This view was manifestly inequitable and unjust, and so, finally, it was held that confusion by commingling does not destroy the equity, but converts it into a charge upon the entire mass, giving to the party injured by the unlawful diversion of the fund a priority of right over the other creditors of the possessor and wrongdoer. This evolution of the doctrine of tracing trust funds is noticed incidentally by Mr. Justice Bradley in *Frelinghuysen* vs. *Nugent*, (36 Fed. Rep. 229, 239). To create the trust it is not necessary to show that the identical money went into the hands of the Receiver. It is sufficient if the funds in his hands are increased by the deposit. In *Bank* vs. *Blackmore* (21 C. C. A. 514, 516, 75 Fed. Rep. 771, 773), Judge Taft, delivering the opinion of the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Sixth Circuit, said:

"It may not be necessary to show earmarks upon the proceeds of the thing parted with, to justify such a remedy, but it must at least appear that the funds in the hands of the Receiver were increased or benefited by the proceeds; and the recovery is limited to the extent of this increase or benefit."

In *Association* vs. *Austin* (100 Ala. 313, 321), McClellan, *J.*, delivering the opinion of the court, said:

"We will concede that, so far as the right of the complainants to fasten a preference lien in the nature of a trust on the assets of the bank depends upon the fraud of the bank and its officials, their cases are made out on the facts we have stated. And if they had further shown that the identical money which was deposited by and collected for them, respectively, had come to the hands of the Receiver, and was held by him in specie at the time of bills filed, or that their funds had been mingled with the funds of the bank which came

to the Receiver's hands, and constituted, in part, the gross sum held by him, or that their identical money had been invested by the bank in tangible property, which came to the hands of the Receiver and was held by him, they would have been entitled to the relief they seek."

The observations quoted from the last two cases cited show why, in those cases, the trust was not declared. In *Quin* vs. *Earle* ([C. C.] 95 Fed. Rep. 728, 731), Judge Gray presents a very interesting discussion of the question and an accurate statement of the correct rule:

"With regard to personal property other than money, the question of identification is generally easy of determination. No so of money, and perhaps some personal property other than money. If these be confused in the mass of exactly similar things, specific identification becomes impossible. But the more modern doctrine has come to be that, where the fraudulent depositary so mingles goods which he has obtained by fraud with the mass of like goods of his own, the whole may be seized, or considered as held in trust, until equitable separation of the property of the defrauded party is made. So, advancing one step further, where money thus obtained has gone to swell the aggregate in the possession of the fraudulent party, it may, under proper proceedings, be segregated in amount from such aggregate sum, and made the subject of a trust, in order to accomplish the ends of justice. If my bushel of corn be obtained from me by fraud, and be poured into the mass of similar grain in the bin of the party committing the fraud, justice is satisfied, and no one can be wronged, by my having restored to me a bushel of the same grain out of the bin, though the identical grains obtained from me are not restored. If, on the other hand, the funds in the possession of the defrauding bank be not increased by the property or the money so obtained, so that the aggregate amount of assets for distribution among the general creditors is not made larger by reason of the plaintiff's contribution thereto, then this extension of the doctrine of identification will not apply, and the complainant cannot have remedy as for a preferred claim."

Sir George Jessel, master of the rolls, in the case of *Knatchbull* vs. *Hallett* (13 Ch. Div. 696, 707), reviewed the English cases on this subject. He shows the struggle of the able judges of the law courts over the earmarking of money, and that finally Lord Ellenborough throws over the doctrine as to money not earmarked not being followed. We cannot take space to cite and quote the many cases commented on by the master of the rolls. The opinion is marked by a keen sense of equity and strong common sense. On the direct point in question here he says:

"I have only to advert to one other point, and that is this: Supposing, instead of being invested in the purchase of land or goods, the moneys were simply mixed with other moneys of the 'trustee'—using the term again in its full sense, as including every person in a fiduciary relation. Does it make any difference according to the modern doctrine of equity? I say, none. It would be very remarkable if it were to do so. Supposing the trust money was 1,000 sovereigns, and the trustee put them into a bag, and by mistake, or accident, or otherwise, dropped a sovereign of his own into the bag. Could anybody suppose that a judge in equity would find any difficulty in saying that the *cestui que* trust has a right to take 1,000 sovereigns out of that bag? I do not like to call it a charge of 1,000 sovereigns on the 1,001 sovereigns, but that is the effect of it. I have no doubt of it."

The Supreme Court, in an opinion concurred in by all the justices, quotes with approval the doctrine enunciated by the master of the rolls. Mr. Justice Matthews, delivering the opinion, makes this indorsement of *Knatchbull* vs. *Hallett* (*supra*), on the point here in question:

"But he [Sir George Jessel] dissents from the application of the rule made by Lord Ellenborough, when the latter added, 'which is the case when the subject is turned into money, and confounded in a general mass of the same description;' for equity will follow the money, even if put into a bag or an indistinguishable mass, by taking out the same quantity. And the doctrine that money has no earmark must be taken as subject to the application of this rule." (*Central Nat. Bank* vs. *Connecticut Mut. Life Ins. Co.* 104 U. S. 54, 69.)

There should be no question about this doctrine on principle. If one's money is invested in land, the title being taken in another's name, equity creates a resulting trust in the land as against the wrongdoer. If an agent, bailee, or trustee invests another's money in personal property, a trust results. If one's money is lent, and a note or bond taken, the owner of the money can have a lien or trust declared on the note or bond to secure his money so used. Numerous cases show that money can be traced into other assets, notes, bonds and stocks. There is no good reason for not applying the same doctrine to money, the measure and representative of all property. If one's money is used with other money in buying a bond, equity can fasten a lien on the bond, and sell it to reimburse the one whose money has been so used. So, we think, if one's money is wrongfully mingled with a mass of money, that equity can direct the possessor and wrongdoer, or his successor, to take out of the mass a sum sufficient to make restitution.

The decree of the circuit court is affirmed.

DELAY IN PRESENTING CHECK—FRAUD OF PAYEE—RIGHT OF BONA-FIDE HOLDER.

Circuit Court, E. D. Pennsylvania, May 31, 1900.

ANDRUS *vs.* BRADLEY.

A *bona-fide* holder of a check is under no obligation to the drawer to present it for payment within a reasonable time, and is not prejudiced by delay in doing so, except where the fund has been lost by failure of the bank.

Defendant gave a check, which the payee transferred to plaintiff, who took the same in good faith and for full value, but at the request of the payee did not at once present it for payment. Subsequently defendant had a settlement with the payee, and, accepting his statement that the check had been lost, and his agreement that it would not be presented, again paid him the amount, and notified the bank not to pay the check, if presented. Several months afterwards the check was presented, and solely on account of such notification was refused payment. *Held*, that defendant was estopped to deny the validity of the check as against the plaintiff, having by his negligence placed it within the power of the payee to commit the fraud, by which one of two innocent parties must suffer loss.

DALLAS, *Circuit Judge:* There is no dispute as to the facts of this case. The defendant, Thomas Bradley, on February 18, 1897, gave to one Francis C. Grable, a check for $12,500 on the Security Trust Company, of Philadelphia. Two or three weeks afterwards, when the bank book of Bradley was settled, he found that the check had not been presented for payment. He

thereupon made inquiry of Grable, and was told by him that it was still in his possession, and that he would return it. On April 15, 1897, Bradley and Grable had a general settlement, and it then appeared that Bradley owed Grable $19,416,67. In this last-mentioned amount, however, there was included the sum of $12,500, for which Bradley's check of February 18, 1897, had been given. At this settlement Bradley was told by Grable that he had lost or mislaid that check, and that he would look for it, and, if found, return it. In addition to this oral assurance, Grable gave to Bradley a statement in writing as follows:

"PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1897.

I have in my possession check No. 1,553, drawn on the Security Trust and Life Insurance Company, dated February 18, 1897, for twelve thousand five hundred dollars, drawn to my order and signed by Thomas Bradley, which I am to return to Mr. Bradley, as settlement has been made, and it will not be presented for payment. FRANCIS C. GRABLE."

Witness: E. I. P. Grubb.

Relying upon this statement, Bradley paid Grable the full amount of $19,-614.67, instead of only $6,916.67, which latter was the true amount due by Bradley to Grable, and the only amount which would have been paid if it had been known by Bradley that his check of February 18, 1897, was then outstanding, as presently to be stated. Subsequently, on October 20, 1897, Bradley gave notice to the Security Trust Company not to pay the check, and when it was thereafter presented, as will presently be mentioned, the trust company, in obedience to that notice, refused payment, and the check was protested. The statements made by Grable to Bradley were false and fraudulent. The fact is that Grable had passed the check to John E. Andrus, the plaintiff in this case, upon the day after he (Grable) had obtained it from Bradley. Andrus had no knowledge of any fraud or contemplated fraud on the part of Grable, but took the check innocently, and gave cash for it to the amount of its full face value. At Grable's request, Andrus held the check, instead of presenting it, but subsequently passed it to one William J. Arkell for certain stocks or bonds, and Arkell, in January, 1898, presented it for payment, which, as has been stated, was refused. Arkell thereupon brought suit upon it; but that suit was discontinued, the check was returned to Andrus, and this present action instituted.

It is unfortunately manifest that one or the other of two innocent parties —the plaintiff or the defendant—must suffer a loss in this case. Upon which of them must it fall? The correct answer to this question depends, I think, upon the proper application to the undisputed facts of the principle of estoppel in *pais* which was discussed by the Circuit Court of Appeals for this circuit, at its present term, in the case of *Bradford* vs. *Insurance Co.* (102 Fed. Rep. 48.)

"'When any person, under a legal duty to any other person to conduct himself with reasonable caution in the transaction of any business, neglects that duty, and when the person to whom the duty is owing alters his position for the worse because he is misled as to the conduct of the negligent person by a fraud of which such neglect is in the natural course of things the proximate cause, the negligent person is not permitted to deny that he acted in the manner in which the other person was led by such fraud to believe him to act.' * * * The vital principle of the doctrine is that 'he who, by his language or conduct, leads another to do what he would not otherwise have

done, shall not subject such person to loss or injury by disappointing the expectations upon which he acted.' (*Dickerson* vs. *Colgrove*, 100 U. S. 580.)"

Assuming, what was without doubt the fact, that both parties were innocent of any intentional fault, what unintentional failure in duty caused the loss? Because, unless in this particular transaction, with reference to this defendant, the plaintiff either did something he ought not to have done or did not do something he should have done, there was no neglect. Now, it may be—I think it must be—conceded that the plaintiff's retention of this check for about eleven months without presenting it would have been at his own risk if the institution upon which it was drawn had failed in the meantime. But the authorities which determine this are inapplicable to the present case. The banker upon whom this check was drawn was solvent when it was presented. But for the defendant's notice, it certainly would have been paid, and the giving of that notice, as against a *bona fide* holder for value, was not warranted. Such a holder is under no obligation to the drawer to present a check within a reasonable time, and is not prejudiced by delay in doing so, except where the fund has been lost by failure of the bank. (*Flemming* vs. *Denny*, 2 Phila. 111; *Merchants' Nat. Bank* vs. *State Nat. Bank*, 10 Wall. 647; *Bull* vs. *Bank*, 123 U. S. 105.)

As I view the case, the defendant, by giving the check in question to Grable, not only reposed confidence in him, but actually put it in his power to accomplish the fraud which he perpetrated; and in afterwards settling with Grable as he did, the defendant relied, not, as in *Dickerson* vs. *Colgrove* (*supra*), upon any statement of the plaintiff, for he made none, but upon that of Grable alone. In my opinion, the consequence of this misplaced confidence must be borne by the party from whom it proceeded. Bradley, through his settlement with Grable, voluntarily paid the check in question without requiring its production; and this he was not led to do by any breach of duty which was legally owing to him by the plaintiff, but by his own too ready acceptance of Grable's assurances.

Upon the trial of the case the following stipulation was noted:

"It is agreed by counsel in open court that a verdict shall be taken for the plaintiff for the sum of $14,845.81, it being understood and agreed between them that the case shall be placed upon the proper list for argument upon the question reserved as to whether the defense which has been set up and shown by evidence is a valid defense. If the court shall be of opinion that it is a valid defense, judgment to be entered for the defendant notwithstanding the verdict; otherwise, judgment for plaintiff upon the verdict as rendered. The verdict is to be taken with interest from ———, amounting to $———, subject to the power of the court, upon the argument hereafter to take place, to reduce the verdict by the amount of interest so included, if in the judgment of the court the interest should not have been made a part of the verdict."

The defendant has now moved for a new trial, and also for judgment in his favor upon the point reserved *non obstante veredicto*. Both of these motions must be denied, but the amount of the verdict must be reduced. As rendered, it includes interest from the date of the check. To this, in my opinion, the plaintiff is not entitled, although I think he should be allowed interest from the date of presentation, namely, from January 27, 1898. With this correction, the amount recoverable is, not $14,845.81, but $14,139.56; and ac-

cordingly it is now ordered that judgment be entered for the plaintiff in the sum of $14,139.56, and the defendant's motions for new trial and for judgment *non obstante veredicto*, are denied.

CHECK FORWARDED TO DRAWEE—WHEN DEEMED PAID.

Supreme Court of Arkansas, June 9, 1900.

O'LEARY, *et al.* vs. ABELES, *et al.*

When the holder of a check delivers it to a bank, as his bailee, for collection, and the collecting bank forwards the check by mail to the drawee bank, and the latter, upon the receipt thereof, having money on deposit to the credit of the drawer, indorses the check "paid," and afterwards delivers the same to the drawer, as between the payee or holder and the drawer the check is paid, though the draft forwarded by the drawee bank in payment is dishonored.

The fact that the drawer of the check is a director in the drawee bank will not alter the case, where there is no bad faith on his part.

WOOD, *J.:* When the holder of a check delivers same to a bank, as his bailee, for collection, and the bank sends the check by mail to the drawee, who lives at a distance, and the drawee, upon receipt of the check, having money on deposit to the credit of the drawer, indorses the check "paid," and afterwards delivers the same to the drawer, as between the payee or holder and the drawer the check is paid ; for, if the holder chooses this method of collection, and the bailee bank, instead of receiving the cash, takes, for the amount of the check exchange which turns out to be worthless, the loss which the holder thereby sustains is regarded as the result of his own negligence, or that of the bank holding same for collection. This doctrine applies here. (*Anderson* vs. *Rogers* [Kan. Sup.] 36 Pac. Rep. 1067, 27 L. R. A. 248, and authorities there cited ; also, note to same ; 1 Daniel, Neg. Inst. 328a ; 3 Am. and Eng. Enc. Law [2d Ed.] 804 ; Bolles, Banks, § 295 ; *Association* vs. *Clayton*, 13 U. S. S. App. 295, 6 C. C. A. 108, 56 Fed. Rep. 759 ; *Wagner* vs. *Crook*, 167 Pa. St. 259, Zane, Banks, § 17 *et seq.*, 188 ; *Minneapolis Sash and Door Co.* vs. *Metropolitan Bank* [Minn.] 78 N. W. Rep. 980. See, also, *Loth* vs. *Mothner*, 53 Ark. 116. See, *contra*, *McIntosh* vs. *Tyler*, 47 Hun, 99 ; *Indig* vs. *Bank*, 80 N. Y. 100 ; *Briggs* vs. *Bank*, 89 N. Y. 182.) The rule, it seems, is not affected by any usage or custom where such methods of collection obtain. (*Minneapolis Sash and Door Co.* vs. *Metropolitan Bank* [Minn.] 78 N. W. Rep. 980, 44 L. R. A. 504, and authorities cited.)

There is no rule of law that would make Abeles liable for the loss resulting from the transaction in proof, because of his being a director in the drawee bank. He is not shown to have been negligent in the discharge of any of his duties as director, whereby the loss was occasioned. He is not charged with fraud, but the proof shows affirmatively that he acted in good faith with his creditor. He believed the bank solvent, as shown by his depositing money therein on the very day his check was presented for payment. The bank was open and doing business on that day. Certainly there was nothing in his duties as director that would charge him with the knowledge that a check drawn by him on funds in the bank to his credit would not be properly presented for collection, and collected in money instead of worthless exchange. Good faith only is required of him in matters of this kind. (*Hayes* vs. *Beardsley*, 136 N. Y. 299. See also, *Briggs* vs. *Spaulding*, 141 U. S. 132.) Affirmed.

DEPOSIT WHEN BANK INSOLVENT—CHECKS AND DRAFTS—RIGHT OF DEPOSITOR TO RECOVER.

United States Court of Appeals, Fifth Circuit, May 31, 1900.

RICHARDSON *vs.* NEW ORLEANS COFFEE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Where paper is deposited with a bank which, to the knowledge of its officers, is hopelessly insolvent, the title to such paper does not pass to the bank, but remains in the depositor, and he may recover such paper of the Receiver.

The rule is the same whether the paper be indorsed "for deposit" or be indorsed without qualification.

This was an action to recover a deposit made by the New Orleans Coffee Company, Limited, with the American National Bank of New Orleans, when that bank was insolvent, and known by its officers to be so.

Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Louisiana.

Before Pardee, McCormick and Shelby, Circuit Judges.

SHELBY, *Circuit Judge* (after stating the case as above, delivered the opinion of the court): All the money in dispute in this case except $172 was collected on checks and drafts which the appellee deposited with the American National Bank. The checks and drafts were entered on the appellee's pass book, each having been indorsed, "Pay to the order of the American National Bank." There is evidence in the case showing that the checks and drafts were deposited with the bank for collection. The bank was then about to close. Its insolvent condition was known to its officers. At about eight o'clock in the evening of August 5, 1896, the day the deposits were made, the bank officers instructed the note and collection clerk to keep the drafts and checks received that day separate from the funds of the bank. After receiving these checks and drafts, the bank closed its doors at about three o'clock on the same day, and was not again opened for business. The checks on the New Orleans banks were collected the next day, and later the drafts on the banks outside of the city were collected by the bank examiner, and the money was all placed in the hands of the Receiver.

The appellee claims that it has the right to recover this money because the absolute title to the checks and drafts did not, on the facts, pass to the bank; that, until they were collected, the relation between the bank and the depositor was that of principal and agent. The appellee also claims the right to recover the money because it was a fraud, on the part of the bank, to receive the drafts and checks as deposits in view of the hopeless insolvency of the bank, which was known to its officers.

There is no trouble about tracing these funds. They were all collected after the bank closed its doors, and collected after the officers of the bank had given instructions that the checks and drafts received on August 5 should be kept separate from the general funds of the bank. The evidence shows that these funds went into the hands of the Receiver, and are now held by him. We are therefore confronted with the plain question: Is the New Orleans Coffee Company, Limited, the depositor, equitably entitled to these funds, or is the Receiver of the bank entitled to them? The Receiver can, of course, only claim them for the benefit of the general creditors. His contention, then, is this: that although these checks and drafts were received after the bank was insolvent, and collected after its doors were closed, and

the funds kept separate, he should now be permitted to take these funds, and mingle them with the other assets of the bank, and distribute them with the other assets among the general creditors.

The argument is that this customer, the appellee, who dealt with the bank on the last day of its business existence, should fare no better than those who dealt with it previously. This view, however, cannot prevail, because the court must look at the special transaction between this appellee and the bank. If that transaction was such that the bank was only the agent of the depositor to make the collections, the funds, of course, never became the property of the bank, and they can therefore be reclaimed by the appellee. This comes from the fact that a fiduciary relation exists between the agent and the principal, making the former in equity a trustee, and the agent, of course, is not permitted to convert the funds of the principal. The principal is always permitted to recover his funds if they can be traced. It is equally true that a fraud on the part of the bank in procuring funds or in receiving checks and drafts for collection would have the effect of making the bank hold the checks or drafts or other proceeds in equity as trustee for the depositor. And, as in this case, when the funds can be traced, the depositor or owner of the drafts can recover. In *Richardson* vs. *Denegre* (35 C. C. A. 452, 93 Fed. Rep. 572) this court held that "checks delivered to a bank by a depositor for collection and deposit at a time when the bank was insolvent, as must have been known by its officers, and which had not been collected when the bank closed its doors, remain the property of the depositor, and may be recovered by him from the Receiver." It is true that the checks in the case just cited were indorsed "for deposit," and that in the instant case the indorsement was without qualification. The drafts and checks, however, were credited on the pass book of the appellee, and the evidence shows that they were delivered to the bank for collection. There was no intention by the transaction to create the relation of debtor and creditor before the bank made the collections. If there had been such intention, the fraud on the part of the bank would have defeated the intention, and preserved the fund for the depositor so long as it could be traced. The form of the indorsement, however, cannot be a matter of consequence or change the principles involved in a case where the litigation is between the original parties, no innocent holder of the paper having intervened. In *Bank* vs. *Armstroug* (148 U. S. 50), a bank holding paper for collection passed into the hands of a Receiver. The court held that the relation between the bank and the depositor as to uncollected paper was that of principal and agent, and that the money collected on the paper after the bank had closed, which had not been commingled with the general funds of the bank, could be reclaimed. The principle announced in that case sustains the decree of the circuit court in this case, for the reason that the bank was the agent of the depositor, and that a trust obligation was created by such agency. Morse states the rule that should govern in such cases:

"After a bank has suspended, it ought not to receive payments upon business paper previously deposited with it for collection, or, at least, not in such a manner that the money so received by it will pass into its general assets, and the owner of the paper will be placed in the position of one of its creditors, entitled only to take his dividend. * * * Proceeds received after the bank becomes insolvent are held in trust, and may be recovered in full." (1 Morse, Banks [3d Ed.] § 248a.)

This view is sustained by many authorities, the facts varying in each case, but the principle being the same. (*Levi* vs. *Bank*, 5 Dill. 104, Fed. Cas. No. 8,289; *In re Havens*, 8 Ben. 309, Fed. Cas. No. 6,230; *Richardson* vs. *Banking Co.* 36 C. C. A. 307, 94 Fed. Rep. 442; Same vs. *Bank*, 36 C. C. A. 315, 94 Fed. Rep. 450.)

The other point made by the appellee is equally as conclusive. The fraud of the bank would prevent its obtaining title to the checks and drafts and their proceeds. In *Railway Co.* vs. *Johnson* (133 U. S. 566), the court held:

"When a bank has become hopelessly insolvent, and its President knows that it is so, it is a fraud to receive deposits of checks from an innocent depositor, ignorant of its condition, and he can reclaim them or their proceeds."

There can now be no doubt about the fact that it is well settled by authority that a bank should not continue business when it is known to its officers that it is hopelessly insolvent. The relation between a bank and its customers is such that great confidence is asked and reposed. A banker who knows that he is hopelessly insolvent cannot honestly continue business, and receive money from his customers. He may not intend to defraud a particular customer, but he will be held, of course, to have intended the inevitable consequences of his act—that is, to cheat and defraud all persons whose money he receives and whom he fails to pay before he stops business. A banker who receives money or drafts for collection under such circumstances gets no title, legal or equitable, and the funds or proceeds can always be claimed and recovered by the owner when they can be traced and identified.

On August 5, 1896, the day these drafts were placed in the hands of the bank, the appellee bought of the bank, drawing its check on the bank for the purpose, two New York drafts aggregating $2,050. These drafts were worthless and were returned unpaid. The appellant now insists that the purchase of these drafts and the drawing of the checks defeat the right of the appellee to recover the money sued for. The appellee offered to surrender the drafts to the Receiver when it demanded the proceeds of its drafts and checks. The sale of these worthless drafts to the appellee was also a fraud. We cannot think that the perpetration of the latter fraud, the sale of the worthless drafts, can in any way relieve the bank of its liability for the perpetration of the first fraud, the receipt of the claims for collection. The evidence shows that the appellee had no contract to draw against the deposit of the checks and drafts. The appellee was solvent, and the bank had allowed it to overdraw. If the bank had been solvent and continued business, and had failed to collect the checks and drafts deposited with it, the appellee would have been required to pay for the New York drafts if they had been honored. The evidence shows that the purchase of the drafts was a transaction independent and separate from the deposit of the checks and drafts for collection. On the morning of August 5, before the appellee made any deposits, it had to its credit in the bank $1,136.79. This much more than covered the small checks drawn by the appellee on the bank, and leaves for consideration only the effect on this transaction of the purchase of the New York drafts, one for $2,000 and the other for $50. As these drafts were not paid, and as they did not diminish the funds in the bank or create any liability against it affecting the general creditors, we do not think it had any effect upon the equitable rights of the appellee. The entries on the books of the bank in reference to

the purchase of these drafts was a mere matter of bookkeeping, and should not be permitted to affect the substantial rights of the parties.

The appellee was also entitled to recover the $172 deposited in currency by it. The undisputed facts in the case show that this money, or its equivalent in cash, passed into the hands of the Receiver. He either received the actual money deposited, or it served to increase the amount delivered to him. In the case of *Richardson* vs. *Redemption Co.* (C. C. A. 102 Fed. 780), we have recently handed down an opinion which deals with the question of tracing cash deposits. The case is, on its facts, almost identical with the instant case, so far as the deposit of cash is involved. It is sufficient to say that when a bank, on the eve of insolvency, by committing a fraud obtains the money of a customer, and mingles it with the general funds of the bank, the title to the money does not pass; and if the money is not expended, but kept in the bank and turned over to the Receiver, the money, or a like amount, although mixed with the general funds of the bank, can be recovered in a suit against the Receiver. The circuit court was right in deciding that the appellee could recover the proceeds of the checks and drafts and the cash deposited. The decree of the circuit court is affirmed.

SAVINGS BANKS—PAYMENT OF DEPOSIT—BY-LAWS.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, June 18, 1900.

COSGROVE *vs.* PROVIDENT INST. FOR SAVINGS IN JERSEY CITY.

A Savings bank adopted, and caused to be printed upon its deposit books, a by-law which provided that "deposits and dividends shall be drawn out only by the depositors in person, or by their written order, or by some person legally authorized, and only upon production of the depositor's book, that such payments may be entered therein, and all payments to persons who present the deposit book shall be valid payments to discharge the bank and its officers." *Held:*

That such by-law, printed upon a pass-book given to a depositor and accepted by her, became a part of the contract between her and the bank.

That, by the true construction of such by-law, a payment made by the bank, in good faith and in the exercise of due care, to any person who produces the pass-book, operates to discharge the bank, without regard to whether or not such person is entitled to draw the money.

GUMMERE, *J.:* This writ of error is brought to review the judgment of the Supreme Court, affirming a judgment of the Hudson circuit court, in favor of the plaintiffs in an action brought by them to recover a balance alleged to be due upon their deposit account with the defendant Savings institution.

The only question in dispute between the parties was as to the effect of a payment of $150 made to an unknown woman who presented the bank book of the plaintiffs at the defendant's banking house, and, on the representation that she was the plaintiff, Mary Cosgrove, demanded payment of and received the sum mentioned. It is admitted that she drew the money without the knowledge of the plaintiffs, or either of them, and unlawfully appropriated it to her own use. It is also admitted that the defendant used reasonable care and diligence to identify the payee, and that the money was paid to her in good faith, in the belief that she was in fact the person whom she represented herself to be. It is further admitted that, at the time when the plaintiffs opened their account with the defendant company, one of its by-laws provided that "deposits and dividends shall be drawn out only by the depositors in person, or by their written order, or by some person legally authorized, and

only upon production of the depositor's book, that such payments may be entered therein, and all payments to persons who present the deposit book shall be valid payments to discharge the bank and its officers"; that such by-law was printed upon the deposit book which was given to the plaintiffs when they became depositors; and that it was in force at the time that the wrongful withdrawal of the funds occurred.

It being admitted that the contested payment was made by the bank in good faith and in the exercise of due care, the rights of the parties must depend upon the true construction of the by-law above quoted; for the plaintiffs, by accepting the deposit book with this by-law printed upon it, had become chargeable with knowledge of its provisions, and, as they made no objection to such provisions, they are presumed to have assented to them, and the by-law therefore became a part of the contract between the parties. (*Appleby* vs. *Bank*, 62 N. Y. 17; *Allen* vs. *Bank*, 69 N. Y. 314; *Wilcox* vs. *Bank*, 40 Hun, 302; *Goldrick* vs. *Bank*, 123 Mass. 320; *Heath* vs. *Bank*, 46 N. H. 78; *Gifford* vs. *Bank*, 63 Vt. 108; *Eaves* vs. *Bank*, 27 Conn. 233; *Burrill* vs. *Bank*, 92 Pa. St. 134.)

What, then, is the true construction of this by-law? The Supreme Court considered that, in its legal effect, it was like that which was construed by the Court of Appeals of New York in *Smith* vs. *Bank* (101 N. Y. 60), the language of which was: "All payments made by the bank upon the presentation of the pass-book, and duly entered therein, will be regarded as binding upon the depositor. Money may also be drawn upon the written order of the depositor or his attorney, when accompanied by the pass-book."

In the cited case it was determined that the bank was not protected by this by-law in making a payment under the conditions existing in the present case. The decision turned upon the construction to be given to the first clause of the by-law, viz.: "All payments made by the bank upon the presentation of the pass-book, and duly entered therein, will be regarded as binding upon the depositor." The by-law being silent as to the person or persons to whom payment was to be made, the court construed the word "payment" to mean the turning over of money to a person entitled to receive it in discharge of an obligation of the payor.

It is unnecessary for us to determine whether we are prepared to follow the New York court in the construction put by it upon the by-law which was before it; for we disagree with the conclusion of our Supreme Court that, in its legal effect, it is like that now under consideration. On the contrary, the latter by-law differs vitally from the former in this respect: that it designates the persons to whom a payment made will discharge the bank. It says, "All payments to persons who present the deposit book," etc. The proper construction of the word "payment," when thus used, is not, as it seems to us, the technical one adopted in the case in 101 N. Y. 58. The sense in which it is used is the turning over of money by the holder of it to any one of a designated class of persons; that is, "persons who present the deposit book." And that this is the proper meaning of the word when used as it is in the present by-law is admitted by Ruger, *C. J.*, in delivering the opinion in 101 N. Y. 58. In discussing the by-law in the case then before the court, he distinguishes it from that which was under consideration in the case of *Schoenwald* vs. *Bank* (57 N. Y. 418), which provided that "all payments to persons producing the deposit book shall be deemed good and valid payments to depositors, respectively." He says (speaking of this latter by-law), "There the

language of the by-law plainly implied and provided for payments made to other persons than the depositor, and gave a significance to the word 'payments' which included strangers having possession of the pass-book."

In the Schoenwald case it was determined that by force of the by-law there considered, a payment made by the bank in good faith and in the exercise of reasonable care, to a stranger who had wrongfully come into the possession of the plaintiff's deposit book, absolved the bank from liability to again pay the money.

As a precedent, *Schoenwald* vs. *Bank* is much more apt than that of *Smith* vs. *Bank*, in settling the construction to be given to the by-law under review. The Supreme Court in the present case, adopting the meaning given to the word "payment" in the Smith case, held that the last clause of the by-law before us that "all payments to persons who present the deposit book," meant payments to such persons as are legally entitled to receive payment under the conditions specified in the earlier part of the by-law; that is, (1) to the depositor on presentation of the book, (2) to a person presenting the book with a written order of the depositor to draw the money, or (3) to some other person legally authorized to receive the money upon presentation of the book—as, for example, an executor or administrator.

It seems to us that this is not the true construction of this by-law. It first declares who shall be entitled to draw out deposits, namely, the depositor himself, or some person having a written order from him, or any other person legally authorized. But it provides that, even as to those three classes of persons, the right to draw out shall not be absolute, but shall be conditioned upon the production of the deposit book. So far the by-law has no bearing upon the terms upon which the bank is to be discharged from liability; for it is manifest that if the bank, notwithstanding this provision of the by-law, should see fit to pay to one of these three classes of persons without the production of the deposit book, such payment would completely discharge the bank from any liability to pay over again. It is only the last clause of the by-law which deals with the question of the terms upon which the bank shall be discharged, and that clause declares that exemption from further liability shall follow upon payment to any person who presents the deposit book. By the true construction of this by-law the bank is not compelled to pay any person, not even the depositor himself, unless the bank book is produced (provided, of course, it is not lost or destroyed); but a payment made by it in good faith and in the exercise of due care, to any person who produces the pass-book, operates to discharge the bank, without regard to whether or not such person is entitled to draw the money.

Accepting this as the true construction of the by-law, the suggestion is made that it is unreasonably harsh upon the depositor and for this reason should not be sustained. We cannot accept this suggestion as sound. This bank has many thousands of depositors. It is impossible that its officers or clerks should personally know more than a small proportion of the whole number. It is apparent that, if strict proof of the identity of each depositor was required whenever he should seek to draw out a portion of his deposit, great inconvenience would be caused to them. To obviate the necessity of such a practice, and at the same time to protect from depredation the common fund of the depositors which constitutes the sole capital of the corporation, some such rule as that presented by the case before us is required. The judgment of the Supreme Court should be reversed.

REPLIES TO LAW AND BANKING QUESTIONS.

Questions in Banking Law—submitted by subscribers—which may be of sufficient general interest to warrant publication will be answered in this department.

A reasonable charge is made for Special Replies asked for by correspondents—to be sent promptly by mail. See advertisement in back part of this number.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: PHOENIX, Arizona, October 3, 1900.

SIR: We received from a correspondent a check on us, bearing several endorsements, and marked on the check in lead pencil were the words "No protest." Payment on the check was refused and, as the letter of transmission gave no instructions in regard to protest, and we were, of course, in the dark as to who marked the check "No protest," we protested for non-payment and returned it. Our correspondent declines to pay protest fees on the ground that the check was marked "No protest." I maintain that we should have been responsible had the check been returned not protested. We have agreed to leave it to your publication as to who is in the right. C. J. HALL, *Vice-President.*

Answer.—We think that under the circumstances the Phœnix bank was justified in protesting the check. It had no means of ascertaining whether the words "no protest" had been placed upon the check by its correspondent, and had any question arisen about the matter thereafter, the burden of showing this would have devolved upon it. This is more of a risk than any collecting bank should be required to take. According to the usual practice of bankers it is customary to protest all paper which has been dishonored, where there are indorsers to be charged; and a bank is fully justified in following this course, unless it has instructions to the contrary; and where the instruction is ambiguous, or is given in such a way that there may thereafter be a question as to what was intended, the bank cannot be expected or required to solve the question at its own peril, but is justified in adhering to the usual practice in such cases.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1900.

SIR: A check is drawn to the order of A, and by A delivered to B in payment of a bill. But through an oversight A neglects to indorse the check. What rights has B, and can A be compelled to indorse the check, should he refuse to do so when requested? TELLER.

Answer.—The Negotiable Instruments Law provides that "where the holder of an instrument payable to his order transfers it for value without indorsing it, the transfer vests in the transferee such title as the transferrer had therein, *and the transferee acquires in addition the right to have the indorsement of the transferrer.*" It will thus be seen that should A refuse to indorse the check, B could maintain an action against him to compel him to do so.

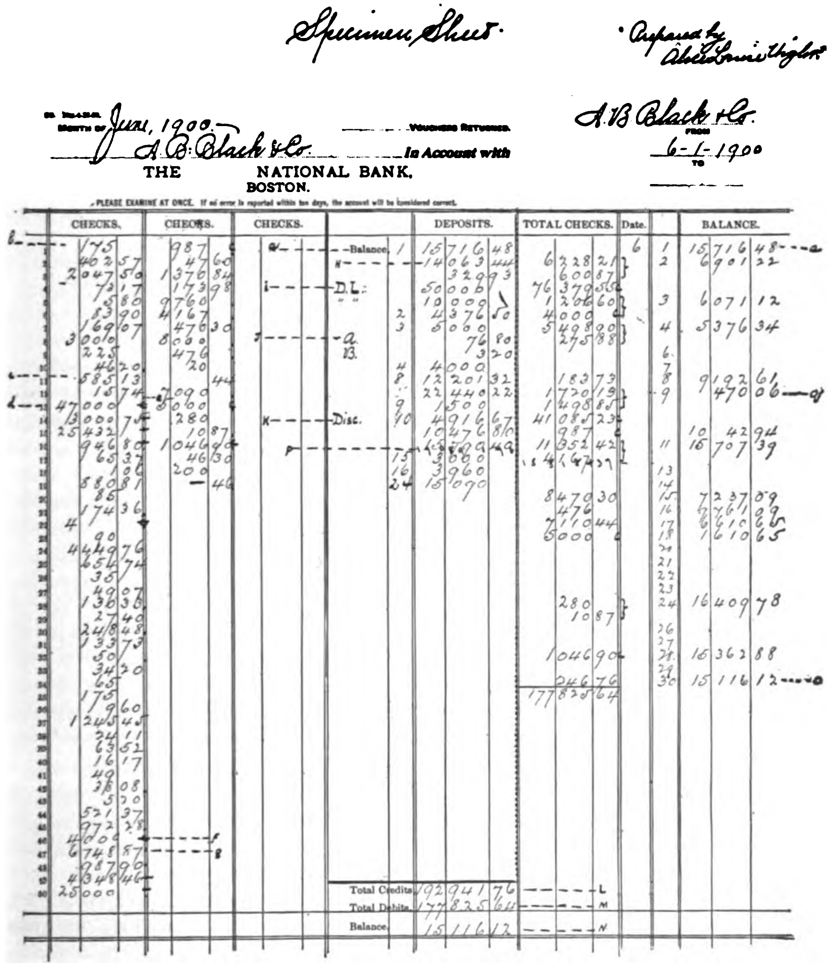
Editor Bankers' Magazine: BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 29, 1900.

SIR: A draft payable ten days after sight is accepted by the drawee, payable at the National Bank of C——. Before the expiration of the ten days such bank fails. Is it necessary that the draft should be presented at that bank before suit is brought against the acceptor? CASHIER.

Answer.—No. The Negotiable Instruments Law, now in force in Massachusetts, provides that "an acceptance to pay at a particular place is a general acceptance, unless it expressly states that the bill is to be paid there only and not elsewhere." Under this rule it is not necessary, in an action against the acceptor, to aver and prove presentment at the place named in the acceptance. (*Wallace* vs. *McConnell*, 13 Peters, 136.)

THE NEW SYSTEM OF CHECKING ACCOUNTS.

During the past few months an interest has been growing in the suburban and smaller city banks concerning the so-called "New Check System," that of keeping a transcript of each customer's account on a separate sheet, thereby verifying the books of the bank from day to day. This system, however, includes only the personal, corporation and firm accounts.



It is not known just when or where the idea originated, but for the past ten years the system has been growing in use and increasing in favor. It has now been permanently adopted by nearly all the Chicago banks, a few in New York, and one, the Third National, in Boston, while inquiries are constantly made concerning its

advantages by many other banks in the various States, with a view to adopting it for their own use.

The five objects of the system are:

1. It protects the bank against any dishonesty on the part of its bookkeepers.

2. It causes a mistake to be discovered immediately after it is made.

3. It enables the bank to balance any customer's account at any time on any day in the month.

4. It enables the officers of the bank to see any one account in compact form.

5. Much delay is avoided at the end of the month in balancing the depositors' pass-books by having the separate statements of each account already proved correct so that no reference to the bank ledgers is necessary to discover and rectify errors.

Naturally, many of the minor details differ according to the size of the bank and number of depositors, but the principle is practically the same in all banks.

The specimen sheet shows every possible development in a depositor's account with his bank. The account starts with a balance written both at the head of the deposits column (a) and as the first balance on the slip (a). Each day the checks, clearing (b) counters (c) and certified (d), are listed in order, a tiny mark (e) being placed after each group, and the footings of each of these groups are put in the column for total checks, opposite a date of the next balance which should be made out for the next working day. Certified checks are listed from the teller's sheet when first certified and are merely checked off (f) when they are returned to the bank, thus showing at a glance those outstanding (g).

Deposits (h), loans (i), collections (j) and discounts (k) should be listed, as on the ledger, in order, and included in the balance. Checks are filed away and all balances are compared each day with those on the ledger and any error is reported to the Cashier.

When the account is balanced, the footings of the deposits (l) and total checks (m) are brought down to the foot of the sheet and the balance (n) shown, should agree with the last amount (o) in the balance column. In order to save time in balancing an account the last day of the month, footings in pencil (p) are made and the account proved at odd times, thereby leaving often but one or two days' figures to be added to make the totals. Another method of saving time is to have the number of each individual's checks compared, during the last three days of the month, with the number represented on the slip, and a band placed about them, proving that no person's checks have been misfiled. Allowance is made, of course, for outstanding certified checks.

All overdrafts (q) are shown in red ink. All accounts are balanced at least once a month and deposits and footings on the customers' books should agree with these slips. The slip on the right of the perforated line should be retained by the bank for future reference and the one on the left placed with the checks in the book when it is balanced.

The system is, of course, an added expense, because as many persons must be employed as there are bookkeepers, but the benefits derived from its use have proved it to be very satisfactory both to officers of banks and to their customers.

BOSTON, MASS. ALICE LOUISE WIGHT.

FULL OF WATER.—"How do you feel now?" asked his rescuers. "Like a Jersey Trust," gasped the half-drowned man, faintly. Then they rolled him on the barrel some more, for they, too, were financiers.—*Harper's Bazaar*.

JAW-BONE COLLATERAL.—A borrower came into the bank hurriedly one morning, and going up to the Cashier's desk said he wanted to get $500 that day on his own note with his wife's endorsement. After taking up about ten minutes of the Cashier's time, the Cashier politely gave him to understand that the security was not sufficient. After he had gone out the President asked the Cashier why he did not make the loan; to which he replied, "Oh, that fellow is a vocal capitalist with jaw-bone collateral."

*INTERNATIONAL MONEY.

A little more than thirty years ago the subject of international or universal money was receiving a great deal of attention and was being widely discussed. It formed the topic of the Paris International Monetary Convention of 1867, and was afterwards inquired into at the sessions of the British Royal Commission of 1868. Plans were brought forward by some of the ablest economists of the time, and many were the arguments for and against the proposed systems. But nothing practical resulted from all this discussion, and by the time the next international monetary convention was held, in 1878, the question of bimetallism overshadowed every other, as it has done at all subsequent conventions, and the subject of universal money has slumbered, with only occasional brief waking intervals.

The present time, however, may be an appropriate one for reviving the long dormant question. Conditions are now favorable for establishing some system of international money, and at the same time the benefits to be derived from such a system are more clearly evident than ever before:

(1) The world is growing smaller. The nations of the earth are coming into closer and closer contact, and their various interrelations are daily growing more complex.

(2) International commerce is assuming vaster and vaster proportions. The United States and the leading nations of Europe are trading with each other in increasing volume, and are struggling for supremacy in the markets of Asia, Africa and South America, and are everywhere striving to open up new fields for commercial operations.

(3) The gold standard has been adopted by the leading commercial nations and affords a solid basis for negotiations.

(4) The changes that have been made in the national monetary systems during the last thirty years throw new light on the subject and furnish fresh data for discussion.

Advantages of International Money.

It may be well at this point to consider what are the advantages of international money. Different advocates lay particular stress upon various points, but without touching upon all of them the following benefits may be named:

(1) The convenience to travelers.

(2) The intelligibility of foreign price lists. This would help the reading public in general, and would be of special advantage to the merchant engaged in foreign trade and to the statistician.

(3) Simplification of foreign exchange. The par of exchange would be 100, or some other round number. This simplicity would lessen the call for the services of the exchange broker, and together with other influences of international money would tend to eliminate him altogether from the field of foreign trade.

(4) No recoinage of foreign coins would be necessary. Coins would circulate in one country, and when required would be shipped to foreign countries, and would then circulate there.

(5) A uniform standard would make easy the issue of international gold certificates, which has been proposed in a bill recently introduced in Congress. These cer-

*A paper read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, New York, 1900.

tificates, expressed in terms of the international standard, would circulate freely in all countries, and would be sent from land to land, and might do away, to a great extent, with the shipment of gold.

(6) But to my mind the strongest argument in favor of a uniform system is to be found by assuming, for the moment, that the several States of this Union had as many different monetary systems. As they say in the geometries, this result is absurd. Such a condition would now be intolerable. And yet the nations of the earth, particularly the progressive ones, are now more closely related in many ways than were the different parts of the United States a century ago.

When a uniform system of international money has been established, we shall wonder that we so long endured the present diversity.

Principal Objections Considered.

The principal objections to changing established systems, which, together with an insufficient appreciation of the advantages of uniformity and that general inertia which opposes all change, have delayed the movement toward an international system are :

(1) The necessity for revising all contracts and expressing them in terms of the new unit.

(2) The expense and trouble of recoinage.

These objections appear, perhaps, more formidable than they really are. Changes in the unit amounting to only a very few per cent. would be hardly perceptible in retail trade, where the annual fluctuations are often greater than any changes proposed, and would affect the mass of the people only indirectly. It would have to be provided, of course, that all existing contracts should be settled on the old basis, and though there would be some confusion for a time, affairs would soon be adjusted to the new standard.

The recoinage of worn and uncurrent pieces goes on from year to year anyway, together with a great deal of new coinage, so that the manufacture of international coins would not entail such a very unusual expense, and under such a system the melting down and recoinage of foreign coins would be avoided.

Paris Plan.

The international conference at Paris in 1867 recommended a simple plan, of which the main features were:

(1) A uniform gold standard.

(2) Coins to be of .9 fineness.

(3) Gold coins to be multiples of five francs.

(4) These gold coins to circulate legally in the States mutually bound by the monetary treaties.

France was to agree to coin a twenty-five-franc gold piece, to which the British sovereign and the United States half-eagle were to be made exactly equal. At that time the only systems of importance enough to be seriously considered were the British and that of the then newly established Latin Union, with France at its head. The United States was on a paper basis, the German Empire was not yet established, and the other nations which have since set up orderly systems of their own were still in a condition of monetary confusion.

The recommendations of the conference were so reasonable that high hopes were entertained of their adoption by the leading nations. But the time was not yet ripe for a uniform system.

However, in the reorganization of national systems which has taken place during the past thirty years, two features of the Paris plan have been adopted :

(1) The gold standard ; and

(2) Nine-tenth fineness of coins.

But the weight of the unit has been determined by local circumstances, so that the units all differ, except those of a few States which have adopted the system of the Latin Union.

What Remains to be Done.

We shall have to pass over various plans that were proposed in consequence of this conference of 1867 and of the inquiry of the British Commission in 1868, in order to concentrate attention on the present situation.

As has been remarked, all the leading nations have adopted gold as the standard, and all except Great Britain, which persistently clings to the duodecimal system, have their gold coins .9 fine, so that the essential points remaining in order to secure international money are:

(1) Uniformity in weight of the units of different countries; or, what will answer the same purpose, exact and simple ratios between the weights.

(2) One or more universal coins, of the same weight, fineness and dimensions.

I do not lay any stress upon at once making all these units the same, nor upon naming one arbitrary unit, because of the practical difficulty of deciding, *a priori*, which one is best, and because a process of natural selection will evolve the fittest.

What is essential is to have the ratios between the units exact and simple.

Nor should I advise interfering with domestic systems. They can also be left to adjust themselves gradually to the new conditions.

We already have approximations to a convenient universal coin in the ones which differ but slightly in weight and are known as the half-eagle, sovereign, twenty-mark piece, etc., so that the only vital question remaining is: What shall be the standard weight to which all the units shall bear simple ratios?

There is here shown a table of the standards of all the leading States which are on a gold basis, and for convenience of comparison I have in each case taken such a multiple or sub-multiple of the national unit as corresponds with the United States dollar. The figures are compiled from the 1899 Report of the Director of the Mint.

Table Showing the Relations Between the Units of the Principal Gold Standard Countries.

Country.	Number of units corresponding to the United States dollar.	Grams of pure gold contained therein.	Relative Weights.		
			$1 = 1.505 grams = 100.	1.5 grams = 100.	£⅕ = 4 sh. = 1.464 grams = 100.
Germany	4 marks.	1.434	95.3	95.6	97.9
France (Latin Union)	5 francs.	1.452	96.5	96.8	99.1
Great Britain and colonies	£⅕ (=4 sh.)	1.464	97.3	97.6	100.0
Japan	2 yens.	1.500	99.7	100.0	102.4
United States and Canada	$1.	1.505	100.0	100.3	102.7
Netherlands and colonies	2½ florins.	1.512	100.5	100.8	103.2
Austria-Hungary	5 crowns.	1.524	101.3	101.6	104.1
Russia	2 rubles.	1.548	102.9	103.2	105.7
Scandinavian Union	4 crowns.	1.613	107.2	107.5	110.1
Average	....	1.506	......	......	......

Average of Germany, France, Great Britain and United States........................ 1.464
Average of Germany, France, Great Britain, United States and Russia.................. 1.481
Average of all, weighted by population and foreign commerce.......................... 1.480
Average of all, weighted by population and foreign commerce and gold coinage....... 1.470

On examining the list, we see that the standards vary from 1.434 grams for Germany to 1.613 grams for the Scandinavian Union (comprising Denmark, Sweden and Norway). The simple average is 1.506, very nearly the United States standard.

If we take only the four leading commercial countries, the United Kingdom, the

United States, Germany and France, our average will be 1.464, almost exactly the British standard. If to these four we add Russia, the average is 1.481.

In taking weighted averages, we may consider, among other things:

(1) Population.

(2) Amount of outstanding contracts.

(3) Amount of trade, domestic and foreign.

(4) Amount of gold coinage.

It is difficult to get even a reliable estimate of the outstanding contracts in the different countries, and the amount of domestic commerce is more or less a subject of guesswork, so for the present the figures have been weighted only with population, foreign commerce and gold coinage, the statistics being taken from the latest issues of the United States Statistical Abstract, the Report of the Director of the Mint, the Statesman's Year Book and other sources.

Taking population and foreign commerce into account, the average for all the countries considered is about 1.48, and by taking gold coinage also into account, the average becomes about 1.47. In arriving at this latter figure only the coinage executed in the respective countries since their present systems went into effect is considered, so that Japan and Austria-Hungary, on account of the newness of their systems, cut no figure in coinage, and Russia but little, relatively.

The large stocks of up-to-date gold coin are held by the "big four"—the United States, France, Germany and Great Britain. But by the time any practical action is taken, Russia, Japan and Austria-Hungary will have coined their stocks of gold, and the figure 1.47 will have to be increased.

It is perhaps safe to assume that if domestic commerce were taken into account, the United States would have the greatest weight in determining the average, which would therefore be raised.

It is hard to estimate the amount of outstanding contracts, but here Great Britain would probably have the preponderance, with the United States second and Germany and France not far behind. At any rate an average weighted in all the ways mentioned would almost certainly not go below the British standard of 1.464, and if the object were simply to arrive at a mathematical average, it could be safely said that it lay somewhere between the United States and the British units, inclusive.

But while determining a standard weight it would be very desirable, for the sake of scientific uniformity, if it could be made to conform with the metric system.

Now, it happens that within the limits laid down for our average, and pretty close to the simple average already determined, there is the figure 1.5 grams. This is exactly twice the weight of fine gold in one of the present national units—the Japanese yen—and is within 0.8 of one per cent. of the gold in the dollar.

If this weight of 1.5 grams (or an exact multiple or sub-multiple thereof) were adopted as the standard, the dollar would contain exactly 1.5 grams of pure gold, the pound 7.5 grams, the franc and the Austro-Hungarian crown 0.3 grams, the mark and the Scandinavian crown 0.375 grams, the ruble and the yen 0.75 grams, and the Dutch florin 0.6 grams.

This, then, appears to be the best unit. It stands pretty close to the simple average, but yet a little on the side which has the weight of Britain, France and Germany. It appeals peculiarly to Americans, for it differs by only 0.8 of one per cent. from our present unit, a difference which would be absolutely inappreciable in retail trade, and which could be easily adjusted in wholesale transactions. Viewed as a practical question, where any decision would of necessity be a compromise, the different nations would be more ready to agree on a unit having the scientific prestige of the metric system than on one already the standard of a commercial rival.

Other columns of my table show the relative weights of the various national units, when

(1) One dollar (= 1.505 grams) is taken as 100.

(2) One and one-half grams is taken as 100.

(3) One-fifth of £1 (= 4 shillings = 1.464 grams) is taken as 100.

OUTLINES OF THE PROPOSED SYSTEM.

The system proposed is the following, it being understood, of course, that if any changes are made in a nation's standard of value, all existing contracts are to be settled on the old basis:

(1) Adopt as an international standard a definite weight of fine gold somewhere between the present weight of the gold in a dollar and one-fifth of that in a pound sterling, *preferably 1.5 grams.*

(2) Have an international coin containing exactly five times this weight of fine gold, or 7.5 grams; with, possibly, a second international coin just twice the weight of the first, containing 15 grams of fine gold.

These coins, in terms of the present national units, are shown in the accompanying list. The pieces marked with a star are at present legalized, so that the corresponding new coins would be familiar in most countries.

Proposed System.

COUNTRY.	*Name of national unit.*	*Grams of pure gold in national unit.*	*Number of national units in international coins.*
Germany	Mark.	0.375	20* and 40
France (Latin Union)	Franc.	0.3	25 and 50*
Great Britain and colonies	Pound.	7.5	1* and 2*
Japan	Yen.	0.75	10* and 20*
United States and Canada	Dollar.	1.5	5* and 10*
Netherlands and colonies	Florin.	0.6	12½ and 25
Austria-Hungary	Crown.	0.3	25 and 50
Russia	Ruble.	0.75	10* and 20
Scandinavian Union	Crown.	0.375	20* and 40

These are the two essential points. A few minor features are:

(3) International coins to be .9 fine. This is already the case in all these countries except Great Britain.

(4) International coins to be of the same diameter, thickness and general appearance, but each nation may have its own "image and superscription."

(5) Mint charges, "remedy" and "limit of tolerance" to be uniform.

(6) In order to assure entire freedom of circulation to these international coins, they might be made, by law, freely receivable by the governments and national banks of all the countries parties to the agreement. J. H. CUNTZ.

NEW COUNTERFEIT $5 SILVER CERTIFICATE.—Series 1899, check letter B, face plate No. 20, back plate No. 23, J. W. Lyons, Register, Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer, portrait of Indian Chief Onepapa. A fairly deceptive note printed on two pieces of paper between which red and blue silk fiber has been distributed. The portrait of Onepapa is much lighter than the genuine on the left side of the face, the outline of the nose is indistinct, and there are two prominent black lines extending downward from the middle of the nose. The blue denominational figure left face note and seal right face of note are several shades lighter than the genuine.

The Treasury numbers are a paler blue than the genuine. The horizontal stroke in the middle of the stop at the end of the Treasury number in the counterfeit is an elongated diamond in shape; in the genuine the stroke is shaped like the upper part of an exclamation point placed horizontally. Back of counterfeit is darker than the genuine. Most detail is lost in shaded portions of the large scroll in center of back. Two small dark continuations of scroll right and left of center top of central design that are prominent in genuine are lost in counterfeit. Shovers of these notes will undoubtedly work small shops. Storekeepers should carefully inspect notes of this issue.

THE ELEMENTS OF COST IN COLLECTING OUT-OF-TOWN CHECKS.

In discussions of the out-of-town check question it seems as a rule that the cost of collection is treated as a fixed charge that can not be lowered. It may be well, therefore, to consider what the real elements of cost are. To my mind there are three distinct factors that go to make up the total cost.

First: The loss of time involved in forwarding items and receiving returns. Second: The cost to the seller, of what I will designate as "exchange proper." Third: The service rendered in making due presentation, and protesting and returning "not good" items.

First, the loss of time is an expense that is inherent and must be met. On points within the reach of one day's mail the loss of time is practically one day. If two checks are on Monday, during business hours, deposited in a New York bank, one payable in New York and the other in Washington, D. C., the first will be collected through the clearing-house on Tuesday and the proceeds of the second will, if remitted for on receipt, be received Wednesday A. M. and be collected through that day's clearing-house settlement. The current rate obtainable for money loaned determines this element of cost.

Second, the cost of "exchange proper" to the seller thereof. The law of supply and demand as related to currency governs this cost. Between New York and any given point there are business transactions constantly occurring which cause checks on one place to be daily in possession of the banks in the other. If Chicago for a month has daily checks on New York averaging $1,000,000, and New York has checks on Chicago for the same length of time averaging $1,050,000 daily, the difference in a month of twenty-six business days would amount to $1,300,000. If currency for this difference were expressed from Chicago to New York at a cost of $1 per $1,000, the cost would be $1,300. This would therefore be the cost of exchange proper for $27,300,000 of Chicago checks forwarded by New York, being at the rate of less than five cents per $1,000. In other words, the cost of exchange proper on $27,300,000 is the express charges on the difference actually sent in currency. An illustration of this cost was recently given me by the Cashier of a bank in a city of about 100,000 inhabitants. The rates agreed upon by the banks of the city for remitting on receipt for checks received for collection, were as follows: up to $1,000 1-10; between $1,000 and $5,000 1-20; over $5,000 1-40. The last charge being so low it suggested that exchange did not cost much, and on asking the Cashier what was the cost to him of exchange on New York, he frankly replied "nothing." If a check for $10,000 were presented at his counter for payment he could as well afford to give a New York draft at par in settlement as to give currency; and if, as was more than probable, he was receiving currency by express for pay-roll and other local uses, it would be of material benefit to his bank to pay by a draft on New York at par.

The third element of cost is, for services in making proper presentation, etc. While the charge is all called "exchange" in most instances the bulk of it is for this service. Take for example a city of 50,000 inhabitants in central New York having six banks. Checks on these banks go out of town to the number of, say, 500 and reach merchants in various parts of the country and are deposited in, say, 200 different banks. The checks circulate, many of them from bank to bank until they reach

probably thirty banks which correspond with the city drawn upon. These thirty banks send to the six home banks, each of the latter receiving from, say, five of them. These remit less their charge for exchange proper (which is par or nearly so) and for their services. Under this plan thirty banks are settled with, and the charge is distributed among them so that any one of the thirty banks acting independently finds it impossible to make better arrangements.

A Cheaper and Better Plan Suggested.

There is surely a cheaper and better way for collecting out-of-town checks than the one above described. Under a more systematic plan, the original 200 banks receiving the checks would send them to a collecting agency which would thus receive all the 500 checks, amounting to possibly $50,000 or $75,000, which would of course be collected direct supposing the plan were universally adopted. If the agency were on a proper financial basis and had the general support of the city banks, it will be readily admitted that it would receive at least $25,000 or $30,000 daily out of the $50,000 or $75,000. If the management of the agency knew, as it should, that the cost of "exchange proper" was nothing or merely nominal, it would soon arrange with one strong bank in that city, or in some other manner, to have the service of presenting done at a rate that on the one hand would be comparatively reasonable, and on the other would afford sufficient compensation for such service. A considerable percentage of collecting is done on the basis of periodical remittances at par. This does not materially affect the cost, as it simply substitutes for a direct charge the use of a balance. When interest rates are low it tends to benefit the collecting bank, and when they are high it is to the advantage of the remitting bank. Nor does collecting on what is known as a reciprocal basis materially affect the question, as it usually means that one bank collects on certain points in consideration of another bank collecting for it certain other points. If the arrangement is equitably adjusted it is of mutual advantage, and rather indicates the advantage of having items on one point in the hands of one bank rather than to have each act independently to collect on the same points.

In view of the fact that thousands of banks are daily receiving checks on hundreds of banking towns, and the cost of realizing on such checks amounts in the aggregate to an enormous sum, is it not time that the matter was taken hold of in some systematic way in order to reduce the cost to a proper basis?

The writer admits that the ideal system cannot at once be put into operation; it must come as a matter of evolution. The ultimate system should provide for banks or agencies at several central points in the country from each of which collections should be made on territory adjacent to them. The institutions at these points should be united by identity of interest either as branches of the main collection agency or in some other practical way. A step in the right direction will, however, have been taken when the busy bankers take time to look into the matter and find out just what the items of cost are in the present method of realizing on out-of-town checks.

Robt. D. Kent.

New York, November 1.

American Bank at Rotterdam.—The London "Financial News" recently published a despatch from Brussels stating that a bank is about to be established at Rotterdam with American capital.

The principal purpose of the bank apparently is to finance the numerous operations connected with the American Petroleum Company and similar concerns.

The share capital will be 20,000,000 florins, one-third of which will be issued immediately.

THE FIAT MONEY MOVEMENT IN UNITED STATES POLITICS.

In the national party platform adopted at Cincinnati in May, the Middle of-the-road or anti-fusion wing of the People's party repeated the declarations of the old People's party in favor of a Government credit paper money. The fusion Populists, in their last convention, also declared for Government credit paper.

Both of these political parties look toward ultimately displacing all other kinds of money with Government paper, and although they differ somewhat upon other points and maintain separate political organizations, their general position upon the money question, so far as it may be ascertained from their party platforms and other official utterances, would seem to be identical. The anti-fusionists are more explicit in the statement of their money principles, coming out clearly for irredeemable Government paper or pure fiat money. The fusionists, on the other hand, do not make any definite proposals as to the kind of Government paper money they advocate.

The silver branch of the Democratic party is often accused of being at heart in favor of fiat money, but their official statement of principles does not, on its face, warrant such an accusation. In 1896 the Chicago platform denounced the issuance of notes, intended to circulate as money, by National banks, and demanded that all paper which is made a legal tender should be issued by the Government of the United States and should be redeemable in coin, and the platform of 1900 merely demands that Government paper or silver certificates shall gradually be substituted for National bank notes.

The Democrats cannot strictly be termed fiatists. They do not make Government paper a paramount issue, and furthermore they state specifically that it is to be redeemable in coin. The chief feature of their money doctrine is the free coinage of silver, and silver coins and silver certificates are real money to some extent because of the metallic value of the silver dollar. The true advocates of fiat money in this country are, therefore, to be found in the ranks of the two wings of the People's party, and it is to this party that we must look for an explanation of the present-day fiat-money principles in the United States.

The advocacy of Government paper money by the People's party is not an innovation in this country. From the earliest Colonial times fiatists have been more or less active. Their schemes have been tried at various times in the past, and the results are rich in lessons for the people of to-day. The issue of paper money by private persons and companies in the Colonies began as early as the middle of the seventeenth century and led the way to the first public issue by Massachusetts in 1690. The example of Massachusetts was quickly followed by other Colonies until all attempted to supply more or less of their currency in this way.

The disorders consequent upon the issue of paper money in the Colonies are too well known to need more than a mention. Speculation and over issue, legal-tender laws and forcing laws, depreciation of the bills in circulation, and in many cases total repudiation by the Colony of the old bills, and the further issue of new bills called a "new tenor," was the general experience. "Rhode Island," said Horace White, "had an indefinite number of tenors, like a succession of manure heaps of different degrees of rottenness." Thomas Paine, writing in 1786, portrays very

vividly the history of Colonial paper money schemes. He says: "There are a set of men who go about making purchases upon credit, and buying estates that they have not the wherewithal to pay for; and having done this their next step is to fill the newspapers with paragraphs of the scarcity of money and the necessity of a paper emission, then to have it made legal tender on the pretense of supporting its credit, and when out, to depreciate it as fast as they can, get a deal out of it for a little price and cheat their creditors; and this is the concise history of paper money schemes." *

The paper money issued by the Continental Congress was even worse than the fiat money of the Colonies. The expression, "not worth a continental," has become synonymous with utter worthlessness. Pelatiah Webster, a merchant in Philadelphia, and one of the ablest Colonial writers on the problems of currency and finance, wrote of the Revolutionary issues: "We have suffered more from this than from every other cause of calamity; it has killed more men, pervaded and corrupted the choicest interests of our country more, and done more injustice than even the arms and artifices of our enemies." †

The insertion of the clause in the Constitution of 1787 forbidding the States to issue bills of credit or make anything but gold or silver a legal tender in the payment of debts, put an end for nearly a generation to State issues. The activity of the inflationists was, however, not lessened, and before the end of the second United States Bank they found the means of practically nullifying this constitutional bar to their schemes by issuing notes through the instrumentality of State banks, owned or controlled wholly or in part by the State, and the evils and disorders brought about by the issue of paper money in the Colonies followed the issue of notes by State banks.

Appeals made to the courts were of no avail in suppressing these issues, for the Supreme Court decided that State issues of bills of credit, through the instrumentality of State banks, were not bills of credit in the constitutional sense. ‡ The cure had, therefore, to be found in the evils themselves, and this phase of the inflation movement had to run its course until the people learned better by experience. It took several periods of long and disastrous liquidation to work a cure, but by the time of the Civil War the banking systems of most of the States were on a fairly sound basis, and the circulation as a general thing well secured or supported.

Up to the time of the war the clamor of the fiatists for the issue of bills of credit by the Federal Government had been successfully withstood. Beginning with 1837 several issues of Treasury notes were made, but the amount issued was small, the notes were not legal tender, and as they were all convertible and bore interest, they remained out only a short time. The necessities of the war, however, brought success to the plans of the fiatists. Several issues of greenbacks were made, with the express understanding, as shown by the speeches in both houses of Congress, that they were issued for a temporary purpose only, and should be recalled and retired as soon after the war as the exigencies of the finances would permit. The long struggle for resumption and the final success of the fiatists in retaining the greenbacks as a permanent addition to the currency was in direct opposition to the expressed intention at the time they were issued, and directly contrary to the pledge of Congress in the credit-strengthening act of 1869. Since the war the demand for a credit currency issued by the Government has been more or less continuously put forward by a part of the people, until at the present time we find an organized political party urging the replacement of all money in circulation by fiat money.

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* Writings, Vol. II, page 178.
† Quoted in White, "Money and Banking," page 135.
‡ *Briscoe* vs. *The Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky*, 8 Peters, 118.

Government paper money was first definitely advocated as a national party issue in 1872, when the convention of the National Reform Party resolved that it was the duty of the Government to establish a just standard of distribution of capital and labor by providing a purely national medium based on the faith and resources of the nation, issued directly to the people without the intervention of any system of banking corporations, which money should be a legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, and interchangeable at the option of the holder for Government bonds bearing a rate of interest not to exceed 3 65 per cent. per annum, subject to future legislation by Congress. This platform is subject to the same criticism that may be applied to all of the succeeding party platforms that have advocated a Government paper money. It is too general in its terms. No definite, tangible plan is proposed. The opposition to National bank issues is plain, and this opposition is shown in all of the succeeding paper-money platforms. A redeemable legal-tender paper money is proposed, but just how it is to be issued and controlled and in what manner the distribution is to take place are not made clear.

In 1876 the agitation for fiat money was taken up by the Greenback party and the cause was continually championed under its banner until the organization of the People's party in 1892. The Greenback party was consistent throughout in urging the necessity of the Government supplying the whole circulating medium. The platform of 1876 was more conservative than those following. The Government paper was to be convertible on demand into United States interest-bearing obligations, and was to be legal tender except where otherwise specified by existing contracts. Succeeding party platforms make no reservation as to the legal-tender quality and say nothing of convertibility. Neither were there any definite plans proposed for regulating the amount to be issued. The only reference to this subject is found in the platform of 1884, where the demand is made for the issue of legal-tender notes "in sufficient quantities to supply the actual demand of trade and commerce, in accordance with the increase of population and the development of our industries."

In 1888 the Union Labor party also advocated the issue directly to the people of a circulating medium, in necessary quantity, and full tender, which currency should be loaned to citizens upon land security at a low rate of interest "so as to relieve them from the extortion of usury and enable them to control the money supply." This party had but few adherents and united with the Greenback party and other organizations in forming the People's party, which completed its organization in 1892.

The Grange of 1867, the Farmers' Alliance of 1878 and other movements were the forerunners of organized populism. In 1889 a series of conventions began, which finally resulted in the formation of the People's party. From the first great prominence was given to the necessity of monetary reform, until at present this idea seems to have overshadowed all others.

The money ideas of the Populists, as judged from their party platforms and other official utterances, are not definitely formed. Their money ideas have, from the beginning of their organization, been in a state of flux and subject to constant change. Three general ideas have been consistently advanced; the issue of plenty of paper money by the Government, the abolition of National banks, and the free coinage of silver. The details of their schemes and the methods by which they are to be put into operation have been continually changing, and are still without definite form.

The platform adopted at the national convention which met at Omaha on July 4, 1892, is the Populist's "declaration of independence." Among other things, a demand was made for "a national currency, safe, sound, and flexible, issued by the general Government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution direct to the people at a tax not to exceed two per cent. per annum,

to be provided as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance or a better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements." They also demanded free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at a ratio of 16 to 1, and that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

Here we find some degree of definiteness as to the minimum amount of currency which is believed to be necessary, and also as to the manner of distribution among the people, but nothing is said of convertibility, and no plan is put forward for making the currency "safe, sound and flexible."

The annunciation of principles in the platform of 1896 is still more indefinite. The planks of the Omaha platform are, in general, adopted, but the minimum amount of circulating medium thought necessary is not stated and no definite means of distribution are proposed. The platform merely demands that "the volume of circulating medium be speedily increased to an amount sufficient to meet the demands of business and population and to restore the just level of prices of labor and production" and a "just, equitable, and efficient means of distribution" direct to the people and through the lawful disbursements of the Government.

At the last national convention held at Cincinnati in May, the anti-fusionists make clear what kind of money they really advocate, and to which the fusionists must eventually come if they follow their own logic. They declare unequivocally for an irredeemable, legal-tender, paper money, based upon the entire wealth and population of the nation, and in sufficient quantity to meet the demands of commerce. This declaration is important because it is the first definite, official statement made by the Populists as to their ideal money.

It is also interesting to note that their advocacy of the free coinage of silver is specifically declared to be only temporary, and urged only until their ideal financial system is secured. Thus they show themselves to be fiatists pure and simple. Their "scientific and absolute" paper money is not to be made redeemable in any specific commodity, but is to derive its value solely from the fiat of the Government. It is to be made a full legal tender for all debts and receivable for all taxes and public dues. These qualities alone are to give it value. It is to have no intrinsic value in and of itself.

The lack of any detailed published explanations of the system by prominent Populists, and the paucity of reliable literature on the subject of a "scientific" irredeemable paper currency, make it difficult to determine with certainty the principles upon which the system is based, just what it is, and how it is expected to work. The central ideas in all fiat money utterances are: that a metallic money system, on account of the variability in value of the monetary standard, is unjust and unscientific; that prices depend solely upon the volume of money in circulation, and since the supply of the precious metals is limited, and far too small to supply the needs of commerce and population, the prices of commodities are depressed; that metallic money having an intrinsic and commodity value necessarily varying with supply and demand, cannot form a stable measure of value; that a paper money, issued by the Government and made a full legal tender for all debts public and private, is a cheaper, better and more just standard of value and medium of exchange than any other money that can be devised.*

All paper money heretofore issued by the Government of the United States has been issued on an entirely different basis from that now proposed by the Populists. The paper money previously issued has, in every instance, been a promise to pay,

*See "Rational Money" by Frank Parsons; "Absolute Money" by Britton A. Hill; "The American People's Money," by Ignatius Donnelly; "The Farmers' Side" by W. A. Peffer; and numbers of "The American" edited by Wharton Barker, especially the issues of Feb. 5, 1898, Nov. 26, 1898, and April 14, 1900.

or a certificate for the deposit of a specified amount of metallic money or coin, and the good credit of the Government, taken in connection with the limited amount issued, has since the resumption of specie payments in 1879 kept such currency at par.

In all cases of Colonial issues also, except where the bills were placed on forced loan, taxes were laid to sink them at some time. This, as Horace White says, was necessary to give them any credit at all, and, as we know, Colonial paper, even with the promise to pay, suffered all stages of depreciation. The experience in this country shows clearly that paper money issued as notes or promises to pay will circulate at par with specie only so long as the people have perfect confidence that the notes will be paid in specie on demand. The absolute money of the Populists is not, however, a promise to pay anything. The platform adopted at Cincinnati specifically states that it is not redeemable in any specific commodity. The only way the Government becomes responsible for the proposed money is by accepting it in payment for all public dues, and by trying to make it receivable in the settlement of all private obligations by making it a full legal tender.

The fiatists base their belief that an irredeemable paper money will circulate at par with specie upon the theory that the Government can by its simple dictum create value. All that is necessary to give such a currency value is for the Government to say, "this is a dollar, and is legal tender for all debts, public and private." "Everything," as Mr. Donnelly says, "rests on the fiat of the Government. It is the biggest thing next to God on the planet."* Mr. Britton A. Hill, in his book on "Absolute Money," seeks to illustrate this idea by saying that an execution issued upon a judgment for the collection of a debt is an instrument representing value. It has value from the strength of the law to enforce it, and from the wealth of the debtor. The same governmental power that makes the writ of execution so capable of representing value gives the national money power to satisfy the execution. He maintains that the absolute money issued by the Government would represent all the available wealth, present and future, of the nation and each one of its taxable inhabitants,† and since the power of the Government to enforce its dictum is undoubted, there can be no question as to the value of the money so issued.‡

It is not necessary to consider the validity of such reasoning. The purpose of this examination is merely to show what the fiatists propose. It is, however, not beside the point to suggest that if the Government can give value to its paper issues in this way, why could not our whole system of taxation be abolished and all the money needed for public expenditures be supplied by Government issues? The central idea seems to be plenty of money, and when money may be created by simple act of Congress and turn of the printing press, it is quite probable that if the system were once adopted the amount issued would not be very carefully limited.

A. O. ELIASON.

* "The American People's Money," p. 132.
† This is the Populist idea, viz: "based upon the entire wealth and population of the nation."
‡ "Absolute Money," p. 77.

GEORGE B. HILL & CO.

ONE OF PITTSBURG'S LEADING BROKERAGE FIRMS.

As one of the most important industrial centers of the country Pittsburg has naturally afforded a profitable field for the display of financial capacities of a high order, and in the promotion of the transportation, manufacturing, mining and other enterprises which have been successfully launched within recent years, or formed by uniting existing corporations and properties, reputations have been made and the foundations of business success have been securely laid. This is an era of unprecedented activity in commerce and manufacturing, and the supremacy of Pittsburg in two of the principal elements of leadership in manufacturing—coal and iron—has given that city an enviable place in the work of conquering the world's markets. The organization of corporations on a sound basis to handle the vast interests involved in these various enterprises has required skillful financial management. One of the firms that have made a high reputation in this era of activity—or rather that has greatly added to its previous reputation—is Messrs. Geo. B. Hill & Co., composed of George B. Hill and Wm. Irwin Mustin. Among the prominent companies in whose organization the firm has been instrumental may be mentioned, the Pittsburg, Allegheny and Manchester Traction Company, the Allegheny Traction Company, Pittsburg Brewing Company, Pittsburg Coal Company and the Pittsburg Stove and Range Company.

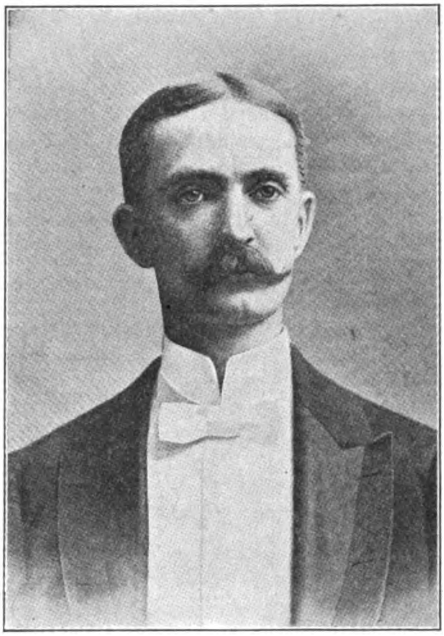
GEORGE B. HILL.

GEORGE B. HILL, head of the above-named firm, was born at Wheeling, West Va., August 1, 1847, being the youngest of ten children born of the marriage of John Hill and Elizabeth R. Burton. When but a small boy he left Wheeling with his parents, and until his seventeenth year lived on a farm in Monroe county, W. Va., obtaining such educational advantages as the place afforded. He then went to Pittsburg, securing employment in a produce and commission house, and soon after started in the tobacco jobbing business. Owing to close competition and the small margin of profits he abandoned this line to engage in the real estate and brokerage business. A banking department was added in 1872, but was discontinued after a

year, and since then the attention of the firm has been given to brokerage, chiefly to municipal and railway bonds, and to financial operations in relation to corporate enterprises of large magnitude. Mr. Hill has been prominently identified with transportation interests, having been elected president of the Pittsburg, Allegheny and Manchester Traction Company, a director of the Standard Underground Cable Company, etc. He also held the office of director of the Second National Bank, of Allegheny. His political affiliations have been Republican.

On November 1, 1870, he was married to Miss Maggie J. Nicholson, and two children were born to them—Charles K. and George B., the latter being deceased.

George Burton Hill, the subject of the above sketch, died at his home in Pittsburg, Pa., November 3, of brain fever, after an illness of three weeks.



WM. IRWIN MUSTIN.

WILLIAM IRWIN MUSTIN, of the firm of Geo. B. Hill & Co., was born in Pittsburg, June 8, 1860. His father, James G. Mustin, was of French Huguenot ancestry, the first members of the family settling in this country about the year 1664. His mother was Miss Frances M. Irwin, descended from a long line of Irish ancestry, settled in Pittsburg about 1772. Mr. Mustin's maternal grandfather, Hon. W. W. Irwin, was mayor of Pittsburg in 1840, and was also a member of Congress and United States minister to Denmark. Mr. Mustin's uncle, Rear Admiral John Irwin, secured to the United States valuable concessions in the Hawaiian Islands in 1893.

James G. Mustin, the father of the subject of this notice, removed from Philadelphia to Pittsburg in 1840, engaging in the trimming and notion business till 1855, when he became a bookkeeper for Logan, Gregg & Co., remaining there till his death in 1864. Mr. Mustin's mother died in 1897.

Wm. Irwin Mustin received his early education at home under his mother's direction, and in his tenth year entered the printing house of W. G. Johnston & Co., remaining there a year, when he entered the employ of Geo. B. Hill & Co. in a similar capacity. By his energy, ability and strict attention to business he worked his way to a partnership in the firm, continuing in this relation up to the present time.

As a citizen and business man Mr. Mustin has taken an active interest in politics, and has been honored by election to the presidency of the Americus Club, of Pittsburg, serving in this capacity in 1895, '96, '97 and '98. He was elected a member of the select council for 1898–1902. He is, of course, identified with the business concerns promoted by his firm. In 1898 Mr. Mustin was elected president of the Pittsburg Stock Exchange, still holding that office.

Mr. Mustin is a member of Crescent Lodge, F. and A. M., Shiloh Chapter, R. A. M., Tancred Commandery, K. T., Syria Temple, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, Duquesne, Americus, Country and Masonic Country Clubs, and Captain-General, 1900, Tancred Commandery, K. T.

REVIEW OF THE CANADIAN BANK RETURNS.

This is the first quarterly review under the new act of the last session of Parliament known as the "Bank Act Amendment Act of 1900."

In the bank statement for July the increase was most remarkable, and at a season of the year when such unusual activity is not expected. It is well here to draw attention to the seeming incompleteness of the abstract owing to the introduction of new headings which did in part at least represent only a portion of what is shown under the new act, as for instance, balances due from banks and agencies in the United Kingdom and balances due from banks and agencies in foreign countries—deposits, current loans, loans on stocks, bonds, etc. Instead of representing the full amount due it would appear that a balance was struck and that balance made to represent the whole transaction, leaving a large portion of the Canadian banking business as unrepresented through the new system of asking for a return of call and short loans elsewhere than in Canada, there is found under that heading $29,749,949; also under current loans elsewhere than in Canada there appears $18,650,178.

Four headings have been added to the assets side of the abstract—two entirely new and two having been so changed as to make them of much greater importance in detailing the extent of the commerce of the country—one new and one altered head has been added on liabilities side which with the one, deposits elsewhere than in Canada, aggregates $21,218,758, which it is difficult to see where or under what heading it was formerly represented if, represented at all.

It will require some time to elapse before full and accurate comparison can be made under these new and altered headings, but time will work its cure. It is noticeable, at all events, that considerable money is finding its way into stock investments, such as railway securities, to which heading has been added "other bonds, debentures and stocks."

Bank notes in circulation stood at $50,387,070 on September 30, and was at its highest during the month—$51,188,095. These figures were not only the highest ever reached for the month of September, but overtopped the month of October, which has nearly always been the banner month of the year. Specie and Dominion notes were also higher at the close of September than ever before.

Among the headings under which reductions are noticeable are balances due from banks and agencies in the United Kingdom and balances due from banks and agencies elsewhere than in Canada and the United Kingdom, the latter having been reduced during the year over $17,250,000. Canadian municipal securities and British or foreign or colonial public securities other than Canadian, were reduced during September quarter nearly $5,500,000. Current loans in Canada show a reduction for the quarter of nearly $13,500,000, although showing an increase over same date a year ago of over $17,500,000. Bank notes in circulation increased during the quarter $4,809,683, and during the year $3,705,042. Banking capital shows a goodly increase, which enables the banks to maintain a much larger note issue.

The total assets of the banks have reached $487,670,752, the increase for the quarter being $47,322,650, while that for the year was $59,781,877 which strengthens the impression that the headings under the new act bring to light a large amount of capital which was not represented in the general statement heretofore; the same may be said regarding liabilities. The increase as shown is over $38,250,000 for the quarter and over $46,500,000 for the year. In this the item deposits elsewhere than in Canada is an important factor.

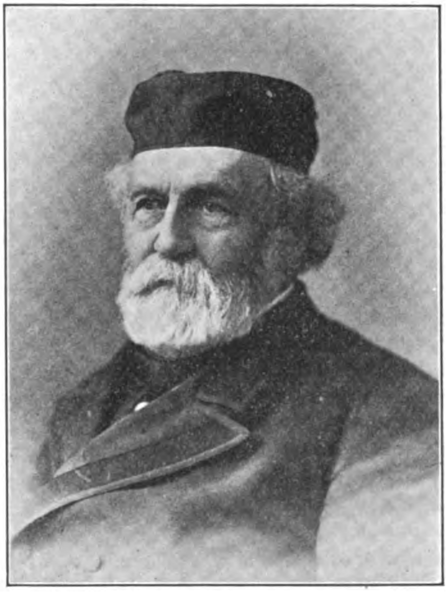
STATISTICAL ABSTRACT OF CANADIAN CHARTERED BANKS—COMPARISON OF THE IMPORTANT ITEMS.

	Sept. 30, 1900.	June 30, 1900.	Sept. 30, 1899.	Increase and decrease for quarter.	Increase and decrease for year.
ASSETS.					
Specie and Dominion notes	$30,309,596	$28,221,476	$27,598,999	Inc., $2,088,120	Inc., $2,710,597
Notes of and checks on other banks	10,045,213	10,012,221	10,240,936	Inc., 32,992	Dec., 195,723
Loans to other banks in Canada secured, including bills rediscounted	1,549,743	....	....	....	....
Deposits made with and balances due from other banks in Canada	4,512,917	....	....	....	....
Due from banks and agencies in the United Kingdom	6,485,226	6,665,016	12,448,825	Dec., 179,790	Dec., 6,008,599
Due from banks and agencies elsewhere than in Canada and United Kingdom	12,020,346	19,833,013	29,408,462	Dec., 7,812,667	Dec., 17,388,116
Canadian municipal securities and British, foreign and colonial public securities other than Canadian	11,914,149	17,376,603	15,733,206	Dec., 5,462,454	Dec., 3,819,057
Railway and other bonds, debentures and stocks	25,247,994	14,378,066	14,701,979	Inc., 10,869,928	Inc., 10,546,015
Call and short loans on stocks and bonds in Canada	30,786,953	29,272,904	33,157,178	Inc., 1,514,049	Dec., 2,370,225
Call and short loans elsewhere than in Canada	29,749,949	....	....	....	....
Current loans in Canada	272,020,391	285,488,152	254,433,667	Dec., 13,467,761	Inc., 17,586,724
Current loans elsewhere than in Canada	18,650,178	....	....	....	....
Overdue debts	2,391,949	1,873,564	2,342,824	Inc., 518,385	Inc., 49,125
Total assets	$487,670,752	$440,348,102	$427,888,875	Inc., $47,322,650	Inc., $59,781,877
CAPITAL.					
Capital paid up	$65,784,772	$64,735,145	$64,183,377	Inc., $1,049,627	Inc., $1,601,395
Reserve fund	33,769,356	32,792,608	29,591,767	Inc., 976,748	Inc., 4,177,589
LIABILITIES.					
Bank notes in circulation	$50,387,070	$45,577,387	$46,682,028	Inc., $4,809,683	Inc., $3,705,042
Due to Dominion Government	3,095,600	5,127,918	3,835,244	Dec., 2,032,318	Dec., 739,644
Due to Provincial governments	2,421,272	2,801,461	2,386,418	Dec., 380,189	Inc., 34,854
Deposits in Canada payable on demand	101,911,549	99,702,599	97,068,793	Inc., 2,208,950	Inc., 4,842,756
Deposits in Canada payable after notice	183,062,013	177,554,117	170,293,952	Inc., 5,507,896	Inc., 12,768,061
Deposits elsewhere than in Canada	21,213,758	....	....	....	....
Loans from other banks in Canada secured, including bills rediscounted	1,491,563	....	....	....	....
Deposits made by balances due to other banks in Canada	3,462,114	2,322,434	4,512,940	Inc., 1,139,680	Dec., 1,050,826
Due to banks and agencies in the United Kingdom	4,998,675	5,304,936	5,194,829	Dec., 306,261	Dec., 196,154
Due to banks and agencies elsewhere than in Canada and United Kingdom	867,283	808,945	892,526	Inc., 58,338	Dec., 25,243
Total liabilities	$378,603,318	$340,295,278	$331,908,896	Inc., $38,308,040	Inc., $46,694,422
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Directors' liabilities	$12,081,728	$10,147,112	$7,344,033	Inc., $1,934,616	Inc., $4,737,695
Greatest amount of notes in circulation at any time during month	51,188,095	46,859,110	47,131,046	Inc., 4,328,985	Inc., 4,057,049

COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON.

Few men were more prominent in American railway and other large enterprises than the subject of this sketch, who died at his summer home in the Adirondacks on the evening of August 14.

Starting in life as a farm hand earning seven dollars a month, he worked his way up to eminence and died leaving property estimated at from $20,000,000 to $100,000,000, the correct amount probably being between the two sums.



That he was a remarkable man goes without saying. He was noted for his simplicity, for trust in his fellow men, for devoted friendship, restless energy and the kind of charity that helps people to help themselves. He believed that the "Man with the Hoe" was fortunate in having an implement to work with and an opportunity of using it. For the man without the hoe—the idler—he had no use. He had a listening ear to those who proposed to engage in any worthy business enterprise, great or small. He was one of the moving spirits in building the Central Pacific Railway, and at the time of his death he was president of the Southern Pacific Railway.

Collis Porter Huntington was born at Harwinton, Conn., October 22, 1821, and at the age of fourteen he left school and soon became a peddler of tinware, and later branched out into general merchandising. He sailed for California in 1849. Delayed on the isthmus many days, young Huntington gave himself to neither dissipation nor idleness. He walked across the isthmus during his stay twenty times, making the twenty-four miles' journey in a morning and evening walk, resting dur-

ing the heat of the day. He traded in such commodities as had a market among the emigrants and natives, and when he finally took passage for San Francisco, his $1,200 had grown, during the three months' detention, to $5,200. In the fall of 1849 Mr. Huntington commenced business in Sacramento, in a tent, with such articles as were in demand by the miners. His success was continuous, and he soon became associated with Stanford, Crocker and Mark Hopkins in the great railway schemes that were to revolutionize the Pacific Coast country.

It is said that in 1854 Mr. Huntington had made $800,000, a quarter of this sum having been made in powder speculations. In 1855 Mr. Huntington, with Charles Crocker, T. D. Judah, Leland Stanford and Hopkins and others, advanced $35,000 to complete the survey of a trans-continental railroad. As a result the Central Pacific Railroad was organized in California in 1860, and two years later Mr. Huntington came to New York to secure capital for the venture. From that time on he was a prominent figure in railroad and financial circles. Besides being president of the Southern Pacific Railway Company, he was at the time of his death president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and a director of numerous railway and other corporations.

KNOX'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Opinions As to the Merits of the Work.

Topeka (Kas.) Capital: Bradford Rhodes & Co. have issued what must be regarded as altogether the most exhaustive work yet attempted in the field of American financial history. * * * Mr. Knox gives the full history of American banking from the earliest period to the latest banking measures in Congress, and he has the faculty of making the story interesting and intelligible to the lay reader. The work is one that should be in the hands of every citizen in these days of continual study and agitation of banking subjects, when not the judgment of expert financiers but the decision of the average American voter will determine the future financial and banking policies of the republic. It is an indispensable work for all public libraries and higher educational institutions in the United States, being the most authentic and exact story extant of the development from its earliest germs of the present financial and banking system of the country.

Francis B. Lee in State Gazette, Trenton, N. J.: In the presentation of the subject, the arrangement of material naturally falls under two great divisions—banks under Federal laws and State banks.

In this treatment there is every evidence of the most careful historical research, and the exercise of impartiality in dealing with mooted questions. The clear and succinct style of the author makes of a highly technical production a book for which a place should be found on the shelves of every public library of the country, as well as in the collection of every man whose tastes lead him into historical, economic or social research.

The presentation of the history of State banks has been left to a corps of men especially selected, New Jersey being treated by Mr. Thomas Holmes, of this city.

In so satisfactory a manner has Mr. Holmes' work been done that its very brevity makes one wish that the space at his disposal had been quite unlimited. As an historical monographist, he appears in a new role, but one in which he demands an immediate audience, not only on account of his dignified treatment, but by reason of his being first to present a statement of the history of banking in New Jersey. Mr. Holmes' outline must needs be consulted by every future writer upon the subject, no matter with what elaboration the treatment thereof may be made.

Other States have been treated at length, but none with greater clearness than New Jersey.

TRUST COMPANY SECTION OF THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING, HELD AT RICHMOND, VA., OCTOBER 3, 1900.

The proceedings of the twenty-sixth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association were published in the October issue of the BANKERS' MAGAZINE, but lack of space made it necessary to defer the publication of the proceedings of the Trust Company Section until the present number.

The fourth annual meeting of the Trust Company Section of the American Bankers' Association assembled in the hall of the Masonic Temple, Richmond, Va., Wednesday, October 3, and was called to order at 10 o'clock, a. m., by William G. Mather, President American Trust Company, Cleveland, O. Mr. Mather said:

Gentlemen of the Trust Company Section.—We are unfortunate in not having with us to-day our secretary, Mr. Huertley. Mr. Huertley informs me by telegraph and letter that he sent all his papers to us by express—that is, the list of members of the Section, the registry book, the record book, and all the papers which are essential to our meeting. He sent them on Saturday last, but they have not yet arrived, and, therefore, we are hampered by their absence, as well as by his absence, so that if matters seem to go on somewhat haltingly in the secretary's line, I hope you will excuse it, and remember that it is on account of these papers not having come to hand, as well as Mr. Huertley's absence. Mr. Hale, of Cleveland, has kindly consented to act as temporary secretary in Mr. Huertley's place. We are also very much hampered, I think, by the absence of our chairman, Mr. Hodenpyl. I received a letter from him about two weeks ago. He was in Europe at the time he wrote and stated that he expected to arrive in this country about the middle of October; that he was extremely sorry at his inability to be present at our meeting, as it was one of the pleasures of his life, he said, to attend these meetings and meet his acquaintances in the trust company business. He had hoped that the convention would not occur so early, but, of course, having engaged his passage, he was unable to change the date of his departure home, as you know, there is such a rush of travel back from Europe this year. So we will also have to get along without the presence of Mr. Hodenpyl. I ask the secretary to call the roll.

ROLL-CALL.

Upon a calling of the roll by the secretary, the following members responded to their names:

Edward Hoopes, Secretary and Treasurer Equitable Trust Company, Pittsburg, Pa.
Cecil D. Landale, Vice-President Fifth Avenue Trust Company, New York.
H. E. Ambler, Trust Officer Royal Trust Company, Chicago.
L. A. Walton, Secretary and Treasurer Equitable Trust Company, Chicago.
Henry C. Flower, President Fidelity Trust Company, Kansas City, Mo.
E. E. Hooker, Assistant Secretary International Trust Company, Baltimore.
Edward W. Moore, Vice-President the Western Reserve Trust Company, Cleveland.
Chas. F. Phillips, Vice-President Corporation Trust Company of Delaware, New York.

Otho Nowland, Vice-President Equitable Guarantee and Trust Company, Wilmington, Del.
Henry Eitel, President Union Trust Company, Indianapolis, Ind.
William A. Carr, Treasurer Union Trust Company, Pittsburg.
Allen T. West, Assistant Secretary St. Louis Trust Company, St. Louis.
Joseph W. Day, Secretary and Treasurer Reading Trust Company, Reading, Pa.
W. E. Coffin, Treasurer Iowa Loan and Trust Company, Des Moines.
E. G. Tillotson, Secretary and Treasurer Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland.
E. V. Hale, Secretary and Treasurer the American Trust Company, Cleveland.
John Jaster, Treasurer the State Banking and Trust Company, Cleveland.
William G. Moore, Cashier Trenton Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Trenton, N. J.
P. C. Kauffman, Cashier Fidelity Trust Company, Tacoma.
Glenn C. Page, Treasurer Wyoming Valley Trust Company, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
F. A. Allen, Vice-President Trust Company of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga.
C. O. Marsden, Jr., Secretary Westchester Trust Company, Yonkers, N. Y.
James C. Chaplin, Treasurer Fidelity Title and Trust Company, Pittsburg.
F. H. Fries, President Wachovia Loan and Trust Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.
George W. Lanphear, Treasurer and Secretary Manufacturers' Trust Company, Providence, R. I.
Vaughn E. Wyman, Treasurer Pioneer Trust Company, Painesville, Ohio.
Edgar Stark, Assistant Secretary Union Savings Bank and Trust Company, Cincinnati.
E. J. Parker, Cashier State Savings, Loan and Trust Company, Quincy, Ill.
E. C. Emerick, Treasurer Susquehanna Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Williamsport, Pa.
Howard K. Wood, Secretary Corporation Trust Company of New Jersey, Jersey City, N. J.
John E. Borne, President Colonial Trust Company, New York.
Joseph T. Elliott, President Marion Trust Company, Indianapolis, Ind.
Edwin Chamberlain, Second Vice-President San Antonio Loan and Trust Company, San Antonio, Texas.
Edward H. Reninger, Treasurer Lehigh Valley Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Allentown, Pa.
William Hageman, Trust Officer Mercantile Trust Company, Pittsburg.
W. C. Lowrie, Secretary and Treasurer Pennsylvania Title and Trust Company, Pittsburg.
J. Allen Thompson, Secretary and Treasurer New Jersey Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Camden, N. J.
W. T. Howe, Secretary and Treasurer Safe Deposit and Trust Company, Pittsburg.
Willard V. King, Secretary Continental Trust Company, New York.
Mord Carter, Secretary and Treasurer Danville Trust Company, Danville, Ind.
C. F. Gill, American Security and Trust Company, Washington, D. C.
R. M. Hurd, Assistant Secretary United States Mortgage and Trust Company, New York.
James A. Parker, Vice-President Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.
W. S. McKemie, Secretary and Treasurer Trust Company of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga.
Henry L. Cabell, Vice-President Richmond Trust and Safe Deposit Company, Richmond, Va.
D. W. Stehman, Pennsylvania Trust Company, Reading, Pa.
F. W. Egner, Secretary and Treasurer Fidelity Trust Company, Newark, N. J.
C. F. Enright, Vice-President Missouri Valley Trust Company, St. Joseph, Mo.
Oscar F. Richardson, Second Vice-President Trust Company of New York, New York.
John J. Edson, President Washington Loan and Trust Company, Washington, D. C.

THE CHAIRMAN: If there are any other gentlemen here whose names have not been called by the secretary, and who have not registered, we would be much obliged if they would kindly give us their names, so that they can be properly registered. All having registered, and the meeting being now open for business, I have the great pleasure of presenting to you Mr. John Skelton Williams, of the Richmond Trust and Safe Deposit Company, who will now address you.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME BY JOHN SKELTON WILLIAMS.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen.—This old city offers you welcome, and it is my pleasant duty to tell you so. With open and outstretched hands and

from the fullness of hospitable hearts, our people say to you that we are glad you have come, and we are proud to receive you as our guests and friends.

You are your own letters of introduction; the positions you hold give assurance that you represent in your respective communities more than money, more than business sagacity and capacity—character and qualities which command for you the confidence of those who know you most intimately, that you are worthy to be trusted with interests always important and often vital and sacred.

I suppose I shall not improve my own popularity just now by good words for anything wearing the name of trust. We are in one of the regularly recurring periods where in this country it is fashionable amusement to abuse and accuse you, where all the sins and evils and misfortunes of individuals and communities are carefully gathered up and deposited with the banks and trusts, by people who usually have little else to desposit, to be held until the day after election. It is the time for many orators to invest their surplus of wind in denunciation of our financial institution, hoping for dividends in the shape of official salaries. You now exchange places with the workingman, who is neglected until the campaign opens. Then he becomes the object of the warm devotion of our friends, the politicians and candidates. These gentlemen, who are your admirers and on social terms with you forty-six months in every four years, in the last two preceding the battle of the ballots discover and denounce your diabolical qualities and are startled to find you intolerable menaces to the public peace and welfare.

Yet candor requires me to say that, if you are evil, as in these ante-election times you are said to be, you are necessary and inevitable evils. So far as your part in the trust system is concerned, I have been puzzled not so much to know what kind of law could be devised to exterminate you—which seems to puzzle very famous men—but to imagine how business could be conducted without you, if you were exterminated. My study of the subject teaches me that the trust company is as natural, wholesome and healthy an outgrowth of modern commerce as the banks themselves, wherein money is stored, exchanged, dealt in and handled, or the warehouses in which merchandise is stored, exchanged, dealt in and handled. The trust companies are comparatively few. A few years ago grain elevators were new. Before that there was a time when banks were new. Before the banks came each man who had money made his own bank by digging a hole in the ground. Trading was done by direct barter and people ate with their fingers and knew nothing of the printing press.

There has never been in the history of the world an improvement in method, a development or a discovery which escaped hatred, fierce opposition, the sour and sullen denunciation of that variety of humanity which instinctively resents the new and regards success as a personal affront and a badge of infamy. You may cheer up and feel that you can retain your self respect and the regard of most of your fellow citizens even if you do represent trust companies in a Presidential election year. Your institutions have come into being because the world needed them and will live because they have become indispensable.

Commerce has outgrown the capacity of the banks, has developed requirements beyond and aside from their functions. The trust companies meet the new needs just as the banks came when holes in the ground and direct barter and private systems of exchange were inadequate for the changing conditions and the growing demands. The banks assemble and concentrate for use the money of many individuals. You assemble and con-

centrate the strength of the strong and put it to the lifting of enormous loads, to the propulsion of enterprises too vast for any group of individuals to attempt. You furnish machinery to make safe and easy transactions and undertakings which without you would be cumbrous, dangerous and difficult. You make possible what before your time would have been impossible.

In the discharge of your multifold duties you become the long-lived guardian of the fatherless and the wise protector of the widow and the helpless. As the trustee for long and enduring trusts, your services are highly important and your responsibility immense.

The harm that has been done by trust companies is chiefly in the mouths of the campaign speaker and in the columns of the newspapers. The good they have done is expressed in gigantic enterprises created by their power and impossible without them, in new empires of wealth and territory, developed, in honest and profitable employment for many scores of thousands of hands. It is your work to guard alike and justly the interests of buyer and seller and to facilitate their intercourse. Your function is expressed in your name—trust companies, things to be trusted—managed and represented by men who are trusted and deserve to be earning profits by adequate and essential service.

Holding these opinions concerning you, I have special pleasure in bidding welcome in behalf of one of the country's oldest and most famous cities to the representatives of one of the country's newest and most valuable inventions. You will find Richmond a city full of history and of hope, with a record of honor, a present of progress, looking to new growth and glory. She is hallowed and dignified by the memories of a great past, all alive and bright and eager with purpose for a yet greater future. Our welcome to you would in any case be cordial. It is intensified by the fact that you bring back here stamped with your approval and honor and with the indorsement of their new homes, men who went from this city—one of them chosen by you to maintain Virginia's old record as the Mother of Presidents.

Some of you come from States whose sons, with their breasts and bayonets, built around this city a ring of flesh and fire and steel which for four years encircled and defended it against the world. Others are from States whose men spilt their blood in gallant attempts to storm and break that living wall, so long impregnable, while Richmond was a hard road to travel. She is an easy road to travel now, wide open and ready with her hearty welcome for all alike. We are honored and gladdened by your coming. Our earnest hope is that your work here may be so valuable and your pleasure so abundant that you will carry away with you memories of your visit which will be altogether happy.

Reply to Address of Welcome By Breckinridge Jones, Vice-President Mississippi Valley Trust Company, St. Louis

On behalf of the Trust Company Section we wish to acknowledge the courtesy which has been extended to us by the city of Richmond, and to express our great pleasure in coming to a city of such historic interest. When we say Richmond, it brings up to our minds memories different from those which we have when we go to any other city. When we look at your monuments we see evidences of a great people, and we find here a population that is strictly American, with less admixture of the foreign element, possibly, than we can find in any other city of this broad land. When we come to Virginia, the "Mother of Presidents," whose people have been kept free from outside influence in the way of foreign population, we know that among these people

we will find future Presidents. As we go about this city, and the battle fields in the vicinity, we recall what the poet patriot of the South said: "A land without ruins is a land without history, and a land without history is a land without memories." Here in the tidewater section of Virginia we find a people who have claimed, and worthily so, to represent the highest elements of American thought. We are glad to be with you and enjoy your hospitality, and will take back to our homes in various parts of the country the sweetest memories of the visit we have had.

THE CHAIRMAN: The next order of business calls for a report of the executive committee, by the chairman:

REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

To the members of the Trust Company Section of the American Bankers' Association:

This is the fourth annual meeting of representatives of the Trust Companies of the United States. It has been a profitable and enjoyable event for us to have in this way flocked together for one day during the sessions of the Bankers' Association, to discuss those topics which are peculiarly our own. The growth of our membership is an evidence that we appreciate this favorable opportunity of enlarging the circle of our acquaintance and of our friends, for how much more easily, pleasantly and effectively can we transact affairs of importance with friends than with strangers. Were no other result attained it would be sufficient to justify these annual gatherings which at the same time induced many of us to visit sections of our country that would otherwise remain unseen. How pleasant, for example, to be welcomed in this old and beautiful city, which is fairly redolent with events of surpassing historical and romantic interest. The great attendance at this convention shows that Richmond has given additional zest to the usual attractions incidental to the bankers' meeting.

A few statistics, showing our growth, will not, I am sure, be out of place at this time, and the following table brings out the main points of progress:

Membership Trust Company Section: 1897, 114; 1898, 150; 1899, 190; 1900, 253.

Capital and surplus: 1898, $121,547,701; 1899, $162,660,245; 1900, about $204,000,000.

Deposits: 1898, $395,378,262; 1899, $610,634,088; 1900, about $736,000,000.

Represented in convention: 1897, 30; 1898, 24; 1899, 50.

Places of meeting: 1897, Detroit; 1898, Denver; 1899, Cleveland; 1900, Richmond.

At the Cleveland meeting there was an exhibit of forms used in accounting, which it was decided to publish at an early date. Mr. Heurtley, our Secretary, who is, unfortunately, unable to be present, has been working as well as he could, consistently with his other duties, on this compilation, and expects to have it ready for distribution before the end of the year. The executive committee has endeavored to follow the practice of its predecessors in preparing the programme so that problems especially connected with our own field, and of current interest, may receive careful attention. Suggestions will be welcomed from any one as to topics suitable for future programmes.

Your committee also desires to emphasize the great advantages to us all of free intercourse between trust companies, not only through the medium of these annual conventions, but also through meeting one another at our respective offices. It would seem as if the custom prevailing among our most progressive industrial establishments is quite appropriate to us. I mean the habit of sending representatives about, to become personally acquainted with one another and to study each other's methods. The time has passed when it is considered prudent to withhold such information. No company has a monopoly of brains, and the largest and oldest can oftentimes learn something of the smallest and youngest, and thus benefit by freely exchanging courtesies and information. It is an advantage for us all to be intelligent, correct and sound in our methods; the failure of one to a greater or less extent reflects upon all, especially if it occurs through the practice of incorrect ways of doing trust business. Such mistakes could often be avoided by such free intercourse and exchange of information as your committee earnestly recommends.

THE CHAIRMAN: The next order on the programme calls for a paper on the subject of "The Duties and Liabilities of Trust Companies Acting as Transfer Agents and Registrars." This paper has been prepared and was to have been read by Mr. Henry J. Bowdoin, Vice-President of the Maryland Trust Company, of Baltimore, Md., but unfortunately he is not present. In his place,

however, we will have the privilege of hearing Mr. Cabell, of the Richmond Trust and Safe Deposit Company, read the paper.

THE DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF TRUST COMPANIES ACTING AS TRANSFER AGENTS AND REGISTRARS.—BY HENRY J. BOWDOIN, SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, BALTIMORE.

The office of transfer agent and registrar of stock is an interesting instance of the operation of forces which may from time to time arise in the business world and, becoming operative, produce their effect in the form of an established business custom. In analogy, however, to the physical law of motion, the final resultant of such forces, the established business custom in question, may, through the inertia of a movement once started, become crystallized at a point far beyond that at first contemplated, and may ultimately involve legal relations and responsibilities not at first recognized, and which remain undetermined until some combination of circumstances brings the established custom before the courts for interpretation. Until the statute law or the courts have so defined or interpreted the legal responsibilities incident to such custom, all transactions within its scope are enshrouded in uncertainty and doubt, except to the extent to which light may be thrown by the application of general legal principles.

It is to the consideration of such a situation that I now invite your attention for a few minutes, to the legal and business questions involved in the position of a trust company acting as the transfer agent or registrar of the stock of another corporation.

An effort to determine the primary operative reason for the now almost universal custom of appointing a transfer agent for the stocks of large corporations is of interest and importance, since such reasons are in themselves explanatory of the purpose and intent of those who enter into the legal relations involved in the office, and are also evidence of the purpose of those who have operated in such office or position in the expectation that the discharge of the functions of the office would meet the requirements of such intent and purpose. I have not been able to determine definitely the causes which have resulted in this well established custom, but it is reasonably certain that it is the evolution of a process of thought and reason running in the following groove: It is universally established that the transfer of title to stocks is not complete for all purposes, nor properly evidenced, until the transferee or purchaser has been registered as stockholder upon the books of the corporation; such registration and notation of transfer can be performed by the selling owner in person, or by his duly authorized attorney, and we all know that the latter course is the one almost universally adopted. Business convenience, or the inexorable demand for business facilities, and the enormous volume of stock transferred, then created the necessity for and the custom of appointing an agent whose sole duty it was to attend to those transers, perfect them, complete the transaction involved in the purchase and sale of stock, and furnish the evidence of such completed transaction by the issue of a new certificate to the transferee; both the necessity for the office and its importance were, of course, apparent. Then, doubtless, the advisability of throwing every possible safeguard around the issue and transfer of stock being equally apparent, the advantage gained by increasing the difficulty of dishonest combinations between the officers of the corporation, through an increase in the number of persons whose complicity would be essential to any fraud, resulted in the custom of selecting a corporate agent, a trust company, and appointing it the transfer agent. The capital and surplus of this transfer agent is prob-

ably in excess of that of the company for which it is acting as such agent; doubtless the trust company is so selected from among others largely because of its prominence, financial responsibility and the consequent security which it offers to all those who deal with it. We may fairly assume that such are the causes which were creative of the now well established custom of appointing trust companies as transfer agents for the stocks of other corporations.

Of course we all know that the security which was sought to be gained through a multiplicity of officers whose signatures upon the certificates were essential to its validity in many instances no longer exists in fact, because it is quite customary for corporations to have large numbers of their certificates of stock duly signed, leaving only the name of the stockholder and the number of shares blank, and intrusting the certificates in this condition in the hands of the transfer agent. Nevertheless, the fact that this one primary reason for the establishment of the office has in this manner really ceased to exist does not create any probability of the ultimate abandonment of the custom; the other reasons for its creation still exist, and the continuance of the custom is largely insured by the fact that the omission of a transfer agent would be regarded as suspicious and irregular; in fact, many of the stock exchanges require the appointment of a transfer agent as a condition precedent to the placing of a stock upon its list, and corporations are now so eager to assume all indicia of caution and conservatism that we often see a provision placed upon the face of the certificate to the effect that the certificate is not valid unless signed by the transfer agent. In several instances I have seen this provision carried to the extent of requiring not only the signature of the transfer agent, but also the signature of the registrar as essential to the validity of the certificate.

The office of transfer agent may be regarded as a permanent institution; it should certainly be reckoned with as such.

A trust company, occupying this office, assumes a twofold obligation; certainly it assumes a twofold relation—first, to the corporation for which it acts as agent, which we will designate the principal, and, second, to those who have an interest in the stock transferred.

The relation between the agent and the principal is usually created by a resolution of the board of the latter designating the company as transfer agent, accompanied by the payment of an agreed sum which is supposed to compensate the agent for the clerical work involved in making transfers during the succeeding twelve months; the compensation is based upon the anticipated activity of the stock.

By clear implication the agent holds itself out as competent to discharge the duties of the office. What are these duties?

DUTIES AND LIABILITIES OF A TRANSFER AGENT.

Broadly speaking, the agent agrees to perform for the principal the work of passing upon the evidences of transfer of title to the principal's stock, and of perfecting such transfers as are in proper shape by the due notation of the transfer and the issue of a new certificate. If no agent were appointed the corporation principal would itself perform all this work, and, of course, all the liabilities incident thereto would rest upon it, and such was the case until the custom and office in question were created. But having appointed such agent, what measure of responsibility to the principal attaches to the agency, and is impliedly assumed by the agent in accepting the office?

At this point we pass beyond the circle of light thrown by established law,

and find ourselves involved in uncertainty and doubt. Is the relation so established between the principal and agent that of simple agency, to which the usual law of such relation may be applied with certainty, and the liability of the agent may be considered with confidence as limited to the consequences of lack of good faith and ordinary skill, competency and knowledge? Or must the duties assumed by the agent be so performed as to satisfy the requirements of the situation which would exist if no agent had been appointed, but the principal had remained in direct touch with its stockholders, and without the interposition of any intermediary? In other words, must the agent so perform its duties as to fully discharge the responsibility which the principal is under to its stockholders, in all that pertains to the preservation of the stockholders' interest and title until such interest and title is duly divested and transferred, and is the agent responsible for all consequences ensuing to the principal from a failure to so perform its duties?

In an effort to reach a conclusion upon the measure of responsibility assumed it should be borne in mind that the creation of the office is, apparently, at least, due to pressure rather from without than from within the corporation; this creation is not due to the requirements of business facilities and convenience of the corporation in perfecting the current transfers of its stock, but is due, certainly in great measure, to influences outside the corporation—to a demand for security not afforded within the corporation's own organization and consequently sought for outside that organization, through a separate existence, removed as far as possible from the influences and control of that organization.

The decisions of record, so far as I have been able to discover, are upon cases where there was some gross default by the agent in the discharge of its duties; I find no case presented involving the liability to the principal when due care, skill and knowledge were exercised, nor where the court has decided what, in any specific case, would constitute due care, skill and knowledge; but in view of the causes which have resulted in the office and custom, and of the practically absolute control exercised in most instances by the agent, it is certainly prudent for us to anticipate that the courts will decide, when the proper case is presented, that the agent is responsible to its principal in the full measure of the consequences resulting to the principal for any acts of the agent.

The degree of legal liability to the principal may, of course, be restricted by the terms of any agreement entered into between the principal and the agent, and such limitation may be made operative between the agent and those interested in the stock transferred if the latter are charged with legal notice of the restriction upon full liability, but certainly in the great majority of instances the relation is created by the method described—that is, by a resolution of the board of the principal designating the company which is to act as transfer agent and the tacit acceptance by the latter of the duties of the office and the fee agreed upon. Clearly there is no limitation of liability here—the relation is left charged with such responsibilities as the court may decide to be implied in the transaction. Can it be successfully argued that, while the agent agreed to perform the work, and accepted a cash consideration therefor, the responsibility for the consequences of mistake, however innocent, impliedly remains where it formerly rested, upon the principal, it having parted with the control of the situation? I apprehend not.

If such be the conclusion which courts will reach, we are confronted by the fact that the many legal questions and difficulties involved in the transfer of

stock, questions which have brought forth volumes of legal text-books and decisions, are presented to the agent, or, speaking more practically, to the knowledge of its transfer clerk and his discretion and discrimination in determining what questions should be referred to counsel for solution and action. The agent must not do, or leave undone, any matter or thing whatsoever by which its principal suffers loss directly, or by which it falls under liability to any one having property interest in its stock by reason of any impairment of that interest; the agent must see that there is no overissue of stock, either by direct fraudulent act of its own employees or by issue of new certificates upon surrender of old ones with forged indorsements, or by permitting an unauthorized transfer of stock, thereby rendering possible the fraudulent loss to innocent parties, even if unknown and practically unknowable either to the principal or agent. The agent is charged with knowledge of the signatures of the stockholders of its principal, and with the legal capacity of the stockholder to transfer his stock; for example, in the case of Chew *vs.* Bank (Maryland, 292), a corporation was held liable for permitting a transfer upon the genuine signature of a stockholder who had become *non compos*, the fact of which the defendant was in complete ignorance. If this bank had been fortunate enough to have appointed a strong trust company as transfer agent, and this stock transfer had been passed by its agent, the ultimate liability might have been shifted. Again, the agent is charged with knowledge of the terms and powers under which a trustee stockholder acts, it having been decided that the word trustee on a certificate of stock carries with it, in many cases, responsibility of full knowledge of the powers of the trustee and the terms of the trust. A refusal by an agent to transfer stock on demand is ground for suit, unless it is ultimately decided that the refusal was based upon adequate reasons, or upon lack of proper evidence of the right to demand transfer.

Of course the agent is responsible to its principal for all acts of fraud or negligence committed by the agent or by any one in its employ by which the principal suffers loss or damage. It is practically impossible for the higher offices of the agent to scrutinize every transfer or to keep the principal's certificate book under personal guard, so that many opportunities for fraud are open to the agent's clerk having charge of transfers and with the certificate book of the principal, signed in blank, in his possession. The case of Bank of Kentucky *vs.* Schuylkill Bank (1 Parson's Select Equity Cases, 180) is instructive as being a leading and one of the few instances in which the legal relations which we are considering have come before the court for interpretation, and interesting as showing the utter disproportion between the average fee of the transfer agent and the financial responsibility assumed.

This was a bill in equity in 1839, brought by the Bank of Kentucky, a corporation created by the State of Kentucky, against the Schuylkill Bank. The plaintiff had the power under its charter to establish transfer agencies where it pleased, which power was exercised and the Schuylkill Bank was appointed its transfer agent in Philadelphia on a salary of five hundred dollars per annum. The bill charged and the proof showed that Levis, Cashier of the defendant, who had charge of the transfer of the plaintiff's stock, made a fraudulent overissue to the extent of about thirteen hundred thousand dollars. The bill also charged that the plaintiff was being sued by some of the holders of the spurious stock, and that it had purchased some of said stock in the hands of innocent purchasers without notice, and that it was ready to do the like in all such cases. The plantiff further claimed that by virtue of

an act of assembly of the State of Pennsylvania it represented all the holders of said stock. It asked, among other things, for an accounting, and for a decree against the defendant for the par value of the stock thus surreptitiously issued, with interest thereon, and also for damages sustained. The court decreed that the defendant pay unto the plaintiff $1,184,738 as a just indemnity for the loss, detriment and damages to which the plaintiff and the holders of the stock had been put or suffered by reason of the fraudulent issue of 13,185 shares of stock of the plaintiff by the defendant while transfer agent of the plaintiff, through the knowledge, procurement and assistance of Levis. In reaching this conclusion the Court used the following language (page 217):

What is a transfer agency? It is a very harmless thing. It amounts to nothing more than the witnessing of the conveyance by one person to another, of personal property, viz.: stock of an incorporated company; and in this case, also, to furnishing the purchaser a certificate of ownership of such stock, on the surrender of a previous certificate of like character held by the seller.

This is a very simple business, involving little or no risk or hazard; requiring nothing but ordinary care and fidelity in its performance. If the necessities of one bank require its stock to be transferred in another place, whether in the State of its creation or out of it, why cannot it ask aid of a correspondent bank that does all its other business in such a place? And why cannot such a correspondent bank afford the aid required? In the charter of the Schuylkill Bank there is found nothing in terms forbidding the execution of such a friendly office, either to another bank of our own or of a sister State.

First, it is contended that the contract for this agency being made by the President and directors of an incorporated bank, it became, from a necessity equally known to both parties, requisite to employ the assistance of sub-agents in its execution. That the Cashier of the Schuylkill Bank was the sub-agent, so chosen by that corporation with the assent and approbation of the complainants; that all the frauds charged in the bill were perpetuated by him without the conusance and connivance of the President; and that under such circumstances the bank is no further responsible for his acts than arises from the general obligation of every principal agent to act with good faith and ordinary care in the selection of a secondary agent. The principle on which this position rests is the familiar one that when it is usual and necessary for a principal agent to employ a sub-agent, as, for example, a broker or auctioneer, to transact the business, in such a case the principal agent will not ordinarily be responsible for the negligence or misconduct of the sub-agent, if he has used reasonable diligence in his choice as to the skill and ability of the sub-agent. But, indisputable as is this principle, it has no relevancy to an agency like the present. The Cashier of a bank, while carrying into execution, under the orders of the directors, a lawful contract, such as the contract of creating this agency is shown to have been, is in no sense of the word a sub-agent of the board of directors. (Pages 239-40.)

In fact, when the business of the agency has reached that point, the principal agent is not an agent so much to sell as to select on behalf of his principal some one competent to execute a necessary function for him, which the agent cannot perform himself; and all the cases referred to in this connection are but the various developments of this common principle. But was it ever heard of that an agent charged with negligence or fraud could relieve himself of liability to his principal by showing that his clerk or porter were the immediate actors in the wrong and acted without his authority? If such metaphysical niceties would be at once repudiated in a natural person, why should they be recognized in a corporation? (Page 241.)

The comments of the Court upon the general nature of the relation are, I take it, *obiter dicta*, and, not being essential to the conclusion reached by the Court, are deprived of all weight as precedent or decision.

You observe that in this case the defendant was not allowed to plead its due diligence and care in selecting its Cashier, but was held to full accountability to its principal. I can find no sufficient reason upon which to base a theory that would differentiate between the ultimate responsibility for such fraud as was perpetrated in the Kentucky Bank case and the ultimate re-

sponsibility for the consequences of passing a forged or unauthorized transfer, with absolute innocence of intent upon the part of the agent and its employees. Let us assume that the plaintiff is an infant who has been injured by the defalcation of its trustee in transferring stock; the corporation whose stock is so transferred is clearly liable (Marbury *vs.* Ehlen, 72 Md., 206). Is not the agent who was paid by that corporation to assume for it the duties of making its transfers liable in turn to that corporation for the consequences of an improper performance of those duties ?

The decisions upon the liability of the transfer agent to the principal are few in number; the direct liability of the transfer agent to the injured stockholder has apparently not been before a court of last resort, but the application of established legal principles to the latter proposition would seem to fix the agent's liability to the stockholder as completely as the decisions noted established the agent's liability to its principal, and we reach the conclusion that the agent must answer to the stockholder for all damages suffered by the former through such illegal or unauthorized transfers for which the corporation whose stock is so transferred would be held liable.

The stockholder's case against the agent is strengthened by a regulation of the stock exchanges requiring the appointment of a transfer agent—for such requirement is in the nature of a demanded safeguard and precaution upon which the stockholder and the stock trading public have a right to rely. The case becomes yet stronger if the certificate contains a statement or notice that its validity is dependent upon the signature of the transfer agent, for in that instance such signature gives to the certificate a vitality and credit which it would not have unless so signed. Such Stock Exchange requirements for listing and such provisions on the face of the certificate would seem to strongly emphasize the responsibility which the agent assumes toward its principal and the latter's stockholders.

Apparently the injured stockholder could successfully pursue either his corporation, the principal, or the agent, or both.

REGISTRAR OF STOCK.

At the second annual meeting of this section (August 24, 1898) an able paper upon this general subject was presented by Mr. Felix Rackemann, of counsel of the Old Colony Trust Company, Boston, in which the author drew a distinction between the legal responsibilities of a transfer agent and those of a registrar of corporate securities, considering that the latter were broader than the former. He places the origin of the office in the fraudulent overissue of the stock of the New York & New Haven Railroad Company by its President and Transfer Agent, the transaction being known as the "Schuyler Frauds." (N. Y. & N. H. Rd. *vs.* Schuyler, 34 N. Y., 30.)

This occurrence emphasized the necessity of further safeguards around the issue and transfers of stock and resulted in the passage (in January, 1869,) of a regulation by the New York Stock Exchange under the terms of which corporations whose stocks are listed are required to appoint a responsible agency at which a registry of the stock shall be kept. The keeper of this registry is known as the registrar; the sole purpose of the office seems to have been the creation of another check against overissue.

The appointment is made by resolution of the board of the appointing company and is accompanied by the payment of a small cash consideration gauged by the degree of activity with which it is anticipated the stock will be transferred or dealt in. The transfer agent makes the transfer, issues the new certificate to the transferee, which, together with the old certificate and

such separate powers or evidence as may accompany it, are sent to the registrar and duly noted upon books kept for that purpose. Since the function to be performed by the registrar, which it holds itself out as competent to discharge, is that of a check against the transfer agent in guarding against an overissue of stock, it becomes necessary for the registrar to scrutinize all transfers, since the issue of a certificate, except against one legally canceled for the same number of shares, would necessarily result in an overissue. This duty the registrar impliedly, by its acceptance of the office and fee, agrees to discharge.

Obviously, if the registrar certifies the issuance of a certificate, thereby placing upon it the last and highest indicia of validity, and loss results to the principal therefrom, the registrar has failed to fulfill the purpose of its appointment; if, by such action, loss inures to a stockholder whose property rights have been wrongfully divested thereby, cannot such stockholder recover from the registrar, the signature of the latter, in acceptance and approval of the evidences of the transfer, being essential to the transfer and being the last act in consummation of the transaction by which the stockholder is injured?

In the absence of an expressed agreement limiting the liability of the registrar, it would seem that the acceptance of the office carries an acceptance of responsibility for failure to properly perform the functions of the office, and that unless such limitation of liability is brought to the knowledge of the stockholder, and of those who may, from time to time, become such, the acceptance of the office would also imply an acceptance of responsibility for all acts of the registrar whereby the stockholder is wrongfully deprived of his property interest in the stock. Here again the case against the registrar is strengthened by the quite customary regulations of stock exchanges requiring the signature or counter-signature of a registrar as essential to the validity of the certificate.

The duties and liabilities of registrar do not, in my opinion, differ in any marked degree from those of a transfer agent.

It has been suggested that in case of difficulty or doubt the responsibility of decision should be thrown by the agent or registrar upon the principal and definite instructions be asked for. The request would, if answered, relieve the agent from liability to the principal; it would certainly be evidence that the agent considered itself liable only for the usual responsibility of an agent, but I doubt the practical value of the suggestion, because the request for instructions by the agent would probably not meet with any satisfactory response.

I have, in representing a transfer agent, asked the principal for instructions, and to my surprise received them. I anticipated, however, at the time that the principal's reply would practically be, "You have been paid to perform the work of noting our transfers, and have, by acceptance of your fee, agreed to decide these questions yourself and assume the consequences of an erroneous decision, therefore we decline to instruct you and thereby reassume the ultimate consequences of mistake in the law or facts. Your signature is essential to the validity of the new certificate, and you put it on or refuse it at your peril, not ours."

Such position would be difficult to assail, and I am strongly inclined to the belief that such would be my position if, representing the principal, I were applied to for instructions by a transfer agent or registrar.

It may be that the weight of ultimate decisions by the courts, when the

responsibilities of these offices have been presented for determination, will result in the application of the general rule governing the relation of principal and agent, and in holding the agent responsible only for the consequences of due care, skill and knowledge, and in establishing that such measure of responsibility only attaches to or is implied by the assumption of the office. But if such is the case, it remains true that the questions which may arise in the transfer of stocks are most obscure and involved, and that the assumption of the skill and knowledge requisite to discharge the duty of passing upon such questions is a dangerous duty for any corporation to assume.

The responsibility of passing on transfers is one of the most important duties devolving upon the counsel of any corporation; as the number of corporations for which a trust company acts as transfer agent or registrar increases, the weight of its responsibility as such agent, even under the usual limitation of an agent's liability, also increases through multiplication of the chances of innocent error and mistake, in proportions which it is not pleasant to contemplate.

It would seem, here, that a point has been reached when trust companies may, with possible advantage, pause to investigate and consider carefully the degree of liability which we so readily assume in accepting the position of transfer agent and registrar, and, this being determined, to see if the scale of fees is commensurate with that responsibility.

Evidently the primary operative causes have resulted in the creation of an office which involves more liability than would, at first sight, have been supposed to attach thereto. Possibly the nomenclature of these offices—agent, one who acts for another, and registrar, one who performs the act of registering—has obscured the true relation and has created a feeling of confidence which is misplaced. Certainly it is anomalous that the extreme care and ingenuity which have been displayed in expressly limiting the liability of the trustee in the discharge of the trust under a corporate mortgage nowhere appear in restricting the responsibility in making transfers of stocks in transactions involving untold amounts.

If the degree of responsibility is that which I have indicated, and the legal relation is not that of agent and principal, that nomenclature being misleading, but is that of employer and employee, the transfer agent having assumed for a cash consideration all the responsibilities incident to the proper performance of the work, both to the body corporate so employing and to its individual members—those interested in its stock—is not the average of fees paid for such work entirely incommensurate with the risk, even applying, as a standard, the rate of premiums charged by bonding companies under the existing conditions of unbridled competition? It would seem to be scarcely commensurate with the responsibility assumed even if the liability is only to exercise due care, skill and knowledge in such transactions.

If my views are correct we are now engaged in the cheapest form of insurance ever devised; it is good business for the average corporation to employ a strong trust company to make its transfers, and, for a few hundred dollars premium, assume the risks of defalcation and innocent error.

Of course the large majority of transfers are in usual course of stock exchange business, and present no new or novel conditions, and only those in which statute or established decisions furnish a safe guide, but we may be at any moment called out of the beaten path and confronted with facts, essential and with but little to indicate their existence, to which the well-known legal principles, and customary procedure,

may or may not apply, and upon the decision, to transfer or not transfer, may depend a possible heavy loss.

In presenting these views I am conscious of occupying the uncomfortable but relatively easy position of a critic of existing conditions who is unprepared to suggest an adequate remedy.

If, however, the matter receives your consideration and that of your counsel, some system will doubtless be devised by which the degree of liability which we are willing to assume will be defined and properly evidenced, or a scale of fees will be established which fairly represents the responsibilities assumed, if they are determined, or the risks involved, if the responsibilities of the office remain undetermined.

THE CHAIRMAN: This very interesting paper, and whose interest has been added to by its very intelligent reading, is now before us. The programme allows a discussion of the papers, and each participant in the discussion is limited to five minutes, unless further time is allowed by consent of the meeting. I trust we will have some remarks on this very interesting subject, which has been so ably presented to us.

JOHN E. BORNE, of New York: I have been very much struck by the completeness of the paper as written by Mr. Bowdoin, and particularly by the dominant keynote, which is the point of view of the possible or positive liability of the agent, and I believe that Mr. Bowdoin's conclusions are very definite and very clear. I have no doubt that at some time this particular question will be presented to a court of adjudication of some kind or other, and it will be found that the relations between the trust company and the issuing company are not those of principal and agent, but are really those of employer and employee; and I can only say that his conclusions are quite consistent with my own—that is, that the trust company has to take on its own shoulders all the care and heavy responsibility of any possible mistakes, any possible misadministration, and must feel, and must be prepared to be responsible for them. It is, therefore, a question whether—those being the conditions—it is not the cheapest kind of insurance that principal companies can take out, in having the legitimacy of their stock transactions absolutely insured by the payment of a small premium. It certainly seems to me that every trust company should be most careful, and should fully realize its responsibilities in assuming the functions of transfer agent, and in not so great a degree those of registrar; and should be keenly alive to the fact that in assuming such an office it is assuming responsibilities that it cannot get away from, and which may render it liable for heavy loss at some time or another unless the greatest care is taken in the carrying out of the functions imposed upon it.

WILLARD V. KING, of New York: The duties of registrar are practically the same as those of transfer agent. Certainly the registrar has no possession of the signatures of the stockholders, and there is no way of verifying the indorsements on the certificates. It seems to me, therefore, that the limit of responsibility of the registrar should be to see to the apparent formality of the issue of new stock—that is to say, see that it is properly signed and that it is not for a greater number of shares than have been canceled. Our conception of the duties of registrar is altogether confined to that, and we do not hold ourselves responsible for the correctness of the signature of the original stockholder. If the registrar's duties are greater than that, certainly the compensation of the registrar should be greater than that of transfer agent, but I believe, as a general rule, they are about half.

CHARLES F. PHILLIPS, of New York: Representing a considerable number of companies, both for transfer and for registration, the company to which I belong has invariably adopted as a principle the belief that it would be equally responsible as registrar as it would be in the case of transfer agent; and while it knows perfectly well, as has been stated here, that there have been no decisions bearing upon this particular point, still it has always acted on the theory of perfect responsibility, and I agree with Mr. Borne that we should always have that in view. It demands a charge beyond that which we receive; still we ought to live up to that, and be prepared for anything that may occur.

MR. BORNE: In speaking of the varying responsibilities, I said that the responsibility of a registrar was, to my mind, not so great as that of a transfer agent, for the simple reason that what the registrar is primarily concerned about is to guard against an overissue of stock and to see that the usual formalities of detail in the issue of certificates are complied with. In New York, of course, where we act as registrar, we have no possession of the transfer books, and do not in any way, shape or manner concern ourselves with the duties or responsibilities connected with the transfer, and would not consider ourselves responsible.

MR. KING: There is one point that I wish to ask about, what the responsibilities of a transfer agent are, generally considered, with respect to a certificate that bears the name of a man who is dead. In the first place, the certificate might be in the name of John Smith and be presented to the transfer agent, who knew John Smith had died. In such a case the custom seems to vary. We have been advised that the duty of a transfer agent is to refuse to accept the certificate of transfer, on the ground that it bears a power of attorney, and all powers of attorney are said to be revocable. There is some possibility that the power of attorney may have lapsed. The intention of a man in indorsing his stock certificate is to govern the transfer agent in accepting it for transfer; and as stock certificates are indorsed for two different purposes, the transfer agent never knows which of those was in the mind of the indorser. When a man hypothecates his stock for a loan, he indorses it the same as he would on a sale of it. If John Smith had hypothecated his stock for a loan and had indorsed it, and the person with whom he pledged it was to take advantage of his death and claim ownership of the stock and attempt to have it transferred to his name, there would be a conversion which would be against the interests of John Smith's estate. Should the transfer agent look into that point or not? I understand that the statutes on the subject are to the effect that a power of attorney on the back of a stock certificate is irrevocable, and is not affected by the death of the man who signed it; yet it is perfectly plain that if he pledged the stock for a loan his estate has an equity in it. Then again, suppose John Smith is dead and his stock certificate is presented with a power of attorney signed by his executor! Should the transfer agent look into the terms of the will to see if the executor has power to sell the stock, or has been commanded to hold it? On those points the advice we have had from counsel has varied from time to time, and I know it has varied in one respect or another from opinions we have gotten from friends in other trust companies; and I would like to have information on this subject.

THE CHAIRMAN: Can any one throw light on the questions asked by the last speaker? There seem to be no further remarks on the subject, and I take pleasure in calling upon Mr. John E. Borne, President of the Colonial Trust Company of New York, who will read the next paper, upon the subject: "The Proper Conservative Attitude of Trust Companies toward Corporate Enterprises."

The Proper Conservative Attitude of Trust Companies Toward Corporate Enterprises.—By John E. Borne, President Colonial Trust Company, New York.

Trust companies have had, for years, relationships with certain corporate enterprises; they have acted as trustees in railroad and other corporation mortgages; as transfer agents and registrars of stock issued by such corporations; and have performed various functions which, being purely clerical and administrative, call for no discretion in attitude or relationship, which latter consists, largely, of a proper performance of certain duties. The great industrial development, however, of the past few—and particularly the last two—years, has created another field of usefulness and activity for trust companies, and their services have been made use of in bringing into existence certain large corporate enterprises, in some instances new, and in the other, and by far the greater number, the result of the consolidating and joining together of already existing firms and companies. Here the trust company may act as intermediary in various ways: it may become the depositary of stocks and bonds, titles and equities of corporations and firms; the holder of purchase moneys and payer of the same; the collector of subscription moneys and issuer of new securities under agreements of consolidation; and it performs the various and varying functions incident to each particular case.

Being thus brought into close contact with an organization, it becomes associated, in the public mind, with its formation; and its relationship with the enterprise is considered an indorsement of the good faith and probity of the organizers of the same. It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that a trust company should in every case thoroughly satisfy itself on these points, and that it should decline any business connection where these are at all doubtful, otherwise it will lay itself open to future criticism and will be bound to suffer in standing. No business function should be entertained where the least cloud exists.

A trust company should take the same view of a corporate enterprise that a merchant takes of a customer. The shrewd merchant first satisfies himself of the standing, both financial and moral, of the applicant for his merchandise, and if he is satisfied on both points, he gives him commensurate credit; if he is not satisfied on either of the above points, he will either refuse to open business connections, or will, at any rate, limit them to a strictly cash basis. The trust company must take the same view of corporate enterprises. If their financial and moral standing is excellent, it can afford to lend them its credit; if these are not so, it should not even deal with them, as the merchant does, on a cash basis; it will save itself embarrassment and criticism by not establishing business connections with them. Being thoroughly satisfied, however, it can serve a corporation in many ways; it can act as its reference (and the reference of a trust company goes a very long way and has a decided influence in the public mind; hence, the necessity of being most careful in this direction); it can bring it into contact with capitalists, and it can further its interests legitimately in various directions, without in any way becoming sponsor of its ultimate business success. With this it should not concern itself, and it should in no sense ever become the exploiter of any business, or the guarantor, in any way, of its future success. Where any other course is adopted, the very laws of chance will make a trust company, at some time or other, sponsor for one enterprise out of many that will fail of success or prove disappointing, and this will reflect more seriously on it and hurt its general standing and reputation more than it has been benefited by the success of the many.

Therefore, it should not become the exploiter of a corporation's future possible success. This should be made very clear by a thoroughly neutral attitude. A trust company should practically say to the public:

"We know the originators of this enterprise; we are satisfied with their ability, responsibility, honesty and good intentions; as to the possibility of profit in the business, however, that every investor must look into for himself."

IRRESPONSIBLE PROMOTERS SHOULD BE SHUNNED.

The recent industrial movement has brought to the front organizers and promoters of many classes. The responsible, serious one is readily known as such by his affiliations. The irresponsible, obscure one makes up in assurance what he lacks in the more desirable requisites; he secures his clientele by representing himself as more important than he is; he endeavors to secure the co-operation of a trust company by a generosity in prospective, which has behind it the ulterior motive of using the company for the purpose of giving him a fictitious credit and standing. I have no doubt all of you are familiar with this character. He has no objection to any charge you propose on an issue of bonds, and considers any figure you may give him for the performance of prospective services perfectly satisfactory. He makes with you a tentative arrangement which, as he possesses no responsibility, is rather one-sided at best; and then you find him using your name freely, as being behind him and his particular enterprise. His methods of ingratiation are various, but they have all one purpose and only one result with regard to yourselves. He is to be shunned.

It therefore seems to me that the proper conservatism of attitude of a trust company toward a corporate institution lies in assuring itself, always, of the standing of its originators; in not entering into business relationship with other than responsible, respectable parties; in assisting such parties, by vouching for them, where their standing is assured; and in taking no part in exploiting the profit earning side of any enterprise. By assuming this course it will carry out the functions which fall to it logically, in the present era of industrial development—namely, that of facilitating the formation of reputable corporations. Here, in order to retain the confidence of the public, its functions should end.

In conclusion, permit me to say that in preparing this article I do so with the knowledge that the business of trust companies in various portions of the United States differs materially, and that what may be looked on as proper functions in one section of the Union may be considered as either too conservative, or not conservative enough, in some other section. I have the hope, however, that the above conclusions will be acquiesced in by the majority of my brothers in active trust company service. It seems to me that the position of a trust company must be like that of Cæsar's wife, above suspicion; it should, in itself, represent the highest form of commercial and financial credit; and it can only do this by keeping free from entangling alliances which may provoke criticism and injure its standing in the community of finance.

THE CHAIRMAN: This paper is now open for discussion and comment, and I think it will help us all if each gentleman present, as he rises to speak, will give his name and the company he represents. We do not all know each other, and we would like to know who speaks.

CHARLES F. PHILLIPS, of the Corporation Trust Company of Delaware, New York: I have listened with a great deal of interest to the excellent and

highly sensible and timely paper which has just been read, and I agree with the sentiments that have been expressed. I think that, in view of the great industrial development of the present day, and the immense number of schemes that are being launched almost daily, we cannot be too careful, particularly in view of the fact that nearly every form of enterprise is taking the corporate shape, and hence necessitating the intervention of trust companies in every section of the country; yet in dealing with that highly legitimate form of enterprise, having always in mind a proper conservatism, a little liberality in helping them on to a satisfactory connection with the public might be very serviceable and very excellent and consistent with the principle of prudence in business transactions.

There was one remark of Mr. Borne's, relative to the varying methods pursued in different parts of the country, which arises from a defect that ought to be remedied. That defect is the immense variety of requirements of the law in the different States. We have a great many States, and have just as many bodies of corporate law, and it is very often that trust companies, being connected with corporations dealing actively in a great many States, are forced to encounter many embarrassments on account of this immense variation. Some States are unduly liberal and some are oppressive in their restrictions, and the thought easily presents itself to any observant mind that it would be worth while for a body like ours to make an effort to secure a unification of corporate law in all parts of the country. A few of the States have laws that are admirable, and some others have laws approaching the standard of those States, and an effort has been made to induce other States to model their laws bearing on this subject in accordance with the latest requirements of business, so as to bring about little by little that unification; but so long as the power to vary those laws exists it is almost useless to expect the unification which would be desirable from every point of view—from the point of view of the trust company, from the point of view of the public, and from the point of view of the enterprise itself. I have, whenever the opportunity has presented, suggested to my friends the advisability of trying to secure such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as would permit corporation law, in the present extraordinary condition of modern development, to be made exclusively by the national Government. I know there are many opposed to that idea, on the score that it would deprive the States of a part of their sovereign power; but the States have very cheerfully conceded many things in view of the absolute necessity of business, and I think until a change is brought about we shall encounter a great many difficulties and perplexities. I think it would be well if this matter were given more thought than probably it has ever received. I have endeavored now and again, when I could secure the support of the leading newspapers, to urge it upon the public, but I must confess that it has not met with a very liberal or generous response. I think it is eminently worthy of consideration, however.

THE CHAIRMAN: This paper is still before you. It is eminently desirable to have an exchange of thought. Even though the idea that may occur to us does not seem worthy of very much consideration, yet it may suggest something else in some other person's mind; so I urge you to speak freely anything that comes into your mind on these papers as they are presented. If there are no further remarks to be made on this subject, we will now take up the next address. The next paper was to be an address by Mr. Henry Russel, of Detroit, Mich., but unfortunately Mr. Russel is not here and we

will have to omit that entirely. We will now listen to the reading of the paper on the subject of "The Advantages of Operating Safe Deposit Vaults in Connection with the Trust Company," by Mr. William A. Carr, Treasurer of the Union Trust Company, of Pittsburg, Pa.

THE ADVANTAGES OF OPERATING SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS IN CONNECTION WITH TRUST COMPANIES.—BY WILLIAM A. CARR, TREASURER UNION TRUST COMPANY, PITTSBURG.

The trend of the times in business life is toward combination, the bringing of all auxiliary lines around a main business. The department store, so arranged and furnished as to enable the purchaser to make all his purchases under one roof, and so to save his time and the annoyance of using his credit in a number of business houses, is a striking illustration. The same principle operated in the department store applies, and with equal advantage, to a trust company.

The strictly up-to-date trust company, under its corporate powers, is given an opportunity to make itself indispensable to large classes of a community inside and outside of the business world. It can avail itself of this opportunity, as the department store does, by grouping around its main business all its auxiliary lines of business under the direction of bright, progressive managers.

Some trust companies make a specialty of a particular work and give no attention to the departmental policy; but these companies are not following the trend of the times as we have earlier seen it to be. In a well-organized trust company there are departments, and of various kinds. These departments are needed for the convenience of the customer, will be appreciated by him, and will tend to fix him in the permanent list of customers. One of these departments popular with the customer, and, we may add, profitable to the company, is the safe deposit department. As an illustration: A customer of the banking department desires to purchase bonds. His relations with the banking department have been satisfactorily and fully established. He is introduced to the manager of the bond department, and, dealing with him, he makes selection and purchase of certain bonds. It happens, however, as is often the case, that, for convenience in making deliveries or sales, he desires to have a safe place in which to deposit his bonds, instead of registering them. The bond department manager, learning his wish and need, now introduces him to the manager of the safe deposit department. The plan of boxes in that department is submitted and he makes a selection suitable to his requirements. Then, upon his signing a contract for the use of his box, the key thereof is delivered to him and his bonds are deposited therein.

There is, we admit, little direct profit in the safe deposit department when run on a small scale, but the indirect profit of keeping your customer in the house may be considerable. And while the box rent may be small, a fair profit will likely accrue from the sale of the bonds.

CARE IN THE TREATMENT OF CUSTOMERS.

The fundamental principle in business is in keeping your customer—in making him feel satisfied that you are doing the best that can be done for his interests under all the circumstances. When once he has favored you with his patronage, if you have the departments needed to accommodate his requirements and in each of such departments his interests are carefully handled, he will remain with you, and the net results of his business, run-

ning through the various departments accommodating him, will likely be important.

There are many women customers in these times and their number is constantly increasing. They especially prefer to have their safe deposit boxes with the company that transacts their trust or banking business. They can deposit their coupons, notes, collaterals or other securities in the banking department for collection and thereby save time, risk and the inconvenience that attends transacting business at several places. The guard of the safe deposit department should be particular in his attention to the ladies, saving them as much trouble as possible. He should see that their boxes are carefully inserted in the proper space in the safe deposit vault, and, when removed, carry them to the coupon rooms. These little attentions are gratefully received, and not only do much toward making the renters of boxes feel that their patronage is appreciated, but lead them to tell their friends, and to so become active agents for the company in soliciting new business.

The Manager of one of the large trust companies in New York recently said that they had many renters, both men and women, having no one to assist them in their money matters, who would frequently have the guard in charge help them to cut their coupons and arrange them in envelopes for deposit in the banking department of that company.

The first safe deposit company in the city of Pittsburg was organized in the year 1867. Since that time there have been at least ten additional ones established, including banks which rent boxes.

As to the style of locks for safe deposit boxes, it is very desirable to have double locks with two escutcheons. Many of the renters suppose, when the guard places his key in the same escutcheon they use, that he has access to the boxes. This is a mistake, and the impression should be avoided as far as possible. The guards and managers of the safe deposit department should be careful to see that the renters properly replace their boxes in their own compartments.

As to general powers of attorney granting admission to safe deposit boxes, they should specifically set forth that the attorney in fact has authority to open the box, for while some companies consider a general power of attorney sufficient authority, others insist that a specific power be given, granting that privilege.

ADVERTISING THE SAFE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT.

The advertising for the safe deposit department should be kept up continuously, and should be of a rich, neat and attractive character. Of course, you do not get immediate results from your advertising. It is like the farmer sowing his seed; he has to wait until the seed finally develops into the crop, and this means that he will reap his harvest perhaps a year afterward. This law applies as well to the advertising of the safe deposit department, and of all the other departments of a large trust company. One of the prominent merchants of Philadelphia at one time, having occasion to increase his credit, sent his credit man to New York to see Mr. A. T. Stewart concerning the granting of a larger line. The credit man admitted that the profits made by his concern were not sufficient for the amount of business done, and upon this admission the additional credit was declined. The principal of the house then went to New York to obtain, if possible, the desired credit, meeting with the same result. Later he requested a personal interview with Mr. Stewart, who at first also declined to grant him further credit; but when, upon considering his claim, Mr. Stewart asked him, "How much money did you pay

for advertising last year?" and received the answer, "$94,000," he said, "Add this to your profit for last year, and it shows you a very handsome return." As the result of this new light on the situation, Mr. Stewart said, "You can have the additional credit. You will not begin to realize until this year the benefit from the money you paid last year for advertising." This is true of trust company advertising. A great deal of missionary work is done from which no returns are received for one, two, and in some cases, three years. But by careful, judicious and persistent advertising fair results are sure to come, if you have the facilities for taking care of the business, and treat your customers politely and handle their business with care.

The safe deposit department should be made as attractive as possible. Some of these places are very dismal looking. Last summer, when in London, I visited one which was so gloomy that it reminded me very much of a dungeon, with its heavy grille grates and bars and its dim lights. The largest safe deposit department I have ever seen is that in connection with the Credit Lyonnais, in Paris, this one department covering four floors. It is four stories under ground; all the different entrances are carefully guarded, and all the renters are carefully examined as they pass in. The safe deposit boxes are in large cupboards, and each of these cupboards in turn has a variety of assorted boxes, so that it is impossible to get into more than one compartment at a time.

In ordering safe deposit boxes for a company it is difficult to decide on the sizes to place in the vault, as the demand varies. The proper way is to buy them in sections and sort them up to suit the demand.

One of the most successful novelties which we use in advertising our safe deposit department is a small tin box in which renters can collect their diamonds, jewelry, etc., and place in their safe deposit box. We have sent out 2,500 of them and have met with the best results.

E. V. HALE, Secretary and Treasurer American Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio: As an illustration of the advantage of operating safe deposit boxes in connection with trust companies, I will state the experience of our company a short time ago. A renter of one of our boxes died, and when his box was opened in the presence of our officers it was found that he had died intestate. We immediately took steps to be appointed administrator of his estate, which we succeeded in doing. He was a co-executor of his father's estate, and it devolved upon us to act for him in that. By his father's will a trust had been created for the benefit of the grandchildren, and we were appointed trustees for the grandchildren. Since then the man's mother has made her will and named us as her executor, and his wife has done the same thing. None of the members of this man's family had done any business with us during his lifetime; and we can trace a good deal of business that has come to us through the renting of that safe deposit box.

HENRY M. DECHERT, President Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company, Philadelphia: Along the same line of thought mentioned by Mr. Hale, speaking more from my experience as a practicing member of the bar, but also as a member of a trust company of Philadelphia, I agree with Mr. Hale that benefits seem to come, and even more largely than he has intimated, from the keeping of safety boxes in trust companies.

Very few persons as they grow old—I speak more of those in business life than of those in professional life or connected with corporations—feel that they can rely fully on individuals for the safety of their money matters. Let such a person take a box in a safe deposit company, allied to and directly

a part of a trust company, and my own experience has been that, as the days and the weeks and the months and the years pass on, the confidence growing up in the mind of that elderly person gradually increases, and almost invariably, if the will be made late in life, that trust company will be named as the executor and trustee. This corporate executorship and trusteeship in our large cities, and no doubt in many of the smaller interior cities and towns, is now to a degree occupying the public mind, but we have little idea how far it will extend in future years. The sense of security is that given to people in making their wills, where they propose a continuous trust, first that the assets will be safely cared for and maintained, not for one year or a mere series of years, but for a long series of years, is being realized; and that can only be done, as we all know, effectively and safely and continuously, by a trust company. Implant in the mind of the community that your trust company has been for a series of years a perfectly safe depository of that family's assets in the shape of bonds, stocks, jewelry and silverware, and you have effected a lodgment, as Mr. Hill has suggested, in the minds not only of that family, but all of its friends, and as time goes on it will be the case, more so than now, that the trust company itself will be named as executor and trustee. I suppose in point of fact—I don't know how it is where a trust company has no competitor; there it may be a source of profit—but speaking for my own city, Philadelphia, I think it may be said almost without exception that, as a mere source of profit, the safe deposit vaults are not much of a factor. They are merely maintained as an adjunct in the direction we have spoken of, and of course in other directions in connection with the banking department; but that a trust company should be maintained for any continuous length of time without providing conveniences for its customers, in the shape of boxes in a safety vault, is to my mind a very undersirable thing; and it seems to me it would become almost an impossibility—that is to say, that a very large class of desirable customers would go to the rival companies.

CECIL D. LANDALE, Vice-President Fifth Avenue Trust Company, New York: In reference to the advantage of operating safe deposit vaults, I would state that when we opened our company, a little over two years ago, I know personally that every day we had to send accounts away; we could not secure them because we had no safe deposit vaults. The first question put to us was: "Have you safe deposit vaults?" And after six or eight months' consideration we concluded to put in such a vault as would answer the requirements of our depositors. We inaugurated this in June, and since then we have taken a great number of accounts, simply and solely because we had the accommodation for the securities. Apart from any possible profit to be made over and above the operating expenses, it would be a profitable feature in conjunction with the trust company. As Mr. Hale says, it leads from one thing to another, and some day we hope to be as fortunate as he was in the case he mentioned.

GLENN C. PAGE, Treasurer Wyoming Valley Trust Company, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: The remarks made by Mr. Hale lead me to ask a question. He says on opening the safe deposit box it was found that the man died intestate and that his company immediately took steps to secure the appointment as administrator. The position of the trust company at that period is somewhat like that of the undertaker, and the niceties of bringing ourselves before the relatives of the deceased is one of the questions I want to ask about. How do you do it? Now, our own attorney is much opposed to our approaching

the relatives in any way at a time like that, and we have to approach them in other ways, and the duty devolves upon me personally, because he and some of the others are opposed to it. Now, what I want to know is, how do you do it?

E. G. TILLOTSON, Secretary and Treasurer Cleveland Trust Company: I will say to the gentleman that he has no idea of the sharp competition existing in Cleveland; and the way we do is, that the one who gets there first gets the business. In this case Mr. Hale was the first man in.

W. S. MCKEMIE, Secretary and Treasurer Trust Company of Georgia, Atlanta: I am glad the gentleman asked that question. We have been in existence some years, but have never fully developed our resources. As the season approaches when what we call the "400" of our city migrate every year, we write them personal letters, and in that way get possession of their jewelry, silverware and other valuables. Then we keep a standing advertisement in the daily papers, augmented occasionally by circulars to the different people, and when we hear of the serious illness of some prominent person we keep our eyes open and try to approach some of the relatives incidentally. As the gentleman says, it is a very "touchous" question. In other words, when you think of the solemnity of the occasion it does look like a trespass to approach the relatives with reference to business; but, on the other hand, they are generally so taken up with the illness that they have no mind to devote to business, and we have been thanked by them for calling such matters to their attention.

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any more interesting experiences to relate on this subject? If not, we will pass to the next paper, "Trust Company Advertising," by Mr. Richard L. Crampton, of the Northern Trust Company, Chicago. Mr. Crampton has sent his paper here, with a letter which I will read, or at least that part of it relating to the particular matter. He says: "I send you herewith my paper on 'Trust Company Advertising,' which is on the programme for Wednesday. I regret exceedingly that for business and personal reasons I am unable to be present at the meeting, and will have to ask you to find some one to read it for me. I will greatly appreciate it if you will have mention made that I do not consider myself in any sense an advertising expert, and that my work here is only incidental to my regular duties in connection with my management of the real estate department, we not having as yet considered advertising of sufficient importance to devote more time to it. I think, however, the time is coming when a separate department will be given to this work." I have asked Mr. Stanton, of New York, to read this paper for us.

TRUST COMPANY ADVERTISING.—BY RICHARD L. CRAMPTON, OF THE NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY, CHICAGO.

Occasionally one finds a man who says that it is not good business ethics for trust companies to advertise. The average man will admit they *may* advertise. The officers of most companies, I believe, think they *should* advertise. The signs of the times say they *must* advertise—that is, if increasing dividends are desired.

By advertising I mean the broader definition; all that goes to make *favorable publicity.*

Many of the older trust companies have established reputations in their respective cities which keep on bringing new business to them three hundred and sixty-five days in the year, but even they must let the growing genera-

tions of this advertising age know that an up-to-date business is still being done at the old stand. The newer trust companies, particularly those in the West, where the functions of a trust company are only beginning to be understood, must make an advertising investment for the business of ten or twenty years in the future.

Perhaps in no business can good advertising be considered as favorably in the light of an investment as by trust companies doing the usual estate business. The estate of a person, who to-day is favorably impressed with the stability and business policy of a trust company sufficiently to name it as executor and trustee in his will, may become a trust for many years, and while the results are a long ways off, the companies which are making the best impression upon the public to-day through their advertising will later on, other things being equal, reach greater results than those which do not advertise.

The question then is as to the best methods of advertising. This will always be a matter of opinion. One man holds tenaciously to a style which another regards altogether wasteful, if not absolutely injurious. Some one has said that advertising is one of the modern wonders. The established principles are certainly of a very general character and the secrets are hard to discover.

Each company should have some one, preferably an officer, to attend to all advertising matters, at least so far as relates to the general policy, in order that he may be brought to study more carefully the latest methods of reaching the people. I say preferably an officer, for the reason that I believe it will greatly promote the best interests of the company to have some one in authority who appreciates the importance of the subject, understands the policy of the institution and is on an equal footing with those whom he can consult with greater advantage than can an employee, or an outside advertiser.

The duty of creating new business is certainly of as great importance and more difficult than merely executing the business in hand, and should receive corresponding attention. I have been unable to learn of a single instance where professional advertisers, not familiar with trust company business, have been able to give satisfactory results unaided. I can see no reason for this except that their point of view has been greatly biased by their experience in handling advertising to sell goods. Trust companies do not have goods to sell. They simply are giving publicity to their stability, their methods and their terms. In all of this the personal equation is the largest factor. It is, then, largely a matter of impressing the public with the personality of the management without seeming to do so.

ADVERTISING REPRESENTATIVE OF A COMPANY'S STANDING.

The public knows an institution through its advertising. Therefore it should be absolutely the best. If the person in charge of it is unfamiliar with the subject he will do well to call in one of the best advertisers he can find as an asistant, expecting to pay him well for his services; but I believe it is necessary, in order to obtain good results, to study the situation independently, and in a large measure to act independently of his advice. First of all study the constituency carefully and its point of view. Different localities and different constituencies require very different methods. If it is expected to get the money back that is invested in advertising, with a fair percentage in addition, it is essential that the details of the matter receive such

careful attention that they may be considered as being almost on a scientific basis. Better not advertise if you cannot do this. Each company has one or two strong talking points. Or at least it should have.

The company with which I have the good fortune to be connected has probably one of the best boards of directors of any similar institution. They are well known leading business men, who are active in the interests of the company. Naturally prominence is given to this fact in our advertising. It is also well known that our policy is progressively conservative; hence we are careful not to do anything to disabuse the public of this opinion. If we had a fine building of our own we certainly would let the public know it, as such a building is undoubtedly a good investment from an advertising point of view, implying, as it does, permanence.

I am more and more impressed with the fact that we are best advertised by "our loving friends," and that no expenditure can bring as good results as that which will secure the class of officers and employees who will make a favorable impression upon the public with whom they come in contact. Disregard of the attentions properly due a customer, or one who may be asking for information, costs an institution a great deal more than the time which should have been expended. This is particularly true of financial business, and yet how often one notices want of courtesy on the part of those connected with such institutions.

The most common form of advertising is through the publication of the quarterly statements, called for by the State authorities. It is surprising that so many of these statements are so cheaply gotten up. If an excuse for advertising is necessary, certainly here is the excuse, and it should be worked for all it is worth. At least once a year the statement should be issued in an especially attractive booklet form, and made to cover fully all the features of the business.

Booklet advertising is very desirable for trust companies and should receive careful attention. Let the cover design be done by the best artist obtainable in a simple, strong and direct style, embodying, if possible, some distinctive marks which may become known as belonging to the company using it as a sort of trade-mark. Good designs cost money and are worth it. The same can be said of good paper and printing. Make everything about a booklet as good as the gold you are trying to get in trust, and I believe it will pay.

The most important contribution to trust company literature is Mr. Breckenridge Jones' paper on the "Trust Company Question," which has been used extensively all over the country and must have brought results when printed properly. It is difficult to understand how some of the companies which printed Mr. Jones' paper in the poorest manner possible could have expected to make a favorable impression and to get any returns.

Every trust company should issue at least one fine booklet, covering, in detail, the different features of the business which it transacts. This can be supplemented by smaller and less extensive booklets on the different features taken separately; for example, one on "Acting as Trustee Under Wills." Others on "Trust Agreements for the Management of Property," "Estates of Minors and Incompetent Persons," "Registration and Transfer of Capital Stock of Corporations," "Relating to the Appointment of a Corporate Trustee Under Mortgages to Secure Bond Issues," and under other titles which will suggest themselves. If banking, surety, title or safe deposit departments are conducted by the company each should have its separate litera-

ture; all preferably in the same uniform and distinctive style. To get the best results from such direct advertising matter requires a carefully prepared mailing list; the names and addresses should be placed on cards showing the business connection, standing, &c., of each individual, and with a place for noting the advertising sent out from time to time. Mail the general booklet with a carefully worded personal letter, and if any inquiries result, note the fact on the address card and send the particular booklet which fits the case. If no results are obtained in a reasonable time a letter of reminder will not be out of the way. If the party is making his will the result of the advertising may not be known until his death, years later.

Remember always that cheap, careless and sensational advertising unconsciously impresses the recipient with the idea that the company using it has the same characteristics.

Many trust companies favor the use of novelties, such as letter openers, pocket books., etc., the value of which, considering their large cost, I believe is greatly overestimated. Frequently I have asked persons who had such advertising souvenirs if they knew the name of the firm on them, and the answer has been very often in the negative, although the name has been before their eyes every day. If such things can have some relation to the trust company business and be presented in a very personal way with attractive printed matter, their value is greatly increased.

About three years ago I wished to increase the business of our safety vaults, which were not doing well, and hit upon the idea of sending out handsomely lithographed metal boxes, one-quarter the size of a safety box. In these I inclosed a will envelope and some advertising matter, suggesting that valuable papers be put in the box and returned to the vaults for safe keeping. The details of the scheme were carefully worked out with the result that we got our money back several times over the first year, and are still getting results, making it necessary to greatly increase the number of boxes in our vaults. The idea has been adopted by a large number of other companies. Several of these, however, say they have not had as much success as we did. Perhaps some details were omitted which were essential or the local condition may have been different.

This year to advertise our general business, which includes a banking department, we issued a new form of daily memorandum calendar with different reading matter for nearly every day. This gave a splendid opportunity for going into the details of our business and of keeping our name promptly before the users. These were sent principally to attorneys, who, by the way, can do more to influence trust business than almost any other class of people. Another trust company in Chicago issues each year for attorneys a very convenient pocket diary in which information concerning the courts is printed. Another company gets out a pocket directory of attorneys with telephone numbers and court rules. Things of this kind can be of great service, as they come into daily use.

Newspaper advertising is valuable, and one is tempted to act upon the principle that if a little is desirable a large amount will bring proportionate results; or, if it is a good thing to advertise once a week, it will be seven times better and quicker to advertise daily. If this reasoning is followed the advertising appropriation will soon equal the income account. I believe it is better to treat this class of advertising as part of the necessary auxiliary methods, and to use relatively small spaces say once or twice a week. In some localities it may be advantageous as an educator to use reading mat-

ter in the news columns, in order that the public may come to know and fully appreciate the functions of trust companies, and it would seem well that the companies in the newer fields divide the expense of such publicity.

This paper has already taken more of your time than it is fair to allow it, although I seem only to have begun to go into the matter.

I will say in closing, beware of the numerous schemes, special editions, programmes and things of this character which are so frequently presented, and are of no special value but a considerable expense in the aggregate. Better leave them alone entirely. Remember to plan your advertising in advance, if possible, and not leave it to be done on the spur of the moment. Also that trust company advertising must have something in it which is more than mere cleverness, and that you must at all times have a clear understanding of the point of view of possible client and follow the lines of least resistance.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, this paper is now open for discussion and comment.

H. E. AMBLER, Trust Officer Royal Trust Company, Chicago: We have been greatly interested in the comparative value, by way of financial return—that is, of the repeated advertising of our name, business functions, capital stock, etc., such as newspaper advertising and street car advertising, and that of the publication of important bits of information such as we can gather together in booklets. We find, from our own experience at least, that the latter method is much the best—that is, it brings us a larger acquaintance comparatively than the first method. We attempted to collaborate the different officers of the bank in compiling the booklets which are issued, giving the very best of our knowledge and experience, and putting it in as condensed a form as possible, with the idea that the people who read these booklets would think of other things they want to ask, and they invariably return to us for further information, giving us an enlarged acquaintance, and bringing us more forcibly before their minds than repeated advertising seems to do. The former method has the advantage of having been used for a greater length of time, but it seems to require a great many years of this repetition, on the principle that constant dropping of water will wear away the hardest stones, to make any impression on the public mind—at least any apparent impression, such as we ourselves can follow up. I think the deduction to be drawn from that—at least by Western companies, where we have to bring ourselves forcibly before the attention of the people who have grown up with the Eastern companies, is to bring ourselves before them in the way of valuable information, giving it in the shortest possible form.

E. G. TILLOTSON, Secretary and Treasurer Cleveland Trust Company, Cleveland, O.: It has been my experience that in advertising we should advertise to reach certain classes of people. It is obvious that a statement that we act as registrar and transfer agent for corporations, etc., etc., is all right for the people who know about that business, but there are numbers of people who don't know what a transfer agent is. I dare say twenty per cent. of the bankers in attendance at the Richmond convention don't know what a transfer agent is. I was asked last night by a prominent banker of Pennsylvania what the duties of a trust company were. Mr. Ambler has recently issued a little booklet called the "Royal Road," which is the cleverest piece of advertising I have seen. I suppose it is addressed more especially to young people to show them the advantage of taking care of their money, and learning the royal road to wealth. It is humorous without being flip-

pant, and it is right in the line of the advertising that has been successful in Cleveland and in St. Louis that I know of.

GLENN C. PAGE, Treasurer Wyoming Valley Trust Company, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: I assure you that the bankers in Wilkes-Barre know what the trust companies are for, if they are from Pennsylvania.

EDWIN CHAMBERLAIN, Second Vice-President San Antonio Loan and Trust Company, San Antonio, Texas: I have listened to the reading of the paper with a great deal of interest, because our company has just opened and we are putting up a very large building there, believing, as one of the gentlemen has stated, that is a good advertising feature. The suggestions made here are very profitable, and I believe that, in the South and West especially, we have to educate people to a great extent as to what trust companies are. We have had some trouble, however, to convince our directors that advertising is profitable to trust companies, but I believe that when I go back, fortified with the facts I have listened to here, I will have no difficulty in convincing them that advertising will pay us in the end.

MR. DECHERT, of Philadelphia: Having been connected with our company from its beginning, some thirteen or fourteen years ago, I have acquired some familiarity with this matter of advertising, and I think it is a matter, as suggested in Mr. Crampton's paper, belonging more particularly to the secretary of the company. That officer certainly ought to be assigned the duty, so that he may restrict or enlarge the volume of advertising, as the company's needs may require. But there are a few observations that I desire to make at this moment. There is a great waste by all of us in printing. One-half of the printed matter we all send out is wasted. Every man knows that when he opens his mail in the morning his waste paper basket is half full of circulars and other printed matter which have been thrown there without even being glanced at; and, unfortunately, there is no sale for waste paper now, so that it is of no benefit either to the ones who send the circulars or those who receive them. There are but a few people to whom it is worth while sending such matter—I mean the quarterly and yearly statements, matter contained in special circulars and the like—and those few people are the stockholders and the depositors. From my own experience, and unfortunately it is true in many cases, I know the depositor often feels a warmer interest in the success and progress of the trust company than many of the stockholders to whom we send statements every six months. But anything of that sort going into the hands of stockholders or depositors is apt to be kept; sending it to the general public, however, is, I believe, pretty much equivalent to throwing it into the waste basket. Now how is the general public to be reached? My experience has been that it can only be done through the daily, semi-weekly or weekly newspapers. I believe newspaper advertising is worth a dozen times what it may cost in circulars, for this simple reason, that the advertisement in the newspaper is read—or, at least, the paper is read—by an average of five persons in a family, and we all know how often those papers are preserved; and if you insert your advertisement in the Saturday paper, to a great many persons that paper is a Sunday paper. I have a theory that the evening papers are worth more as advertising mediums than the morning papers. Business men have no time in the morning to read; we simply read the head-lines, and very seldom anythng else; we generally wait until the evening, when we go to our club or to our home, and if there be an evening paper published in our town or city we are pretty sure—especially in the winter time—to make a thorough reading of it, and sometimes, in the mere

dearth of reading matter, often find ourselves guilty of reading all the columns, no matter how immaterial or indifferent the matter may be. A reader becomes familiar with the name of your company in this way. You may not be able to trace money directly from any one newspaper in that way, but it will finally come. And I would not be a partisan; that is, I would not only advertise in the paper of my own party politics, but would be entirely non-partisan in my advertising, so that, finally, the whole of your county and the tributary counties will become entirely familiar with the name of your company, its objects and purposes, and then you have done as much as you could expect to do. You have all been solicited at times to advertise in special editions; that is mere waste of money, I think. The promoter says it is only $25, or only $50, as if that were the only demand being made on your company. We have learned to turn them down, and I believe that with more of these special matters turned down there would be more money left in your treasury. Only last week, Mr. Borne, there was a newspaper man from your city in our office who said he represented the "Caricaturist."

MR. BORNE: Yes, he visited me.

MR. DECHERT: Did he? Well, I suppose there are some he has not got around to yet. If there are, and they want to meet him, I will furnish him with their names. His proposition is that one or more of the executive officers of the trust companies shall contribute from $50 to $100 and be caricatured as the officer of the trust company.

MR. BORNE: And you can select your own attitude.

MR. DECHERT: Yes, any one who is prepared to be crucified for the sake of his company, and pictured as a man with a big head and little legs, or big legs and a little head (laughter) has an opportunity to do so. Now all special advertising, in my opinion, as I said a moment ago, is a mere waste of money.

JOHN JASTER, Treasurer State Banking and Trust Company, Cleveland, O.: I have listened with great interest to the paper of Mr. Crampton, and consider it a very able one. He starts in by saying he don't know very much about advertising, and hasn't done very much, but I think he understands the subject first rate; and in addition to what he says, I want to impress upon the members here that I believe one of the very best ways of advertising is, when you get a customer, treat him so that he will advertise the institution and the men connected with it. In Cleveland there is a clothing firm who use this motto on their advertising matter: "If we please you, tell others; if we do not, tell us." I think that goes a great way. I know bankers frequently make efforts to get customers, and by some little thoughtless treatment lose them. I believe that every one, from the President and the board of directors down to the least important clerk, should understand his business and also the wants of the customers of the institution, and treat them accordingly. I think if that was looked into a little more by the banks, that would advertise their business.

F. H. FRIES, President Wachovia Loan and Trust Company, Winston-Salem, N. C.: I listened attentively to the gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. Dechert), who spoke of newspaper advertising. Now, in a large city that may, and I have no doubt does, do a great deal of good, but I have very grave doubts in my own mind as to the good accomplished by newspaper advertising in the country. For myself, I am not able to trace much, if any. I want to ask for the experience of others in work done, particularly in coun-

try districts, as well as in the cities, whether or not they find newspaper advertising is really profitable to them ? I would like to hear from those who have had some experience along that line. Of course, I do not mean special editions—we all know they don't pay—but daily and weekly editions of newspapers.

THE CHAIRMAN: The next topic on our programme is entitled "Talks." The first subject is, "Essentials Required by Trust Companies to be Put in Mortgages and Other Papers." This is to be presented to us by Mr. Andrew Squire, of Cleveland, O., counsel of the Guardian Trust Company, Cleveland, O.

MR. SQUIRE: I put my talk in a paper, preferring to present it in that way.

ESSENTIALS REQUIRED BY TRUST COMPANIES TO BE PUT IN MORTGAGES AND OTHER PAPERS -- BY ANDREW SQUIRE, COUNSEL FOR GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Within the last twenty years trust companies have increased very rapidly, and probably within the next twenty years will increase in numbers still faster. In many of the States, as in the State of Ohio, where I reside, they are of comparatively recent origin, the statutes, until the last few years, not permitting corporations to be organized to act as trustees along sufficiently broad lines to induce their incorporation. As a rule, they have been so successful and so well managed that they are fast coming to be recognized as one of the great conservative forces in every community where established.

The field which is open to the trust company has not yet been fully determined. Almost every year adds to its usefulness. While it may be true that large estates and large trusts may occasionally be better managed by some individual peculiarly adapted to the purpose, it is equally true that the average management of estates and other large trusts by trust companies is better than the average individual management; and the individual management is liable at any time to be terminated by the death of the individual, while the management by a trust company should be continuous until the end of any ordinary trust.

Thus far, there have been relatively few failures among trust companies, and it is exceedingly important that they should be surrounded at all times with that careful and judicious control and management which the law demands of trustees under all circumstances, and no trust of any character should ever be accepted by a trust company, in the fierce competition for business, upon terms which will not insure the bringing to the management of such trust all of the care and fidelity required for its proper execution. It is probably a safe statement to make that the majority of trustees are under paid rather than over paid for services rendered, and trusts are frequently undertaken that appear plain and simple, which, before their termination, involve a large amount of labor and continuous care and anxiety.

Experience has shown that in acting as trustees under mortgages securing bonds there are certain essentials which should invariably be insisted upon by the trust company, for its own protection. It is not unlikely that as our experience becomes greater it may be found proper and convenient to insist upon others, but it is the object of this paper to briefly call attention to those essentials which are being insisted upon by careful advisers of trust companies.

It is not the purpose to here refer to the trust company in any sense as a

promoter of any enterprise, or as agent to dispose of any bonds which may be secured by a mortgage making the trust company trustee, for the trust company as a promoter and as a seller of bonds occupies a different and distinct position from that which it occupies as a mere trustee.

As a trustee, it is of first importance that the trust company shall not permit, in any mortgage or other instrument creating it a trustee, any representation as to the character of security or the priority of the lien which may be in any sense misleading. Care should be taken by the person examining the mortgage, if it be a mortgage, and the bond which it purports to secure, to see that the provisions are plain and thoroughly within the comprehension of the ordinary purchaser of bonds, who, it may be presumed, is less acquainted with such instruments and the provisions which they should contain than the examiner for the trustee, and when the trustee is called upon to certify a bond secured by mortgage or trust deed, such certification, it should be thoroughly understood, is merely for the purpose of identification —that is, to identify the bond as one of the bonds described in the trust deed or mortgage given for the purpose of securing them. For a time, and even occasionally now, one sees a certification something like this upon the bond: "It is hereby certified that this bond is one of the series of bonds *secured* by the mortgage or deed of trust within mentioned." The use of the word "secured" in this connection has brought some trust companies which inaptly used it into litigation, for the reason that it was claimed that there was some force to the word "secured," and that the trust company's certificate certified that there was actually some security for the bondholders, when in reality there was no such security, prior mortgages being sufficient in amount to exhaust the property. In one instance suit was brought against a trustee using similar phraseology, when the trustee had failed to record the mortgage and a subsequent mortgage was recorded which exhausted the property. Happily in this instance for the trustee, the court, after holding the trustee should be responsible, found the action had been barred by the statute of limitations. Careful trust companies now confine themselves, in making such certificates, to a mere identification of the bond of phraseology substantially as follows: "It is hereby certified that this bond is one of the series of bonds described in the mortgage or deed of trust within mentioned."

PROPER LIMITATION OF DUTIES AND LIABILITIES.

The trust company, as trustee, in accepting the trust, not only has the right, but it is its duty, to insist upon the instrument containing such provisions as will limit its liability and its duties within proper lines. These limitations are frequently found scattered in various places through the mortgage, in various phraseology and covering various conditions, dependent largely upon the skill, experience and care of the draftsman. No trust company should get into the habit of accepting trusts of any character without the advice of its counsel, unless its own officers are thoroughly well acquainted with the conditions which such instruments should contain, and even then it is better to have all instruments submitted to some lawyer in active practice accustomed to papers of that description. With many trust companies in the East and with several in the West it has become a habit, and unquestionably a good one, to place the conditions upon which the trust is accepted all together, immediately preceding the article of defeasance frequently placed at the conclusion of the mortgage or deed of trust. I know of no better way of placing concisely before you my views upon the essentials

required in a mortgage or deed of trust than to give a substantial copy of the conditions which are now being recommended to trust companies.

ARTICLE ——. The trustee hereby accepts the trusts and assumes the duties hereby created and imposed, upon and only upon the following terms and conditions, to wit:

1st. The recitals of fact herein contained and contained in the bonds issued under the authority hereof, shall be taken as statements made by the mortgagor, and shall not be construed as made by the trustee; and the trustee shall have no responsibility as to the validity of this mortgage, nor as to the execution or acknowledgment thereof, nor as to the amount or adequacy of the security herein provided.

2nd. It shall be no part of the duty of the trustee to record or file these presents as a mortgage of real or personal property, or to refile or renew the same, or do any other act for the continuance of the lien of this indenture, or to give notice of the existence of the lien hereof, or to extend or supplement the lien sought to be created thereby; nor shall it be any part of the duty of the trustee to effect insurance against fire or other damage to any portion of the property hereby mortgaged, or to renew any policies of fire or other insurance, or to keep itself informed or advised as to the payment of rents, taxes or assessments of or upon the mortgaged premises and property, or to require the payment of such rents, taxes or assessments, but the mortgagor shall and will perform all acts above mentioned necessary to fully protect the bonds described herein. The trustee may, however, in its discretion, at the expense of the mortgage, do any or all of the matters and things in this paragraph set forth, or procure the same to be done.

3rd. The trustee may select and employ in and about said trusts and duties suitable agents and attorneys, whose reasonable compensation shall be paid by the mortgagor, or, in default of such payment, shall be a charge upon the hereby mortgaged property and its proceeds paramount to said bonds, and the trustee shall not be liable for any neglect, omission or wrong doing of any such agents or attorneys, reasonable care being exercised in their selection; nor shall it be otherwise answerable, save for its own willful negligence and default.

4th. The trustee shall have a lien upon the mortgaged premises and the proceeds thereof prior and paramount to the bonds issued hereunder, for its compensation, reasonable expenses and counsel fees, incurred in the performance of said trust powers and duties or any of them, and the mortgagor agrees to pay the same, and the holder of each bond issued hereunder assents to such priority of lien.

5th. The trustee shall be under no obligation or duty to perform any act hereunder or to defend any suit in respect hereof, unless first indemnified to its satisfaction, nor shall the trustee be bound to recognize any person as a bondholder, unless his bonds are submitted to the trustee for inspection, if required, and his title satisfactorily established, if disputed.

6th. The exclusive right of action hereunder shall be vested in the trustee until the refusal of the trustee so to act, and no bondholder shall have a right to enforce these presents, or to bring any action for that purpose, until after demand made upon the trustee, accompanied by a tender of indemnity satisfactory to it, and refusal of the trustee to act in accordance with said demand.

With reference to No. 1, which provides that the trustee is not bound by the recitals of fact contained in the mortgage or in the bonds, while that provision is properly inserted, still a trust company should not rely upon it to permit any obvious misstatements in either of the instruments referred to. They should be critically and carefully examined, and, after that is done, the trust company protected by some clause substantially like the one given above.

The second paragraph, as read, is by no means an invariable provision, because some mortgages or trust deeds do not include any insurable property, or do not include property from which it is necessary to collect rents. In all cases the paragraph should be modified to meet the exact situation of the case. Certain it is that no trust company, for the ordinary compensation, frequently fixed at one dollar per bond, or less, should think of accepting the responsibility of seeing that any chattel mortgage is properly recorded or filed or kept recorded or filed in accordance with the various statutes of the different States where property is liable to be located, or to look after the collection of

rents, or to take the responsibility of placing and keeping insurance upon the property covered by the mortgage. A trust company may assume these duties, all or any of them, but, in the event it does so, such duties should be assumed understandingly, and compensation commensurate with the increased burdens and liabilities should be allowed.

As to the fifth paragraph, which provides for indemnity to the trustee before it is obliged to act under the mortgage or defend any suit in respect thereof, the necessity and importance of such indemnity is clearly obvious and works no hardship upon bondholders entitled to demand action on the part of the trustee.

The fifth paragraph also provides that the trustee is not bound to recognize any person as a bondholder unless his bonds are submitted to the trustee for inspection, and his title satisfactorily established, if disputed. Circumstances have arisen when parties who were not the rightful owners of bonds have made demands upon the trustee, and the trustee has occasionally been placed in an embarrassing position because of such demands and not having the right under the mortgage to require a production of the bonds and satisfactory evidence of title. It is the safe rule to have the trust company in a position to require of any one claiming to be a bondholder the production of the bonds he claims to own, for inspection by the trustee, and if ownership is disputed to have it satisfactorily established.

The last paragraph, providing that the exclusive right of action be vested in the trustee until it refuses to act, presupposes absolute impartiality on the part of the trustee. It frequently happens in practice, especially with respect to large properties, that various reorganization committees are instituted, some in the interests of majority and minority stockholders, others in the interests of majority and minority bondholders. Frequently officers of the trust company which is trustee may act as members of these reorganization committees; sometimes of more than one of them, and sometimes the trust company itself may even be the holder of bonds; but the trust company, as trustee, should always, in good faith, act in any litigation solely in its capacity as trustee, and when so acting, clothed with the right to act primarily, it is able to prevent much vexatious litigation, sometimes brought by separate and individual bondholders for delay and personal advantage. Cases do occur in which, over the proceeds of property, or possibly over the property itself, controversies arise among bondholders of such a character that the trustee should step aside and let the bondholders settle their own differences, but cases of this kind are exceedingly rare, and instruments should be so drawn as to protect, through the trustee, every individual bondholder upon precisely the same footing, the trustee being an agent for that purpose and clothed with full power to control all necessary litigation.

Other provisions might be mentioned which are useful, but it has been the aim to name simply those things which may fairly be considered essential for the trust company to insist upon in accepting a trust under a mortgage. Some mortgages provide for a majority, or two-thirds, or three-fourths of the bondholders controlling the action of the trustee in various matters, especially in declaring the principal of the bonds due on default and requiring the trustee to begin and carry on or discontinue foreclosure proceedings under the mortgage. Such provisions are really of more interest to the bondholder than to the trustee, but it is an entirely reasonable provision to have inserted in the mortgage that some majority of the bonds should be able to control the maturity of the bonds in the event of default, and should have a voice in directing

all litigation and proceedings brought by the trustee. Also the rights of the mortgagor and the interest of the various people holding stock in the mortgagor, if it be a corporation, must not be lost sight of by the trustee.

Essentials required by trust companies to be placed in instruments other than mortgages depend upon the character of the trust created. The only safe rule is to have every such instrument prepared or approved by counsel. Provisions which will enable a trust company to have its accounts regularly audited and settled with some one authorized to act on the part of the beneficiaries are useful, so that the trustee may be free to devote its entire attention to carrying out the wishes of the party creating the trust, with the knowledge that its conduct and administration of the trust will never be questioned after having made its regular settlements. It should be the uniform principle of a trust company, with all the essentials guarded and protected, to so conserve and handle every trust, and at such moderate and reasonable compensation, that the profit to the trust company will come from the regular and increasing business earned by its record.

JAMES C. CHAPLIN, Treasurer Fidelity Trust Company, Pittsburg: Mr. Chairman, that paper by Mr. Squire is one that we would all like to read, and I would suggest that it be printed, so that every member of the Trust Company Section can have a copy.

THE CHAIRMAN: I will state that all these papers will be printed in the record. The next feature of the programme is a paper by Mr. Arthur Heurtley, who, as you know, is not here. He has sent on the paper to be read, and its subject is, "The Proper Education of the Clerical Force of a Trust Company with Regard to Promoting the Highest Efficiency of the Office Force." The paper will be read by Mr. Hale, of Cleveland.

THE PROPER EDUCATION OF THE CLERICAL FORCE OF A TRUST COMPANY WITH REGARD TO PROMOTING THE HIGHEST EFFICIENCY OF THE OFFICE FORCE, —BY ARTHUR HEURTLEY, SECRETARY NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY, CHICAGO.

The question has arisen in my mind: How can the efficiency of our office force be best promoted? What is the best method of educating the clerks, so as to obtain the best results? And it was more for the purpose of obtaining information rather than imparting knowledge that I suggested this topic to the programme committee.

The life of a trust company officer is generally a busy one. It is filled with detail work, labor more or less technical in character, and with ever changing problems that have to be met and promptly decided. It is not to be wondered at that we sometimes forget we are responsible to a considerable extent for the training and welfare of the rank and file who are filling clerical positions in the company. From the clerks of to-day will come the officers of to-morrow. Those who now form the principal parts of the machine will then become its directors and guide where once they were led. To my mind the question of educating the clerical staff of our company has always been a serious one. We have made some efforts in that direction, and I have had in mind for some little time a broadening of our present plan. We have had prepared a complete set of the various forms of books and blanks used in our trust department. These forms have been mounted upon heavy cardboard and the various pages bound together, making a large volume. These blank forms are arranged just as they would be used in the conduct of our business; specimen entries have been made and carried on through the entire set, thus

enabling any one examining them to at once see the relation each form bears to the others. As changes are made in our books or blanks, the new form is substituted in place of the old one. This book is placed at the disposal of every clerk, and we have found it very useful in teaching the junior clerks our system of accounting.

In addition to this I have had in mind the adoption of a plan substantially as follows: To have the officers and clerical force of the trust department meet together one or two evenings each month for the purpose of discussing topics of interest connected with the business of the company; to have a paper presented occasionally for debate thereon, and in every way to encourage the clerks to take a prominent part in the proceedings. It will be desirable, probably, to have some of the meetings more social in their character, with less of business formality. My idea is in this way to firmly establish confidence and pleasant relationship between the officers and employees, to encourage and promote the interest of the clerks in the institution with which they are connected, and to foster an *esprit du corps* that will make every member of our force proud to be identified with our company. It is also my desire to have a library for the use of the clerks, containing books relating to financial questions as well as upon topics relating to the work of the trust department, and our clerks will be encouraged to freely use this library.

The better knowledge a clerk has of not only his immediate duties, but of the general working of the institution with which he is identified and the principles governing the same, the more valuable he becomes and the better service he will render the company with which he is connected.

RELATIONS BETWEEN EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES.

It has seemed to me that in many instances there is lack of sympathy on the part of the officer with the employee. The latter is frequently looked upon as a mere machine, expected to do so many hours of work a day for a certain compensation, and so long as he does that work, little attention is paid him. I believe that the officers of a trust company should, as far as it is possible for them to do so, establish closer personal relations with the members of their clerical force than is frequently the case. They should try to win the confidence of every member of the staff, so that they may feel free to go to them whenever in trouble or distress. Many a young man who has found himself in great straits and has taken a wrong course in the endeavor to better his condition, would perhaps have been saved from such a step had he felt that his superior officer was one to whom he could carry his burden, with the assurance that he would find a sympathetic listener—one who would aid him in his hour of need.

Two considerations should prompt us to take a personal interest in the clerks who are associated with us in the conduct of our respective companies—namely, our duty to the company with which we are identified, and our duty to those who are striving to climb the same ladder along which we ourselves have made more or less progress. By elevating the standard of the clerical force, by increasing their zeal in behalf of the company they are serving, by broadening their knowledge of their work and of its relation to the work, not only of every other employee, but to the business and policy of the company itself, we will be rendering a great service to the corporation, the value of which cannot be overestimated.

It is one of our duties, it seems to me, to do this, but it is a duty that in the rush and hurry of business and in the pressure of a multitude of cares, is often lost sight of. And do we not owe something to the clerks themselves,

apart from selfish business considerations? Is it not a part of our duty in this world to aid those who are associated with us to win a place for themselves?

I feel that these remarks of mine are somewhat disjointed, owing to lack of time in preparing them, as it was my intention to only throw out a few suggestions in the hope of receiving information from those present. I trust, however, that the suggestions that have been made will meet with a hearty response and this subject may be fully discussed, for to me it is a question of great practical importance to every trust company officer.

THE CHAIRMAN: Mr. Heurtley's paper is on a very important subject—or so it seemed to the committee when it was selected—and I would like very much to hear others discuss it.

MR. PHILLIPS: The spirit dominating the paper of Mr. Heurtley is, of course, entirely akin to that expressed in the various remarks and suggestions at our meeting yesterday, tending to provide some system of education for the clerical forces of the various banks and trust companies of the country. If the project of the American Bankers' Association, as a whole, is carried out, of course the suggestions of Mr. Heurtley will be largely met, and the trust companies, quite as well as the banks, should labor to the ends suggested in yesterday's report. The matter has been tried, and has been proved in practice to be not only feasible, but eminently advantageous. I chance to be a Fellow of the London Institute of Bankers, and that Institute has devised a most successful scheme, similar to that suggested by Mr. Heurtley, and our friends at the meeting yesterday. Series of lectures by the most eminent financiers, and by counsel of various banks in London and throughout Great Britain, are constantly given at fixed periods. The Journal of the Institute of Bankers undertakes to answer promptly any question that may arise in the mind of any bank clerk. A library is established in St. Clement's Lane, open to all who choose to become connected with the Junior Institute of Bankers, and they have there a very large and well appointed library, where they can acquaint themselves with all matters pertaining to their work. Many other things connected with that idea are carried out so perfectly and thoroughly, that we have there an example which we may readily follow to our advantage, and we, representing the trust companies, should, as I have said, work very cordially with the banks along this line.

THE CHAIRMAN: Is there anything further to be said along the line of Mr. Heurtley's paper? If not, the programme is concluded, with the presentation of a paper by Mr. Willis S. Paine, President of the Trust Company of New York, on the subject of "The Duties of Trustees of Financial Corporations." Mr. Paine not being present, his paper will be read by Mr. Oscar F. Richardson, Vice-President of the Trust Company of New York.

DUTIES OF TRUSTEES OF FINANCIAL CORPORATIONS.—BY WILLIS S. PAINE, PRESIDENT OF THE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, NEW YORK CITY.

Mr. Chairman.—It is a source of gratification to those of us who took an active interest in the formation of the Trust Company Section when it was organized at St. Louis that it has been so successful.

It has been suggested that a practical address might be of interest upon the duties of trustees of financial corporations, more especially in connection with the examination of such institutions.

It is a remarkable fact that while the largest trust companies of the United States are located in the city of New York, such institutions were not

examined by the Superintendent of the Banking Department until the year 1874. Indeed, previous to that time there were no general laws applicable to such corporations. All trust, loan, mortgage, security, guarantee or indemnity companies or associations were operated under the provisions of their respective charters. Some of these charters required reports to be made to the Supreme Court, others to the Comptroller of the State. It was not until the year mentioned that these corporations were placed under the supervision of the Banking Department, and required to make full reports in writing to it, verified by the oaths of the officers of such corporations, and containing such statements as to the condition of their affairs and business as the Superintendent might require.

Under the law which I have mentioned the Superintendent was required to examine such corporations personally or to appoint competent persons to make the same, to the end that inquiry be made as to the conditions of these corporations, the manner of managing their affairs, as well as the security afforded to those by whom its engagements were held.

Perhaps it is not irrelevant to state that during the first examination the examiners, of which the speaker was one, reported the condition of three of the trust companies located in the city of New York to the Bank Superintendent, and those corporations ceased doing business. Fortunately the depositors of these institutions, to whom there was owing over six million dollars ($6,000,000), were paid in full. During the year 1875 the two examiners appointed by the Banking Department, of which the speaker also was one, found the trust companies in a materially improved condition, by reason of recommendations made by the department to such corporations during the preceding year.

Experience has shown that seldom has a trust company failed whose last published statement had not indicated a large surplus fund or undivided profits. The reason is that its trustees have not had the moral courage to charge off bad debts as soon as their collection is shown to be practically impossible. One thought ought always to be borne in mind, that the possession of ample cash or its equivalent is a sign of prudent banking. While the interest upon idle capital may be wholly lost, a trust company that is never embarrassed by an unexpected demand for money from its creditors, and which is always prepared to aid its depositors, must obtain a highly desirable prestige.

Trustees should not rely upon the researches of examiners rather than their own investigations. Between the visits of the examiners there may be large embezzlements or misapplications, and in the limited time afforded them it is oftentimes impossible to discover wrongdoing, especially in cases of collusion between several employees. If trustees were all well informed as to their duties, and performed the same thoroughly, failures would be exceedingly rare. The examinations should be without notice and be for the condition of the institution at the close of business of a particular day, the examination commencing either after the close of business of that day or before the commencement of business of the next business day, thereby giving no opportunity for manipulation of the accounts or borrowing assets for the occasion, and a constant watchfulness should be observed that this is not done during the examination.

The statement of a trust company to the Bank Superintendent of the State of New York is in the following form:

RESOURCES.

Bonds and Mortgages.
Stock Investments.
Amount loaned on Collaterals.
Amount loaned on Personal Securities, including bills purchased.
Overdrafts.
Due from Directors of the Institution.
Due from Banks.
Due from Brokers.
Real Estate.
Cash on Deposit in Banks or other moneyed institutions.
Cash on hand.
Amount of Assets not included under any of the above heads (accrued interest receivable, etc.).

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.
Surplus Fund.
Undivided Profits.
Deposits in trust.
General Deposits by individuals, associations and corporations, payable on demand.
Other liabilities not included under any of the above heads (accrued interest payable, etc.).

Every trust company should have a by-law requiring its board of trustees to appoint an examining committee at least once in six months, whose duty it should be to make a general examination of its affairs, to count not only the cash on hand, but, what is of much greater importance, to examine into the amounts stated to be due from various sources, and to compare its liabilities and resources with the balance on the general ledger. The details of the books tributary to the general ledger should be examined and footed, and the balances compared with the balance representing the account in the general ledger. Failure to compare the amount due depositors, as shown by the individual ledger, with that account in the general ledger, has been a serious omission in many cases, and thereby defalcations of years' standing have remained undiscovered. The items which make up the cash on hand in the drawer of the institution should be carefully scrutinized, a fictitious item sometimes being taken out at the time of the examination and sent for collection to be returned worthless after the examination is over. The original credits for items said to be in transit and the letterpress copies of the letters remitting the same should be examined, and their receipt and payment or non-payment ascertained by correspondence. Indeed, correspondence should be had with every bank and trust company for verification of amounts alleged to be due from or to it.

The general ledger should represent the true condition of the company, yet there are many cases where it has not shown such condition. A case in point is that of a prominent institution which suffered a serious loss. In this instance the general ledger showed a much less amount due depositors than the individual ledger, certain amounts deposited not having been entered in the cash book, but appropriated by the employee taking certain deposits and making the entries direct, on the individual ledger, the passbook and the ledger agreeing. This state of affairs would be revealed by comparisons as before indicated, and shows the error of the common supposition that if the passbooks and ledger agree nothing further is requisite, as far as such accounts are concerned. After these necessary verifications of the accounts in detail with the amounts in the general ledger, the books being in balance in every particular, there yet may be concealed some irregularity; for instance, where an officer of an institution charged a large sum to profit and loss, cred-

iting the same to bills receivable, the authority for which could not be shown nor the bills receivable produced. All entries to the profit and loss account and the classifications of the profit and loss account, such as interest, commissions, expenses, etc., should be examined and their validity tested. So many adjudications have been made from time to time that trustees have their duties plainly defined. If, for instance, notice of illegal transactions is brought to their knowledge, and the same are allowed to continue, they may be compelled to make good any deficiency caused by such illegality. While it is true that the higher qualities of banking, the skillful management of its affairs, are of much greater import than the constant scrutiny into details, each may be valueless without the other.

A constant source of inquiry should be made as to the conduct and habits of all the employees of the company.

In conclusion, the custodian of the property of others should welcome the most careful inquiry as to the condition of his trust, that the result may inure to his credit, confirming the fact that integrity and ability are necessary adjuncts to the capital of a financial institution, co-ordinate with the capital itself.

THE CHAIRMAN: There is a report here of the receipts and disbursements of Mr. Heurtley. I will ask Mr. Hale to give you the footings of them.

MR. HALE: The total amount of cash received was $989.84; the amount of expenditures, $1,083.49. In excess of the amount received, $93.65.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

MR. DECHERT: Under the by-laws it becomes our duty now before we adjourn to elect officers to fill the respective offices for the terms expiring to-day. Under the provision of the by-laws, those gentlemen are not eligible to re-election, it being proposed to keep up a succession of office holding, so to speak, that there should be renewed interest from year to year. Mr. Hodenpyl, chairman of the section, as we have already learned, unfortunately could not be here to-day by reason of his absence in Europe. I would move that the chairman of the section be Mr. William G. Mather, President of the American Trust Company, of Cleveland, the gentleman who has now the honor of presiding at this meeting.

MR. PHILLIPS: I second the motion.

MR. DECHERT: As Mr. Mather is a modest man and would not like to put the motion, I will do so myself.

MR. MATHER: I think there should be an opportunity for other nominations.

MR. DECHERT: That is true. Are there any other nominations? There being none, all in favor of the election of Mr. Mather as chairman for the ensuing year will please say aye; opposed, no. Mr. Mather is unanimously elected.

MR. MATHER: Gentlemen of the Trust Company Section: I thank you very much for the honor and compliment you have paid me, and the company and the city I represent. It certainly gives me very great pleasure to meet here at these gatherings, and I shall endeavor to transact the duties of chairman for the ensuing year to the best of my ability. I thank you, gentlemen.

MR. BORNE: The office of vice-chairman having to be filled, I should like to nominate for that position Mr. John Skelton Williams, the President of the Richmond Trust and Safe Deposit Company. (Seconded.)

THE CHAIRMAN: Are there any other nominations? If not, I will put the question. All in favor of the election of Mr. John Skelton Williams as vice-chairman of this section will please say aye; contrary minded, no. Mr. Williams is unanimously elected.

BRECKINRIDGE JONES: On the executive committee those who retire are Mr. Dechert, of Philadelphia; Mr. Abbott, of Boston, and Mr. Borne, of New York. I will say that Mr. Borne has not been a member of the committee, except to fill a vacancy during this last year, and it was discussed at the time and thought that would not disqualify him for re-election; and as there has been an impression by a number of gentlemen on the executive committee that it would be very desirable to have Mr. Borne as chairman of the executive committee for next year, I wish to place him in nomination for that committee; also Mr. Hodenpyl, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who has been a member of the section and an active participant in all proceedings since it started. Following a precedent that has obtained from the start, that the retiring chairman should be placed on the executive committee, in the hope of retaining in that way the knowledge of the history of the association, I would like to nominate Mr. Hodenpyl for a place on that committee; and in place of Mr. Dechert, of Philadelphia, I will nominate Mr. William A. Carr, of Pittsburg.

MR. DECHERT: I second the nominations made by Mr. Jones.

THE CHAIRMAN: You have heard the nominations: Mr. John E. Borne, of New York; Mr. Anton G. Hodenpyl, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Mr. William A. Carr, of Pittsburg. Are there any other nominations? If not, all in favor of the election of those three gentlemen to serve on the executive committee for the next three years will please say aye; contrary minded, no. They are unanimously elected.

THE CHAIRMAN: Before adjourning the meeting I will ask all those who have read papers to kindly turn them in to the secretary, if they have not already done so, in order that they may be incorporated in the record and published in the usual form, and they will then be distributed to all the members of the Trust Company Section. I would request all those who have not yet registered to please do so, so that we may have a record of all in attendance. I think there is no further business before the meeting, and a motion to adjourn will now be in order.

MR. JASTER: Do I understand that all the officers have been elected. Has the secretary been elected?

THE CHAIRMAN: The secretary is appointed by the executive committee, who will have a meeting immediately after we adjourn.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

MEETING OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

After adjournment a meeting of the executive committee was held, and John E. Borne elected chairman and James R. Branch, secretary.

AN EASY LIFE.—An army man and a banker were recently talking about their boys. The army man said he thought the banking business highly respectable, but that as he (the army man) had always worked hard, he wanted his boys to work hard, consequently he did not want them to become bankers, as bankers led lazy lives. The banker is still indignant.—*Atchison (Kas.) Globe.*

INCREASING THE EFFICIENCY OF BANK CLERKS.

The recent establishment of pension and participation systems in three of the largest banking institutions in the country is an event of such broad interest that it can not fail to appeal to many outside of the circle of those who are immediately benefited.

The disposition which has been displayed by the management of the National Bank of Commerce of St. Louis, to come into closer touch with their clerical corps, is an encouraging sign to our calling at large. It promises not only to safeguard the material interest of the worthy employee, but will also confer new dignity upon his labor and stimulate him into new lines of endeavor and achievement.

In our incomplete state of human development such movements as these are necessarily slow, and perhaps will seem to many sincere and earnest managers to be inopportune. Still, it is a splendid ideal, and for its realization much, no doubt, depends upon the bank clerk himself, although the initiative must come from those broad and sagacious men in the banking world who realize that earnest and intelligent coöperation must surpass automatic workmanship, even though the latter may seem to have been brought to the highest degree of perfection.

Speaking from the point of view of an old bank clerk, and from a purely commercial standpoint as well, I am certain that the development of the best that is in us will meet with a profitable return to our employers. A few wise and systematic measures would work a marvelous change in the general equipment of the American bank clerk and make him conform to that high standard which the thorough banker of the future will demand.

It is not to be concluded, however, that industry and efficiency are not generally conspicuous. On the contrary the effort put forth is excellent and a degree of expertness is attained which comes only from long and persistent application. But this expertness and efficiency is too often joined to a deficiency in those broader attainments which fixes the gulf between the bank clerk and the banker.

To the majority of bank clerks no doubt it might seem that this is but natural and inevitable, and it should be pointed out that the harboring of such a belief is not only dangerous but probably fatal to him who entertains it. He sets up at once the most effectual barrier to his own development and blocks every possible avenue to the posts of honor and profit.

In the daily performance of a mass of routine work the bank clerk is undeniably liable to succumb to the insidious and enervating tyranny of habit, in accordance with a tendency which is almost universal. The problem before him, therefore, is the prompt discovery and application of remedial measures. These are to be found in the allotment of a portion of his leisure to study, and in reflection upon the larger aspects of his vocation. In the development of his latent talents and the constant unfoldment of which they are capable lie his only escape from permanent and hopeless mediocrity, and whether or not he is called to the performance of executive duties, he is sure of an introduction into a larger world, of fulfilling therein a higher destiny, and commanding at all times a degree of confidence and respect which he must sacrifice under other circumstances.

It may be lamented, perhaps, that there are apparently not enough of the executive positions in sight to satisfy the aspirations of all, but it is not alone by this consideration that the thoughtful will be influenced. The enlightened mind, having attained a certain plane of culture, recognizes the inherent value of wisdom and

knowledge to their possessor, independent of all collateral considerations—or as it is forcibly stated by the Hebrew sage, "Wisdom is the principal thing, therefore get wisdom; and with all thy getting get understanding."

The bank clerk, we may rest assured, will along these higher lines experience a new revelation of himself and perceive in a new light the true significance of his every-day labor. It is equally certain that the practical embodiment of these ideals will receive due recognition in that mart of business where even our virtues are measured in dollars and cents.

The needs of the American bank clerk and his limitations as here outlined are matters of concern for the enlightened and progressive banker, on the ground of self-interest alone, without any reference to higher dictates, which certainly are not wanting in the ranks of American bankers.

It is said that the Committee on Education of the American Bankers' Association has already been petitioned by various bodies of bank clerks praying them to establish an Institute of Bankers. The laudable desires of even a small minority of clerks should urge that distinguished and influential body of bankers to inaugurate at an early day an educational plan that would meet the requirements of the situation. If it is desirable for a few of the more thoughtful, it is of still greater importance for the small army of young men beginning a business career in banks at an early age, and with but a very incomplete equipment for intelligent and useful service.

The BANKERS' MAGAZINE within the past three years has published strong pleas for this higher education, by successful and leading bank officers. Referring to a paper in the issue of September, 1898, by Mr. David R. Forgan, President of the Union National Bank of Chicago, he sets forth the benefits of the old Scotch Institute as follows:

"It helps to employ the leisure time of young bankers at the important period when their career in life is beginning; it indoctrinates them in the principles of their profession, and the rules which guide its practice; it confers on them diplomas, the value of which is recognized by their chiefs; from being unknown it makes an employee known, and thus opens for him a pathway to distinction; it teaches habits of study and a love of knowledge, and it develops latent talents of which their owners might never have been concious."

It only remains to say that in this brilliant and forcible address of Mr. Forgan's, the average man, and the plodder will find a new inspiration for their work and the studies mapped out would put them in possession of a solid and honorable profession, high above the plane of an obscure and circumscribed clerkship.

Finally, the importance of this question to bankers is again urged in a paper published in the BANKERS' MAGAZINE, December, 1899, by Mr. Harvey J. Hollister, Cashier of the Old National Bank, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, being an address delivered before the Michigan Political Science Association November 11, 1899.

Speaking of the growth of bank deposits and wealth, Mr Hollister observes:

"The greater intensity of our modern modes of work, the heavier nervous demands which modern conditions require, make it imperative that younger shoulders should bear a larger part of the burdens and responsibilities incident to our business. For the conduct of this vast world of commerce and finance there will be needed men of adequate knowledge and training and the schools will be called upon to provide a new kind of education."

In conclusion, may it not be hoped that hand in hand with the establishment of pension and participation plans in our great banks, will go the educational propoganda with its intellectual and moral stimulus?

Imbued with such high and admirable purposes, the conduct and administration of banks will be raised to a new plane of perfection and prosperity, realizing the highest ideals of genuine progress and hastening that supreme era of order, justice and enlightenment which is the ultimate aim and justification of every phase of organized civilization, whether the field of activity be Commerce, Art, Politics or Religion.

J. C. EMORY, *Seaboard National Bank, New York.*

STATE BANKERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

REPORTS OF RECENT MEETINGS.

OHIO BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The tenth annual convention of the Ohio Bankers' Association was held at Columbus October 24 and 25. E. R. Sharp, Cashier of the State Savings Bank and Trust Co., Columbus, made the address of welcome, and G. P. Griffith, Cashier of the Citizens' National Bank, Cincinnati, responded in behalf of the bankers. J. J. Sullivan, President of the Central National Bank, of Cleveland, then read his annual address as president of the association. In the course of his address he said:

"The number of financial institutions of each kind in existence in our State at present, doing a banking business (not including building and loan associations) with capital, surplus, and deposits, is as follows:

	Number.	*Capital and surplus.*	*Deposits.*
National banks	276	$66,600,000	$206,000,000
Incorporated banks and trust companies	379	30,367,000	135,150,000
Societies for Savings	3	2,137,000	40,190,000
Private banks	97	2,500,000	10,600,000
Total	755	$101,604,000	$391,940,000

Contrary to the prevailing opinion, bank stocks are not owned by a few people, who enjoy a monopoly of the banking business. The shares of the National banks of Ohio are owned by 15,300 people, of which number 3,200 are women. Reports made by the incorporated banks and trust companies of our State show stockholders to the number of 23,500 (of which 6,500 are women), who participate in the profits of these institutions. Taking into consideration the number of people engaged in private banking, and those interested in the profits thereof, it is safe to say that there are at least 50,000 people interested as shareholders in the banks of Ohio.

The management and operation of these banks give employment to more than 7,000 men, and the wages paid them support 6,000 families, or more than 25,000 people. The banks of Ohio paid last year to the State and General Government $1,875,000 in taxes, or about fifteen per cent. of their gross earnings. Of this amount, $390,489 was paid by the banks of Cleveland, or seven per cent. of all the taxes collected in the City of Cleveland and Cuyahoga county. I know of no other profession, trade, or industry that pays such a high rate of taxation in proportion to its earnings.

The deposits in Ohio banks, aggregating $391,940,000, represent the savings of our entire population, numbering more than 4,000,000 people, and nearly 700,000 of these, or at least one-sixth of our population, are listed on the books of the banks of the State as depositors and stockholders.

The Society for Savings, in the City of Cleveland, has 58,300 open accounts, representing $37,000,000 of deposits."

Secretary S. B. Rankin reported a membership of 424, an increase of 137 during the past year. Treasurer H. C. Herbig reported $3,037.43 on hand.

On motion the president appointed the following committee to prepare suitable resolutions on the death of ex-Secretary Sherman: A. E. Rice, President Croghan Bank and Savings Co., Fremont; Henry Flesh, Cashier Citizens' National Bank, Piqua; J. A. Barton, Cashier Richland Savings Bank, Mansfield.

There was considerable discussion in regard to a general revision of the banking law of the State. Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, made an

address on "Public Moneys and the Banks," and Wm. A. Lynch, of Canton, spoke eloquently on "The Industrial Age," concluding his remarks as follows:

"In conclusion, I submit that this industrial age, unromantic as it is, sordid as it is called, with its fierce battle for existence, always waging, has done more to establish peace between nations and justice between men, to increase the comforts of life, the chances of education, the opportunities for successful effort, and to secure the full enjoyment of liberty of conscience, than any age of the past. The future can be bettered by but one real reform; the slow but certain intellectual and moral elevation of the race."

Brief remarks were made by Alvah Trowbridge, President of the American Bankers' Association, and by Robert Shriver, President First National Bank, Cumberland, Md.

Rev. Washington Gladden, of Columbus, spoke on the service which bankers could render in preventing the organization of financial enterprises on an inflated and unsound basis, and in promoting good municipal government.

Edward Kibler, of Newark, Ohio, gave a review of the Negotiable Instruments Law. The measure was favorably considered by the last General Assembly of the State, but failed to pass because of lack of time.

Appropriate resolutions on the death of Hon. John Sherman were adopted, and a warm tribute to the public services of the dead statesman was paid by M. M. White, President of the Fourth National Bank, Cincinnati. Resolutions were also passed approving the financial law of March 14, 1900, commending the administration of the Treasury by Secretary Gage, deprecating the organization of trusts for the purpose of selfishly advancing prices, and endorsing the action of the American Bankers' Association in regard to express company taxation. The following officers were then elected:

President—James C. Reber, Cashier Winters National Bank, Dayton.

Vice-President—Edwin R. Sharp, Cashier State Savings Bank and Trust Co., Columbus.

Secretary—S. B. Rankin, Cashier Bank of South Charleston.

Treasurer—Henry C. Herbig, Cashier Commercial Banking Co., Coshocton.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION OF ILLINOIS.

The tenth annual convention of the Bankers' Association of Illinois, was held at Rockford October 23 and 24. After speeches of welcome by Mayor Brown and Thomas D. Robertson, President of the Winnebago National Bank, President H. H. Harris, Cashier of the First National Bank, Champaign, delivered his annual address, especially emphasizing the prosperous business conditions due to the better establishment of the gold standard.

An active membership of 466, a gain of fifteen over the previous year, was reported by Secretary Judson. Treasurer A. B. Hoblit reported receipts, including balance left over from last year, $2,967.84; vouchers paid, $1,096.74, leaving a balance of $1,871.10 on hand.

John M. Zane, of Chicago, read a paper on "The Legal Results of the New Currency Law." J. L. Hamilton, of Messrs. Hamilton & Cunningham, Hoopeston, read his report as chairman of the executive council. A considerable part of the report dealt with the practice of assessors in assessing a bank's capital stock regardless of its real estate holdings, and then assessing the real estate separately. It was decided that the best way to remedy this double taxation was through State legislation.

At the second day's session, Wm. C. Cornwell, President of the City National Bank, Buffalo, N. Y., spoke in behalf of the educational work of the American Bankers' Association. A. J. Frame, President of the Waukesha (Wis.) National Bank, spoke on "The Vagaries of Henry Georgeism." Alvah Trowbridge, Presi-

dent of the American Bankers' Association, made a brief address calling attention to the advantages of membership in the association, and urging an addition to the list of members from Illinois. "The Influence of Banks on National Progress" was the theme of an interesting address by J. A. S. Pollard, Cashier of the Fort Madison (Iowa) Savings Bank.

A motion was passed declaring it to be the sense of the convention that the National Bankruptcy Law should be repealed. Officers for the following year were chosen as follows:

President—P. Mitchell, of Mitchell & Lynde, Rock Island.

Vice-President—Homer W. McCoy, Cashier Commercial National Bank, Peoria.

Secretary—Frank P. Judson, Assistant Cashier Bankers' National Bank, Chicago.

Treasurer—Alvin B. Hoblit, Cashier State National Bank, Bloomington.

KNOX'S HISTORY OF BANKING IN THE UNITED STATES.

London Bankers' Magazine: "A History of Banking in the United States," by John J. Knox; published by Bradford Rhodes & Co., New York, May, 1900. The same cause which led us simply to acknowledge the receipt of this work in our last number, prevents us from giving it the detailed notice which we promised, and which, as we find on further examination, it deserves.

We must, however, find space to say that in Mr. Knox's work, supplemented as it is by the labors of his "chief of division" in the Comptroller's bureau, and by those of a number of other writers, and revised and edited by Mr. Bradford Rhodes and Mr. E. H. Youngman of the (American) Bankers' Magazine, we have at last a standard history of United States banking.

Hitherto the best available sketch of the subject has been the report of the Comptroller of the Currency for 1876—Mr. Knox's own report, and that document, known to all students of banking systems, is the germ from which the present far more comprehensive volume has sprung. Of all American financial authorities, Mr. Knox was the best fitted to act as chronicler of his country's banking history. He was an Inglis Palgrave and a Robert Giffen "rolled into one." He had many years' practical experience in banks of various kinds, in positions from Cashier to President, and many years' experience, not less practical, as official responsible to the Government for the proper regulation of the banking system of the United States.

Part I. of the work under review deals with "Banks and Banking under Federal Laws;" Part II, with "Banking under State laws." The statistics of private banks, as far as these can be ascertained, are given, and appendices are devoted to the growth of the Savings banks and to the figures relating to the loan and trust companies. It is quite possible that the man who studies banking systems mainly in broad outlines—who is interested in the system of every country, partly for itself, but principally for the light it throws upon banking methods in general—will still find most of what he wants in the comprehensive report on which Mr. Knox's book is based. But in future anyone who wants to know what American banking was like at the end of the century will be compelled to turn to this "history," and will find in it all he requires, besides an account of the early struggles of American banks, of the State banks, which for many years served their country's turn, of the National banks which to so large an extent have replaced them, and have led to so many of them being remodelled, and of the trust companies, which, to bankers on this side, are perhaps the most interesting feature of the American banking of to day.

We class this work with Dr. Breckenridge's standard history of the Canadian banking system, and those who know that work will know that this no mean praise.

The index is good, and a personal interest is given to the work by a portrait and biography of Mr. Knox, and by well-executed engravings of other banking and financial worthies.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Abstract of reports of condition of National banks in the United States on April 26, June 29 and Sept. 5, 1900. Total number of banks April 26, 3,631; June 29, 3,732; Sept, 5, 3,871.

RESOURCES.	*Apr. 26, 1900.*	*June 29, 1900.*	*Sept. 5, 1900.*
Loans and discounts	$2,566,084,990	$2,623,512,200	$2,686,759,642
Overdrafts	19,084,580	20,724,992	23,130,598
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	265,340,570	282,424,040	294,890,130
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	112,251,540	107,348,780	102,811,380
U. S. bonds on hand	19,677,390	17,019,180	11,047,870
Premiums on U. S. bonds	12,587,612	10,875,434	9,951,815
Stocks, securities, etc	337,094,245	356,883,695	367,255,545
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	79,517,387	80,223,848	81,209,238
Other real estate and mortgages owned	27,682,919	27,180,350	26,002,389
Due from National banks	200,099,719	215,078,918	220,673,962
Due from State banks and bankers	58,484,523	62,882,655	64,972,481
Due from approved reserve agents	404,956,529	412,781,200	450,714,289
Internal-revenue stamps	1,345,914	1,425,146	1,470,910
Checks and other cash items	16,170,099	21,136,118	19,749,086
Exchanges for clearing-house	147,354,817	159,189,425	124,517,116
Bills of other National banks	24,846,436	25,078,170	25,416,088
Fractional currency, nickels and cents	1,219,685	1,230,421	1,241,387
Specie	358,051,069	356,018,709	373,298,419
Legal-tender notes	139,838,063	143,756,522	145,046,498
U. S. certificates of deposit	6,360,000	3,194,000	2,085,000
Five per cent. redemption fund	11,941,754	13,325,594	14,244,998
Due from Treasurer U. S	2,086,250	2,881,160	1,620,098
Total	$4,811,956,048	$4,944,165,623	$5,048,138,499
LIABILITIES.			
Capital stock paid in	$617,051,455	$621,586,461	$630,[illegible]
Surplus fund	253,724,596	256,249,448	261,874,067
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes	130,032,604	135,298,386	127,594,908
National bank notes outstanding	236,250,300	265,303,018	288,948,631
State bank notes outstanding	53,099	53,094	52,281
Due to other National banks	556,301,830	572,901,820	609,652,961
Due to State banks and bankers	242,366,367	227,647,423	243,805,378
Due to trust companies and Savings banks	154,904,858	232,428,059	215,898,530
Due to approved reserve agents	21,898,434	29,927,000	27,209,179
Dividends unpaid	1,497,651	1,672,863	1,171,983
Individual deposits	2,449,212,656	2,458,092,757	2,508,248,557
U. S. deposits	102,791,876	92,586,799	87,596,246
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	5,674,842	6,305,110	6,221,742
Notes and bills rediscounted	3,810,654	4,239,300	6,000,740
Bills payable	8,106,208	12,632,568	10,645,714
Liabilities other than those above	28,278,612	27,311,510	27,918,598
Total	$4,811,956,048	$4,944,165,623	$5,048,138,499

Changes in the principal items of resources and liabilities of National banks as shown by the returns on Sept. 5, 1900, as compared with the returns on June 29, 1900 and Sept. 7, 1899.

ITEMS.	SINCE JUNE 29, 1900.		SINCE SEPT. 7, 1899.	
	Increase.	*Decrease.*	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
Loans and discounts	$63,247,441	....	$170,008,391	....
U. S. bonds	1,957,380	....	78,804,570	....
Due from National banks, State banks and bankers and reserve agents	45,617,849	....	50,513,813	....
Specie	17,314,701	....	34,757,026	....
Legal tenders	1,289,971	....	33,831,842	....
U. S. certificates for legal tenders	....	$1,109,000	....	$14,455,000
Capital stock	8,762,569	....	24,526,060	....
Surplus and other profits	....	2,078,858	38,953,311	....
Circulation	18,645,613	....	83,608,064	....
Due to National and State banks and bankers	33,661,747	....	167,696,061	....
Individual deposits	50,155,799	....	57,522,962	....
United States Government deposits	....	5,053,921	14,937,707	....
Bills payable and rediscounts	....	6,226,154	....	3,665,300
Total resources	103,972,875	....	397,783,365	....

BANKING AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

This Department includes a complete list of NEW NATIONAL BANKS (furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency), STATE AND PRIVATE BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, DISSOLUTIONS AND FAILURES, etc., under their proper State heads for easy reference.

NEW YORK CITY.

—Frederick Gore King was recently elected Secretary of the Knickerbocker Trust Co., succeeding Alfred B. Maclay, resigned. Julian M. Gerard was elected Assistant Secretary and Treasurer. Mr. Maclay was added to the board of directors.

—At the annual meeting of the New York Clearing-House Association on October 2 these officers were elected: President, George F. Baker, President First National Bank, *vice* James T. Woodward; Secretary, Henry P. Davison, Vice-President Liberty National Bank, *vice* Francis L. Hine. Manager William Sherer and Assistant Manager William J. Gilpin were re-elected.

Frederick D. Tappen, President of the Gallatin National Bank, was retained as chairman of the clearing-house committee and Henry W. Cannon, President of the Chase National Bank, and J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, of the old committee, were appointed to the new. William A. Nash, President of the Corn Exchange Bank, and George G. Williams, President of the Chemical National Bank, are the new members.

The clearing-house transactions for the year have been as follows: Exchanges, $51,964,-588,572.31; balances, $2,730,411,810.27; total transactions, $54,695,030,382.58.

The average daily transactions: Exchanges, $170,936,146.61; balances, $8,981,716.48; total, $179,917,863.09.

Total transactions since organization of clearing-house (forty-seven years): Exchanges, $1,283,388,007,071.54: balances, $61,370,786,916.39; total, $1,344,758,793,987.93.

—Announcement is made of the opening of a branch of the Corn Exchange Bank at Nineteenth street and Fifth Avenue, making the sixth branch the bank now has in the city.

—George W. Perkins, Vice-President of the New York Life Insurance Co., has been elected a director of the National City Bank, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of H. Walter Webb.

—The Trust Company of New York has been designated a depository of the Coffee, Cotton and Produce Exchanges of New York, and has also been appointed by the Bank Superintendent a depository of lawful money reserves for the banks and individual bankers for the State of New York and a depository by the State of New York for State funds.

—The Bowery Bank, located at the southwest corner of the Bowery and Canal street, will erect a six-story bank and office building on the lot, at the northwest corner of the Bowery and Grand street. The building now on the latter site was occupied for many years by the National Butchers and Drovers' Bank, which institution sold the property to the Bowery Bank about a year ago. The new building will cost $100,000.

—During the progress of the examination by Bank Examiner Hanna October 15 of the First National Bank, Assistant Cashier Backus discovered that the note and exchange teller, C. L. Alvord, Jr., was short in his cash to an amount which has since been found to be $690,000. His thefts have been going on for a long time. The plan of concealing them and making the cash on hand agree with the amount for which he was accountable, as shown by the books, was to take out of the morning mail, of which he was in charge, a sufficient numberof cash items to cover the aggregate amount of his defalcation and add them to the exchanges for the clearing-house received during the preceding day. The examination of the exchanges at the time of examination showed the total amount correct, but $690,000 of the items had been taken from the morning receipts and listed with previous day's exchanges, the amount of morning additions being reduced that much, so that the sum of the two aggregated the correct amount. A change in the slip by Alvord later in the day caused inquiry and comparison to be made at the clearing-house, when it was discovered that the two items of "previous day's exchanges" and "morning additions" did not correspond with the list checked by the examiner, and a count of the current day's cash and checks in hands of the third teller revealed a shortage of $690,000.

Alvord is now in the custody of Federal officers.

The amount lost has been made up by the bank without changing the surplus and profits as given in the last published statement, when these two items aggregated over $9,000,000.

—On October 15 the National Butchers and Drovers' Bank removed from the Bowery and Grand street to its new banking rooms at the corner of Broadway and Third street.

—David H. Moffat, President of the First National Bank, Denver, Colo., one of the largest and most successful banks of the West, was recently elected a director of the Western National Bank of this city.

—Amzi L. Barber, of the Barber Asphalt Co., is a new director of the Trust Company of New York.

—Loftin Love, formerly Cashier of the Corn Exchange Bank, has been appointed Cashier of the Germania Bank, taking the place of John A. Morschhauser, who has been with the bank for thirty-two years. He will remain a director.

—George M. Boardman, of the firm of Pattison & Boardman, was recently elected a director of the Flatbush Trust Co., Brooklyn, succeeding Dr. H. L. Bartlett, resigned.

—It is reported that negotiations are almost completed for the absorption of the Century Trust Co. by the Trust Company of New York. The former institution was organized about a year ago with $2,000,000 capital and $1,000,000 surplus, but has never opened offices. The Trust Company of New York, which has a capital of $1,000,000, has been doing business for some time. Willis S. Paine, former Superintendent of the State Banking Department, is President.

—At a meeting of the board of directors of the Morton Trust Co., October 16, Jacob H. Schiff was unanimously elected a director to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Abraham Wolff. Mr. Schiff is senior member of the firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

—Subscriptions were recently invited in this city to a loan of 40,000,000 marks for the city of Hamburg, Germany, the securities to bear four per cent., payably semi-annually. The issue price was placed at 99¼.

—Gilbert G. Thorne, Cashier of the Northwestern National Bank, of Minneapolis, has been tendered a position as Vice-President of the National Park Bank, of this city. Mr. Thorne is well known among banks and bankers, and is highly regarded in the West. He was a National bank examiner in that section at the time Mr. Eckels was Comptroller of the Currency. The Northwestern National Bank is the institution from which Mr. Forgan, now President of the First National Bank of Chicago, was graduated. As Vice-President of the Park Bank, Mr. Thorne's duties will be especially to look after the bank's increasing Western business. His wide acquaintance with banks in the West and Northwest and his practical knowledge of bank management will make him a valued officer of the National Park Bank.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Boston.—There has been a reorganization of the Commercial National Bank, the old stockholders surrendering one-half their shares, which have been sold at $140 a share, the amount realized being passed to the credit of profit and loss account, and the amount used to retire all bad and doubtful debts and real estate. The bank now has an unimpaired capital of $250,000 and $100,000 surplus. W. O. Blaney succeeds Otis Hinman as President, the latter continuing a director, and Benjamin B. Perkins, formerly Vice-President of the Central National Bank, has been chosen Vice-President and Cashier. Thomas W. Saunders, formerly a bookkeeper in the Commercial National, becomes Assistant Cashier of the reorganized institution. Several new names have been added to the board of directors.

—At a meeting of the Boot and Shoe Club, on the evening of October 17, F. D. Sears, President of the Third National Bank, of Boston, stated that 562 banks in New England now remit payment on receipt of checks drawn on themselves, without charge, while the remaining eighty-two by which charges are made are almost all in small towns. Mr. Sears remarked that the Boston Clearing-House system offered a considerable advantage to the business community. In the first year after its establishment the New England Clearing-House of the Associated Banks of Boston collected, in round numbers, $116,000,000 in out-of-town checks. If the banks had applied the New York system to this business the charge of one-tenth of one per cent. to their customers would have been $116,000. Instead of making this charge, they collected these checks mostly without charge at an expense to themselves of a little less than $50,000 and a loss in interest, as compared with Boston checks, of perhaps about the same amount. During the current year the amount of business is expected to increase probably fifty per cent. over these figures.

Addresses were made by a number of other local bank officers and by Wm. Sherer, Manager of the New York Clearing-House. Resolutions were adopted favoring the general extension of the Boston country clearing plan.

Bristol, R. I.—It is reported that several of the banks here will probably be absorbed by the Industrial Trust Co., of Providence.

Haydenville, Mass.—Extensive improvements are being made in the building of the Home National Bank, the alterations including the addition of a new two-story fire-proof vault, and a new directors' room. These changes will give the bank additional working space and mordern equipments throughout.

MIDDLE STATES.

Albany, N. Y.—At a recent meeting of the board of directors of the New York State National Bank, Vice-President Ledyard Cogswell was unanimously elected President to succeed J. Howard King, deceased.

New Branch Bank.—The Elmhurst Bank, a branch of the Bank of Jamaica, was opened at Elmhurst, Long Island, N. Y., on October 2.

Appointed Commissioner of Banking.—Gen. Frank Reeder, of Easton, Pa., has been appointed Commissioner of Banking for Pennsylvania, to succeed Thomas J. Powers, deceased.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Manufacturers and Traders' Bank has completed the safe deposit and storage vaults in its new building, and they are pronounced to be perfect in every detail, and are as safe and strong as human ingenuity can make them. In this part of the building are also located the coupon rooms, and just outside the entrance to the safe deposit department is the women's department, which is handsomely finished and supplied with everything necessary for the convenient transaction of business.

Troy, N. Y.—Henry Colvin has been elected Assistant Cashier of the National State Bank. This is a new office. Mr. Colvin has been connected with the bank in various capacities for many years.

New York Bankers Meet.—The fall meeting of Group IV of the New York State Bankers' Association was held at Cazenovia, N. Y., Friday and Saturday, September 28 and 29. On Friday evening, the delegates and ladies were tendered a reception by Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ten-Eyck Burr, at their beautiful home, to which some of the prominent townspeople were invited.

The business session was held Saturday morning, the meeting being called to order by Chairman W. I. Taber, Cashier of the Herkimer National Bank, Herkimer. Able and instructive addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Andrew V. V. Raymond, President of Union College, Schnectady, on "Integrity," and Hon. T. E. Hancock, ex-Attorney General, of Syracuse, on "Money." J. R. Van Wagenen, President of the First National Bank, Oxford, spoke in an interesting manner on the benefits to be derived from attendance at bankers' conventions. Attorney-General J. T. Davies, W. G. Schermerhorn, President Schnectady Bank, of Schenectady, and J. T. McGrath, of the Merchants' National Bank, of Philadelphia, were guests of the group.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: Chairman, Graham K. Betts, Cashier American Exchange National Bank, Syracuse; secretary, F. E. Sweetland, Cashier Second National Bank, Oswego; executive committe, G. W. Hannahs, Cashier Farmers' National Bank, Adams; J. C. Estelow, Cashier First National Bank, Oxford; A. H. Bennett, Cashier Homer National Bank, Homer; G. J. Mager, President Second National Bank, Cortland, and George D. Smith, Cashier National Herkimer County Bank, Little Falls.

The afternoon was spent in a social way at the Owahgena Club House, on the shore of Cazenovia Lake, the rain making it impossible to take a drive to Chittenango Falls, as planned. All present pronounced the meeting most pleasant and profitable.

Philadelphia.—Clarence L. Harper succeeds the late J. Simpson Africa as President of the Union Trust Co., and Geo. A. Fletcher, formerly Second Vice-President, becomes First Vice-President in place of Thomas R. Patton, who remains a director. Seven new directors have been added to the board.

Mr. Harper is perhaps the youngest trust company President in the city; he was born in Philadelphia in 1864. His business connections have been with insurance and wholesale merchandising. He originated the Reading Subway, had the plans drawn and the enterprise pressed to a successful issue.

—Beauveau Borie, a director in several Philadelphia banks, and connected with other important enterprises, was elected president of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange on Oct. 29.

Pittsburg.—Reports were recently in circulation to the effect that negotiations were in progress for the consolidation of five or six banks here into one big institution.

—It is expected that the American Trust Co. will be organized here shortly with $750,000 capital. Subscriptions were limited to fifty shares for each applicant, with the idea of having the holdings generally distributed.

Rochester, N. Y.—Arrangements have been made to consolidate the Bank of Monroe and the Alliance Bank, under the latter title. The Bank of Monroe had $100,000 capital and $175,000 surplus and profits; the capital of the Alliance Bank is $150,000, and surplus and profits about $63,000. It is expected that there will be an increase in the capital of this bank when the consolidation plan goes into effect, and several of the directors of the merged bank will be taken into the board of the succeeding institution.

Media, Pa.—On October 16 the First National Bank took possession of its new building, which has been in the course of construction for about a year past. It is built of stone and cost, with the safe and vault equipment, about $75,000. In convenience, solidity and elegance of design it will compare most favorably with any bank outside the large cities of the State.

The present directors of the bank are: J. W. Hawley, President; Charles R. Williamson, William H. Miller, Edgar T. Miller, George M. Lewis, John Leedom, Homer E. Hoopes, Benjamin Brooke and Charles L. Serrill.

A Prosperous Country Bank.—The Bank of Huntington, Long Island, N. Y., is one of the most prosperous banks of deposit and discount on Long Island. Its surplus, $55,000, and undivided profits, $8,062, are more than double the amount of its capital stock, $30,000. Its total resources are $583,115.04, and it has regularly paid large annual dividends from its earnings.

Its officers are: James M. Brush, President; Thomas Young, Vice-President, and Douglass Conklin, Cashier; other directors, Temple Prime, Jesse Carll, Edward Carll, Henry F. Sammis, Joseph Irwin, George F. Barr, O. S. Sammis and D. Woodhull Conklin. It is largely owing to the prudent and careful management of the above officers and the wealth of the community that the bank owes its wonderful prosperity.

The bank is a successor of the private bank of James M. Brush & Co., which commenced business in 1886 with $5,000 capital, on the spot now occupied by the present banking house.

The prosperity of this bank proved so conclusively to the village and surrounding country the usefulness and necessity of a bank that the present State bank was started on July 1, 1888, absorbing the assets and liabilities of the private bank. The stock was all readily taken at par and to-day it cannot be had at 300.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Richmond, Va.—The work of improving the building of the National Bank of Virginia, which has been going on for some time, is now completed and the bank now has an attractive and well-equipped home for its large and growing business. W. M. Habliston, Vice-President of the bank, has superintended the work of remodelling the building.

North Carolina Banks.—The returns of the banks of North Carolina as made to the Corporation Commission at the close of business on September 5 show the total resources of the State, Savings and private banks to be $14,617,959.64, divided as follows: State, $10,568,-916.54; Savings, $2,083,868.38; private, $1,965,174.72.

New Bank Building.—The Bank of Adel, Ga., has lately completed a substantial and handsome building for the better transaction of its increasing business.

Condition of Georgia Banks.—S. G. Turner, State Bank Examiner, of Georgia, has completed his report for the year 1900, which ends September 5. The report shows that the banks of the State are in a flourishing condition, and that the business of these institutions indicates a marked increase, not only in the number of State banks, but in their loan, reserve and profit accounts and total resources.

The total capital shows a decrease of $505,000 during the past year, which is largely explained by the change of four State banks into National banks, involving a total sum of $775,000. These were the Lowry Bank, capital $300,000; the Capital City Bank, capital, $400,-000, both of Atlanta; the Merchants and Planters' Bank of Carrollton, capital $50,000, and the Albany Trust and Savings Bank, capital $25,000. These have become National banks, so that their capital has not been withdrawn from Georgia. To take their places in the State banking system fifteen new banks have been organized with an aggregate capital of $380,000, among them the Germania Loan and Banking Company, of Atlanta, with a capital of $212,000.

Only two banks have gone into voluntary liquidation, the Exchange Bank of Atlanta, capital $100,000, and the South Georgia Bank of Waycross, capital $10,000.

The State banks show a net increase in resources this year of $1,679,084, while the increase in loans amounts to $2,305,086, and their surplus and undivided profits an increase of $336,000.

Their legal reserve fund (twenty-five per cent. of their demand indebtedness) is this year $8,000,000, as against $5,600,000 in 1899, a total increase in reserve of $2,400,000.

A most gratifying feature of Bank Examiner Turner's report is the increase in deposits, which is $858,754.

While the capital stock of State banks, due to the changes above explained, has decreased $505,000, their surplus and net profits show an increase of $356,299. The overdraft account is much smaller than it was a year ago.

WESTERN STATES.

Bank Creditors Paid.—Receiver John W. Schofield, of the Union National Bank, of Denver, Colo. (which failed in 1895), recently paid a dividend to depositors, making 100 per cent. in all. There is a sufficient amount of assets left to pay some interest in addition to the full amount of principal. The nominal value of the assets turned over to the Receiver was $1,517,495.17, and from this he has collected $1,298,193.66.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The Metropolitan Banking and Trust Co. was recently organized here with $500,000 capital.

St. Louis.—The Mississippi Valley Trust Co. has absorbed the real estate business of E. H. Benoist, who will hereafter have the management of the real estate department of the company. This department already has in charge a considerable amount of real estate belonging to trust estates under the management of the company.

South Bend, Ind.—The stone work is practically completed on the new building of the St. Joseph County Savings Bank. The building will be tasteful in design, and when completed will form an attractive home for the bank.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Rooms have been engaged on East Washington street for the New American National Bank, possession to date from January 1.

Chicago.—There has been a remarkable increase in the deposits of the State banks of this city in the past ten years. The aggregate of deposits in these institutions rose from $35,753,854 in December, 1890, to $158,514,436 on October 1, 1900. There has been an increase of more than 100 per cent. since the close of 1896.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Butte, Montana.—Extensive improvements have just been completed in the banking rooms of Messrs. Daly, Donahoe & Moyer, amounting to the practical reconstruction of the building. The private offices of the members of the firm, and rooms for the use of employees and customers, have all been fitted up in handsome style. Three large fire-proof vaults are an important part of the new equipment.

Mr. W. L. Moyer, the Manager of the firm, who is well known from his former banking connections at Chicago, was honored at the recent convention of the American Bankers' Association by election as a member of the executive council of that body, having been previously a vice-president of the association from his State.

California Bank Reports.—The twenty-second annual report of the California Board of Bank Commissioners, recently issued, shows the condition of 178 commercial banks, fifty-three Savings banks, nineteen private banks and thirty-seven National banks. Compared with the previous year's report a net gain of $22,973,693 in deposits is shown, distributed as follows (cents omitted):

San Francisco Savings banks	$7,186,718
Interior Savings banks	5,037,585
San Francisco commercial banks	1,430,163
Interior commercial banks	6,826,734
National banks	2,300,865
Private banks	191,631
Total	$22,973,693

Real estate taken for debt has been reduced nearly $2,000,000 and mortgage indebtedness more than $1,000,000.

San Francisco.—Joseph Friedlander, Assistant Manager of the Anglo-Californian Bank, was recently promoted to the position of Cashier. F. E. Beck, for many years one of the bank's accountants, and who has been with the bank for twenty-five years, has been appointed Assistant Cashier. Mr. Friedlander has been Acting Cashier of the bank for several years.

—The bank clearings for October were $104,768,409, which is believed to be the largest total ever reported, and is about $19,000,000 in excess of September.

—The total resources of the National banks of California on September 5 was $64,416,899, compared with $59,356,066 on September 7, 1899.

—At the recent annual meeting of the Bank of California Wm. Alvord was re-elected President; C. R. Bishop, Vice-President, Irving F. Moulton and S. Prentiss Smith, Assistant Cashiers, and Allen M. Clay, Secretary.

On September 1 the stockholders had voted to reduce the capital stock from $3,000,000 in 30,000 shares to $2,000,000 in 20,000 shares, the difference to be returned to the shareholders, with the regular quarterly dividend of $3 per share, on October 16. The old shares were advanced after the April dividend of last year from $256 to $297.50 per share. The range for

the old shares in September, 1899, was $282.50 to $287.50. The new stock was put upon the market last October at $390, it being the understanding that the dividends would be $4 per share per quarter in place of the quarterly dividends of $3 per share.

The average monthly cash movement was $81,494,843, the total for the year being $977,938,-118. Exchange transactions were $97,197,634. Total earnings for the year were $799,023.

The dividends paid during the year include one of $3 per share on the old stock last October, amounting to $90,000, and three of $4 each on the new stock, amounting to $240,000, or a total of $330,000. The fourth dividend at the rate of $4 per share was payable October 15.

Large Receipt of Gold at the Mints.—Receipts of gold at the San Francisco Mint and the Seattle Assay Office from July 1 to September 30, amounted to $33,234,810. This included not only production in the United States, but Australian and Alaska gold. The output from the Klondike region was $16,047,655 and from the Nome district, $2,811,801. The Director of the Mint states that the Alaska figure is unprecedented in amount for any corresponding period from that district.

CANADA.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Bank of Commerce now occupies its new building which was built of stone brought from Cleveland, Ohio. Corinthian architecture dominates the exterior, and the appearance of the building from without is all that could be desired. Inside everything has been arranged on modern lines, and the whole interior is worthy of a minute description. The MAGAZINE has space for only the following:

"There is a smoking room fitted up in the cosiest style, a reading room and gymnasium containing, among other things, a full-sized English billiard table. There are five bedrooms in which will sleep six juniors with a senior clerk in charge. These rooms are all well furnished and differently. No liquor will be allowed in them without a special permit."

This indicates thoughtful provision for the comfort of employees—an example worthy of general imitation.

Montreal, Que.—Extensive and important improvements have been made in the interior of Molsons Bank. The arrangement has been greatly improved, the lighting facilities bettered by the construction of a glass roof, and the whole interior is now iron lined and made fireproof.

The Bank Returns.—Elsewhere in this issue of the MAGAZINE will be found the regular quarterly review of the Canadian bank returns.

KNOX'S HISTORY OF BANKING IN THE UNITED STATES.

CHATTANOOGA (Tenn.) TIMES: The Tennessee chapter in the "History of Banking in the United States" was furnished by our fellow citizen, John W. Faxon, Esq., Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank of Chattanooga. We are surprised that he has made the annals of banking in Tennessee full and complete. Only thorough practical familiarity with his subject, unflagging industry and painstaking search could have achieved such a result. We congratulate Mr. Faxon on the excellence of the manner in which he has done his task, and the people on the fact that their banking institutions have had full justice in a great work that covers all the banks of all the States.

PITTSBURG (Pa.) PRESS: If you want to know about the early banks, paper money, first and second Bank of the United States, Jackson's fight against the banks, the independent Treasury, the Suffolk bank system, the National banking system, legal-tender notes, loan and funding operations, resumption of specie payments, State bank history, clearing houses, Savings banks, trust companies, panics, currency delusions, bank notes and Government money, political antagonism to banks, banking legislation, Government deposits in State banks, and many other valuable topics, you should have a copy of the Knox History.

SAVANNAH (Ga.) MORNING NEWS: Mr. Knox was well qualified for his work. Besides being an able financier, he was a clear and forcible writer. This volume of 880 pages is of great interest to all who are interested in banking in this country.

OMAHA (Neb.) BEE: No banker or student of banking should fail to read this, the most exhaustive work on banking in the United States that has been published.

NEW BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICES, ETC.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of new National banks organised since our last report. Names of officers and other particulars regarding these new National banks will be found under the different State headings.

NATIONAL BANKS ORGANIZED.

5592—Farmers' National Bank, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. Capital, $30,000.
5593—First National Bank, Troy, Alabama. Capital, $50,000.
5594—Commercial National Bank, St. Joseph, Michigan. Capital, $50,000.
5595—First National Bank, Batesburg, South Carolina. Capital, $25,000.
5596—First National Bank, Sallisaw, Indian Territory. Capital, $25,000.
5597—First National Bank, Titonka, Iowa. Capital, $25,000.
5598—First National Bank, Boothbay Harbor, Maine. Capital, $25,000.
5599—Mars National Bank, Mars, Pennsylvania. Capital. $25,000.
5600—Idaho National Bank, Lewiston, Idaho. Capital, $25,000.
5601—Halifax National Bank, Halifax, Pennsylvania. Capital, $25,000.
5602—First National Bank, Bethesda, Ohio. Capital, $25,000.
5603—American National Bank, Pensacola, Florida. Capital, $200,000.
5604—Hereford National Bank, Hereford, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
5605—First National Bank, Hermon, New York. Capital, $25,000.
5606—Marlin National Bank, Marlin, Texas. Capital, $50,000.
5607—First National Bank, Petoskey, Michigan. Capital, $80,000.
5608—Cedar Vale National Bank, Cedar Vale, Kansas. Capital, $25,000.
5609—First National Bank, Dallas City, Illinois. Capital, $25,000.
5610—National Bank of Port Deposit, Port Deposit, Maryland. Capital, $50,000.
5611—First National Bank, Richland, Iowa. Capital, $25,000.
5612—Cleveland County National Bank, Norman, Oklahoma. Capital, $40,000.
5613—First National Bank, Lumberton, Mississippi. Capital, $25,000.
5614—Karnes County National Bank, Karnes City, Texas. Capital, $25,000.
5615—Ashland National Bank, Ashland, Pennsylvania. Capital, $100,000.

APPLICATIONS TO ORGANIZE NATIONAL BANKS APPOVED.

The following notices of intention to organize National banks have been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency since last advice:

Wickware National Bank, Akron, New York; by Edwin R. Ford, *et al.*
First National Bank, Waverly, Ohio; by W. F. Taylor, *et al.*
First National Bank, Grand Saline, Texas; by H. F, Archinard, *et al.*
Langlade National Bank, Antigo, Wisconsin; by H. C. Humphrey, *et al.*
First National Bank, Swea City, Iowa; by C. J. Lenander, *et al.*
First National Bank, Chadwick, Illinois; by Robert H. Campbell, *et al.*
First National Bank, Whitney, Texas; by R. F. Wood, *et al.*
Manufacturers' National Bank of South Sharon, Pennsylvania; by James P. Whitla, *et al.*
First National Bank, Dayton, Pennsylvania; by Wm. Gallagher, *et al.*
First National Bank, Ada, Indian Territory; by A. B. Dunlap, *et al.*
Metropolitan National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio; by Alonzo M. Snyder, *et al.*
Peshtigo National Bank, Pheshtigo, Wisconsin; by Wm. Ellis, Jr., *et al.*
First National Bank, Bancroft, Iowa; by Tom Sherman, *et al.*
First National Bank, Sterling, Colorado; by E. M. Kelsey, *et al.*
First National Bank, Spring Lake, New Jersey; by Oliver H. Brown, *et al.*
First National Bank, De Leon, Texas; by William Dale, *et al.*
First National Bank, Sayre, Pennsylvania; by R. F. Page, *et al.*

APPLICATION TO CONVERSION TO NATIONAL BANKS APPROVED.

Bank of Laurinburg, North Carolina; to First National Bank,
Olympia State Bank, Olympia, Washington; to Olympia National Bank.

NEW BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.

ALABAMA.

EVERGREEN—Vinson Bros.; capital, $20,000; Cas., Jas. M. Sims.

TROY—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., J. S. Carroll; Cas., Joel D. Murphree, Jr.

ARKANSAS.

COTTON PLANT—Bank of Cotton Plant; capital, $25,000; Pres., R. R. James; Vice-Pres. and Sec., R. P. McGregor.

CALIFORNIA.

ETNA—A. H. Denny & Co.

GRASS VALLEY—Nevada County Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Chas. Martin; Vice-Pres., John Baur; Cas., O. H. Root.

FLORIDA.

PENSACOLA—American National Bank; capital, $200,000; Pres., Wm. C. O'Neal; Vice-Pres., S. J. Foshee; Cas., Arren M. Moses; Asst. Cas., F. C. Horton.

GEORGIA.

SWAINSBORO—Citizen's Bank; capital, $50,-000.

IDAHO.

LEWISTON—Idaho National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Wendell P. Hurlbut; Vice-Pres., G. W. Thompson; Cas., Fred. M. Hinkly.

ILLINOIS.

BELLMONT—Bellmont Bank (W. E. Mitchell.)

DALLAS CITY—First National Bank: capital, $25,000; Pres., Benjamin F. Black; Cas., Charles F. Leinbaugh.

GARRETT—Garrett Bank; Pres., J. R. Colyer; Cas., I. D. Slater.

OQUAWKA—Oquawka State Bank; capital, $25,000.

PEORIA—Title and Trust Co.; capital, $100,-000; Pres., Oliver J. Bailey; 2d Vice-Pres., H. R. Dougherty; Sec., Joseph P. Durkin; Treas., Elliott Callender.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

SALLISAW—First National Bank; capital, $25,-000; Pres., A. Byron Dunlap; Cas., John A. Sullivan.

INDIANA.

CLARK'S HILL—Farmers' Bank; capital, $13,-000; Pres., D. B. Horlacher; Cas., G. A. Wright; Asst. Cas., M. M. Richards.

MEDARYVILLE—Medaryville Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., E. W. Horner; Cas., Frank Nicolas.

IOWA.

ARISPE—Burr Forbes & Son.

DEFIANCE—Bank of Defiance (successor to Security Bank); Pres., L. F. Potter; Vice-Pres., W. H. Freeman; Cas., R. G. Penniston.

HINTON—Farmers and Merchants' Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., J. D. Simpson; Cas., R. M. Couch.

LELAND—Farmers' Savings Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., B. A. Plummer; Vice-Pres., J. D. Leland; Cas., Charles Isaacs.

RALSTON—Bank of Ralston; capital, $3,000; Pres., Warren Garst; Cas., Geo. W. Wood, Jr.

RICHLAND—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Chas. F. Singmaster; Cas., T. F. McCarty.

ROYAL—Citizens' Bank; Pres., Ackley Hubbard; Cas., O. B. Scott.

SUNBURY—Sunbury Savings Bank; Pres., W. F. Jones; Vice-Pres., Wm. Miller.

TITONKA—First National Bank; capital, $25,-000; Pres., G. S. Gilbertson; Vice-Pres., H. G. Gardner; Cas., G. L. Dalton.

WEBSTER CITY—Commercial Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Wm. Wilke; Vice-Pres., H. F. Wilke; Cas., John A. Wilke.

KANSAS.

BURNS—Burns State Bank; capital, $6,000; Pres., J. L. Koebels; Vice-Pres., S. A. Benke; Cas., S. E. Cobb.

CEDAR VALE—Cedar Vale National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Jerome J. Willson; Cas., J. P. Tabler.

SAVONBURG—Savonburg State Bank; capital, $6,000; Pres., O. H. Stewart, Cas., O. D. Courtney.

WICHITA—American State Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., W. C. Norcross; Cas., Morris J. Lloyd.

KENTUCKY.

BEECH GROVE—McLean County Bank; Pres., I. J. Townes; Cas., J. T. Doffman.

SMITHLAND—Livingston County Bank; capital, $15,000; Pres., D. A. Dunn; Cas., C. O. Lowery.

LOUISVILLE—Kentucky Bond and Savings Co.; capital, $10,000.

LOUISIANA.

GUEYDAN—Bank of Gueydan; capital, $16,000.

MAINE.

BANGOR—Harry Merrill, Investment Securities.

BOOTHBAY HARBOR—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., K. H. Richards; Vice-Pres., O. S. Gates; Cas., John A. Maddocks; Asst. Cas., Thos. W. Baldwin.

MARYLAND.

PORT DEPOSIT—National Bank of Port Deposit, capital, $50,000; Pres., S. C. Rowland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON—G. O. Sanders & Co.

MICHIGAN.

APPLEGATE—Arnot & Mark.

PETOSKEY—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Wm. L. Curtis; Cas., Chalmers Curtis.

SAINT JOSEPH—Commercial National Bank (successor to Commercial State Bank); capital, $50,000; Pres., James M. Ball; Vice-Pres., M. W. Stock; Cas., A. L. Heartt.

SARANAC—Saranac State Bank (successor to

William Mercer); capital, $20,000; Pres., S. M. Crawford; Vice-Pres., W. S. Allen; Cas., A. F. Noyes.

MINNESOTA.

CURRIE—First State Bank; capital, $12,000; Pres., Lorin Cray; Cas.. H. A. Warner.

ELLENDALE (P. O. Cooleyville) — Security State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres.. Frank G. Sloan; Vice-Pres., E. M. Scott; Cas., E. J. Dobell.

MISSISSIPPI.

LUMBERTON—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., J. J. White; Vice-Pres., J. H. Hinton; Cas., J. S. Love.

MISSOURI.

KENNETT—Cotton Exchange Bank; capital, $16,000.

NEBRASKA.

ATKINSON—Atkinson State Bank; capital, $7,000; Pres., Jacob Thompson; Cas., I. E. Deck.

DAYKIN—Jefferson County Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., Douglas B. Welston; Cas., F. B. Welston.

WILCOX—R. M. Price, Banker.

NEW YORK.

HERMON—First National Bank; capital, $25,-000; Pres., Edson A. Conant; Cas., Herbert L. Wallace.

NEW YORK—Corn Exchange Bank (branch); 19th Street and Fifth Avenue.

NORTH CAROLINA.

CLINTON—Bank of Sampson; capital, $15,000; Pres.. L. A. Bethune; Vice-Pres., W. H. McDonald.

RED SPRINGS—Bank of Red Springs; capital, $15,000; Pres., W. H. McDonald.

NORTH DAKOTA.

TOWNER—Mouse River Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., J. R. Stewart; Vice-Pres., John F. McCarthy; Cas., M. T. Baldwin.

OHIO.

BETHESDA — First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., T. M. Kildow; Cas., E. F. Barnes.

CLEVELAND — Metropolitan Banking and Trust Co.; capital, $500,000.

LAURELVILLE — Salt Creek Valley Bank; Pres., Geo. D. Mowery; Vice-Pres., Geo. S. Reichelderfer: Asst. Cas., D. K. Wilson.

LOVELAND—Bank of Loveland; Pres., John E. Bundy; Cas., J. Rathgeber.

OKLAHOMA.

KIEL—Bank of Kiel; capital, $5,000.

PONCA CITY—Ponca City State Bank; capital, $10,000.

NORMAN — Cleveland County National Bank (successor to Citizens' Bank); capital, $40,-000; Vice-Pres., W. N. Hayes; Cas., S. P. Render.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ASHLAND—Ashland National Bank; capital, $100,000; Pres., Joseph D. McConnell.

HALIFAX—Halifax National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Abraham Fortenbaugh; Vice-Pres., Geo. W. D. Enders; Cas., Chas. W. Ryan; Asst. Cas., Isaac Lyter.

MARS—Mars National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., S. J. Irvine; Vice-Pres., S. O. Sterrett; Cas., Charles E. Sheffer.

PITTSBURG—Allegheny Valley Bank; Pres., Francis G. Gardner; Vice-Pres., Frank Lackner.——American Trust Co.; capital, $750,000; Pres., Benjamin Page.

READING—Berks County Trust Co.; capital, $250,000; Pres., C. H. Ruhl; Vice-Pres., Isaac S. Spatz; Treasurer, M. N. Ritter.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

BATESBURG—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres. D. P. Hartley; Vice-Pres., O. J. Harris; Cas., W. W. Watson.

NINETY-SIX — Bank of Cambridge; capital, $40,000.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

HENRY—State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., W. O. Boyd; Vice-Pres., S. D. Boyd; Cas., A. S. Needham.

TEXAS.

EL PASO—International Exchange Bank.

FLORESVILLE—H. W. Wiseman & Co.

GORDON—Gordon Banking Co.; Pres., J. N. Conway; Cas., J. W. Conway.

LAMPASAS—Stokes Bros.

HEREFORD—Hereford National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., John E. Ferguson; Cas., F. J. Clinkinbeard.

KARNES CITY — Karnes County National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., S. C. Butler; Cas., C. L. Burghard.

MARLIN — Marlin National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., R. A. Reed; Cas., S. H. Johnson; Asst. Cas., T. J. Herron.

VIRGINIA.

HAMPTON—Boyenton & Co.; Cas., W. H. Boyenton.

INDEPENDENCE—Bank of Grayson; capital, $25,000.

WISCONSIN.

LAKE GENEVA — Farmers' National Bank; capital, $50,000: Pres., Dwight S. Allen; Cas., E. D. Richardson.

LONE ROCK—Farmers' Bank.

WALWORTH — Walworth Exchange Bank; Pres., F. J. Clarke; Cas., S. H. Bell.

CANADA.

MANITOBA.

ROLAND—W. H. Nesbitt.

NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

CARDSTON—Cowdry Bros.

ONTARIO.

AURORA—J. M. Walton & Co.

BARRIE—T. Beecroft & Co. (successors to J. H. McKeggie & Co.).

DUNDALK—Bank of Hamilton.

GRAND VALLEY—Traders' Bank of Canada; Rod H. Smart, Mgr.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS, CAPITAL, ETC.

CALIFORNIA.

PASADENA—Pasadena National Bank; J. Carvosso Fraser, Pres. in place of Geo. F. Kernaghan; H. Newby, Cas. in place of C. A. Smith; E. J. Pyle, Asst. Cas.

RIVERSIDE—First National Bank; L. C. Waite, Pres. in place of John J. Hewitt, deceased; I. V. Gilbert, Vice-Pres. in place of L. C. Waite.

SAN FRANCISCO—Anglo-Californian Bank; Joseph Friedlander, Cas.; F. E. Beck, Asst. Cas.

COLORADO.

VICTOR—First National Bank; James F. Burns, Vice-Pres.; R. J. Huff, Asst. Cas.

CONNECTICUT.

DEEP RIVER—Deep River Savings Bank; Henry R. Wooster, Treas., deceased.

ESSEX—Essex Savings Bank; N. H. Williams, Pres.

SO. NORWALK—City National Bank; John H. Ferris, Pres. in place of Robert H. Rowan, deceased.

WINSTED—Hurlburt National Bank; Charles B. Holmes, Cas., deceased.

DELAWARE.

SMYRNA—Fruit Growers' National Bank; Walter O. Hoffecker, Pres. in place of Samuel Catts.

FLORIDA.

JACKSONVILLE—National Bank of State of Florida; J. N. C. Stockton, Pres. in place of Henry B. Tompkins.

GEORGIA.

ALBANY—Albany National Bank; A. W. Muse, Vice-Pres.; E. Sterne, Asst. Cas.

ATLANTA—Atlanta Clearing-House Association; Joseph T. Orme, Pres.; John K. Ottley, Vice-Pres.; Thomas C. Erwin, Treas.

COLUMBUS—Third National Bank; Geo. C. Bates, Asst. Cas. in place of J. W. Murphey, resigned.

NEWNAN—Newnan Banking Company; Heidt Pendergrast, Asst. Cas.

INDIANA.

AURORA—Aurora National Bank; Robert Maybin, Pres. in place of Will F. Stevens, deceased; Henry P. Spaeth, Vice-Pres. in place of Robert Maybin.

FORT WAYNE—Old National Bank; Oliver P. Morgan, Vice-Pres., deceased.

INDIANAPOLIS—Fletcher National Bank; Stoughton A. Fletcher, Asst. Cas.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

MARIETTA—First National Bank; John G. Butler, Cas. in place of J. H. Derrick; W. H. Worthing, Asst. Cas. in place of John G. Butler.

SOUTH MCALESTER—State National Bank; L. W. Bryan, Vice-Pres.; J. W. Walters, Asst. Cas.

IOWA.

CEDAR FALLS—Cedar Falls National Bank; no Pres. in place of James Miller, deceased.

CRESCO—First National Bank; Abbie J. Converse, Cas. in place of O. G. Wanless; no Asst. Cas. in place of Abbie J. Converse.

EAGLE GROVE—Merchants' National Bank; L. J. Clarde, Cas. in place of E. C. Platt.

FARMINGTON—First National Bank; Kirk Meek, Vice-Pres.; W. B. Welch, Asst. Cas.

NASHUA—Lipman Loser; H. M. Wallesaeer, Cas. in place of C. J. Poole.

WAVERLY—First National Bank; no Cas. in place of A. F. Bodeker.

KANSAS.

KANSAS CITY—Armourdale Bank; H. N. Strait, Pres.; W. T. Atkinson, Vice-Pres.; E. W. Chapman, Cas.; H. H. Daniels, Asst. Cas.

KENTUCKY.

WICKLIFFE—First National Bank; J. H. Trimble, Pres.; Matt Smith, Vice-Pres.

LOUISIANA.

DONALDSONVILLE—Bank of Donaldsonville; capital increased to $50,000.

MAINE.

BATH—Bath National Bank; no Pres. in place of Arthur Sewall, deceased.

HOULTON—First National Bank; no Pres. in place of Walter Mansur, deceased.

MARYLAND.

ELLICOTT CITY—Patapsco National Bank; Harold Hardinge, Cas. in place of John F. McMullen, deceased.

MASSACHUSETTS.

ADAMS—First National Bank; James C. Chalmers, Pres. in place of James Renfrew, deceased.

BOSTON—Commercial National Bank; W. O. Blaney, Pres.; B. B. Perkins, Vice-Pres. in place of Otis Hinman; also Cas. in place of Geo. B. Ford; Thomas W. Saunders, Asst. Cas.—B. F. Tenney, deceased.—Boston Penny Savings Bank; John Reynolds, Pres. in place of Asa H. Caton, deceased.—Wolcott & Co.; William V. Wolcott, deceased.

LYNN—First National Bank; Micaiah C. Clough, Pres. in place of Amos F. Breed.

MINNESOTA.

MINNEAPOLIS—Northwestern Nat. Bank; Jos. Chapman, Jr., Asst. Cashier.

STAPLES—First National Bank; S. L. Frazier, Vice-Pres. in place of E. K. Nichols; no Second Vice-Pres. in place of S. L. Frazier; E. K. Nichols, Cas. in place of Jno. D. Marlin, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI.

YAZOO CITY—Bank of Yazoo City; C. H. Williams, Pres. in place of William Hamel.

MISSOURI.

CAPE GIRARDEAU—First National Bank; W. B. Wilson, Vice-Pres., deceased.

CARROLLTON—Banking House of Wilcoxson & Co.; Harrison Wilcoxson, Pres., deceased.

HANNIBAL—German-American Bank; William Derwin, Pres., deceased.

KANSAS CITY—American National Bank; G. B. Gray, Cas. in place of J. R. Dominick.

NEBRASKA.

CHADRON—First National Bank; C. F. Coffin, Vice-Pres. in place De F. Richards.

NORFOLK—Norfolk National Bank; W. H. Bucholz, Pres. in place of N. A. Rainbolt; W. H. Bucholz, Acting Cas.; E. W. Zutz, Asst. Cas.

PAGE—Farmers' Bank; Robert Gallagher, Cas. in place of Edward Adams.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BERLIN—Berlin Savings Bank and Trust Co.; A. B. Forbush, Pres.; L. H. Veilleux, Cas.

MANCHESTER—Amoskeag Savings Bank; Henry Chandler, Treas., deceased.

NEWMARKET—Newmarket National Bank; Benjamin F. Lang, Pres. in place of Joseph H. Cilley, deceased.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON—Trenton Savings Fund Society; William S. Stryker, Pres., deceased.

NEW MEXICO.

CARLSBAD—First National Bank; C. W. Cowden, Vice-Pres.

NEW YORK.

BINGHAMTON—First National Bank; no Pres. in place of W. S. Weed, deceased.

BROOKLYN—South Brooklyn Savings Bank; Richard H. Laimbeer, trustee, deceased. ——Flatbush Trust Co.; Geo. M. Boardman, elected director.

CANAJOHARIE—National Spraker Bank; Frasier Spraker, Pres., deceased.

CANISTEO—First National Bank; Theodore Roblee, Asst. Cas.

NEW YORK—New York Produce Exchange Bank; R. H. Laimbeer, Vice-Pres. and director, deceased.——Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne; Octavio Knauth, deceased.——Kohn & Co.; Otto Kohn, deceased.——Morton Trust Co.; Jacob H. Schiff, elected director in place of Abraham Wolff, deceased.——Kuhn, Loeb & Co.; Abraham Wolff, deceased.——National Butchers and Drovers' Bank; removed to Broadway, cor. Third Street.——Western National Bank; David H. Moffat, elected director.——Irving Savings Institution; Daniel B. Halstead, trustee, deceased. ——Trust Co. of New York; Amzi L. Barber, elected trustee.——Germania Bank; Loftin Love, Cas. in place of John A. Morschhauser.——City Trust Co. and American Surety Co.; Edward Nathan Gibbs, director, deceased.——New York Security & Trust Co.; Wm. L. Strong, Vice-Pres., deceased; also director Central National Bank and Plaza Bank.

NIAGARA FALLS—Bank of Suspension Bridge; Benjamin Flagler, Pres., deceased.

POTSDAM—People's Bank; C. M. Peck, Vice-Pres., deceased.

ROCHESTER—Alliance Bank and Bank of Monroe; consolidated under former title. ——Fidelity Trust Co.; David Hays, Vice-Pres., deceased; also director Alliance Bank.

WHITEHALL—Old National Bank; no Pres. in place of H. G. Burleigh, deceased.

NORTH DAKOTA.

JAMESTOWN—James River National Bank; S. F. Corwin, Vice-Pres. in place of C. E. Rittenhouse.

MINNEWAUKON—First National Bank; T. L. Beiseker, Vice-Pres.

OHIO.

HUBBARD—Hubbard Banking Co.; Samuel L. Kerr, Pres., deceased.

PIQUA—Citizens' National Bank; S. Zollinger, Acting Pres.

WESTERVILLE—Bank of Westerville; Marshall Smith, Pres., deceased.

WEST FARMINGTON—Farmers' Nat. Bank; Eugene Kennedy, Cas. in place of L. B. Kennedy.

OKLAHOMA.

ALVA—Exchange National Bank; Geo. W. Crowell, Vice-Pres.

WOODWARD—First National Bank; no Asst. Cas. in place of E. C. Peebles.

OREGON.

SUMPTER—First Bank; R. H. Miller, Cas. in place of James Newlands.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BELLEFONTE—Center County Banking Co.; J. Dunlap Shugert, Cas., deceased.

CONSHOHOCKEN—First National Bank; Elbridge McFarland, Pres. in place of Michael O'Brien, deceased; John Pugh, Vice-Pres. in place of Elbridge McFarland.

DOWNINGTOWN — Downingtown National Bank; Post Office address, East Downingtown.

MILLVILLE—First National Bank; Jos. W. Eves, Vice-Pres.; C. M. Eves, Cas.

PHILADELPHIA—Union Trust Co.; Clarence L. Harper, Pres. in place of J. Simpson Africa, deceased; Geo. A. Fletcher, First Vice-Pres. in place of Thomas R. Patton; Geo. Burnham, Jr., Second Vice-Pres.

PITTSBURG—Iron City National Bank; Geo. F. Wright, Pres. in place of Alex M. Byers, deceased; Charles S. Lindsay, Cas. in place of Geo. F. Wright.——Metropolitan National Bank; Joseph Vogel, Sr., director, deceased.——Mercantile Trust Co.; Stephen Stone, elected director in place of W. P. Potter.——Geo. B. Hill & Co.; Geo. Burton Hill, deceased.

SHARPSBURG—Citizens' Deposit and Trust Co.; W. P. Potter, Pres., resigned.

RHODE ISLAND.

BRISTOL—National Eagle Bank; P. Skinner, Jr., Cas. in place of Jno. G. Watson.

Providence—Union Trust Co.; William S. Hayward, Pres., deceased; also director National Eagle Bank and Citizens' Savings Bank.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Tripp—Tripp State Bank; John Bremner, Cas.

TENNESSEE.

Memphis—State Savings Bank; J. D. Montedonico, Pres. in place of Colton Greene; J. W. Proudfit, Cas. in place of J. D. Montedonico.

Pulaski—Citizens' National Bank; J. D. Pullen, Vice-Pres. in place of L. W. McCord, deceased.

TEXAS.

Hempstead—Farmers National Bank; A. C. Tompkins, Pres. in place of B. Schwaz.

Stamford—First National Bank; R. L. Penick, Vice-Pres.; W. L. Hills. Asst. Cas.

Vernon—Waggoner National Bank; W. T. Waggoner, Pres. in place of R. C. Neal; Robert Houssels, Vice-Pres. in place of W. T. Waggoner.

VERMONT.

Danville—Caledonia National Bank: Asa Wesson, Cas. in place of C. H. Mattocks; Aaron Wesson, Asst. Cas. in place of H. C. Bond.

Rutland—Baxtor National Bank; John W. Cramton, Pres., deceased.

VIRGINIA.

Bristol—Dominion National Bank: no Asst. Cas. in place of James G. Flecnor.

Harrisonburg—Rockingham Nat. Bank; A. H. Wilson, Vice-Pres.; W. J. Dingledine, Cas.

Richmond — Merchants' National Bank; James R. Perdue, Acting Cas. for thirty days from October 4.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Sistersville—Farmers and Producers' National Bank; T. C. Neal, Cas. in place of R. J. Davidson; C. K. Williams, Asst. Cas.

WISCONSIN.

Fort Atkinson—First National Bank; L. B. Caswell, Pres. in place of J. D. Clapp, deceased; F. J. Perry, Vice-Pres. in place of L. B. Caswell.

Oshkosh—Commercial National Bank; Leander Choate, Pres. in place of G. W. Roe; Tom R. Wall, Vice-Pres.; E. R. Williams, Asst. Cas.

Platteville—First National Bank; Thos. Jenkins, Jr., Pres. in place of Geo. W. Eastman.

CANADA.

ONTARIO.

Hamilton—Canadian Bank of Commerce; D. R. Dewar, Mgr.

Leamington—Merchants' Bank of Canada J. E. Magee, Mgr. in place of A. B. Patterson.

London—Canadian Bank of Commerce; G. de C. O'Grady, Mgr. in place of R. G. Dewar.

St. Thomas—Merchants' Bank of Canada; A. B. Patterson, Mgr.

Walkerton—Canadian Bank of Commerce: —— McGillavray, Mgr.

Woodstock—Canadian Bank of Commerce; G. W. McKee, Mgr.

QUEBEC.

Lachine—Merchants' Bank of Canada; A. Woodley, Mgr.

Montmagny—Banque Nationale: Arthur Moisan, Mgr.

BANKS REPORTED CLOSED OR IN LIQUIDATION.

NEW YORK.

New York—Olmstead & Taylor; assigned to Edward Swann.

OREGON.

Independence — First National Bank; in voluntary liquidation October 1.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Littlestown—First National Bank; in voluntary liquidation October 11.

Money in Circulation in the United States.

	Aug. 1, 1900.	*Sept. 1, 1900.*	*Oct. 1, 1900.*	*Nov. 1, 1900.*
Gold coin	$622,348,108	$620,695,656	$620,047,309	$621,761,363
Silver dollars	65,759,341	66,825,496	71,176,265	73,479,469
Subsidiary silver	76,541,200	77,862,649	79,432,198	81,065,187
Gold certificates	207,608,409	210,388,369	209,110,349	215,595,969
Silver certificates	410,557,294	415,875,727	420,265,785	421,880,745
Treasury notes, Act July 14, 1890	72,855,940	69,890,651	67,600,188	65,478,460
United States notes	317,910,951	317,956,971	324,506,314	333,295,061
Currency certificates, Act June 8, 1872	2,680,000	2,560,000	1,820,000	1,780,000
National bank notes	311,097,165	314,627,523	319,336,680	325,875,258
Total	$2,087,353,408	$2,096,683,042	$2,113,294,988	$2,130,181,412
Population of United States	77,956,000	78,097,000	78,237,000	76,891,000
Circulation per capita	$26.78	$26.85	$27.01	$27.82

NATIONAL BANK RETURNS—RESERVE CITIES.

By the courtesy of the Comptroller of the Currency at Washington, the Bankers' Magazine has been favored with the complete returns of the National banks in all the reserve cities, at the date of the call on September 5, 1900. These are published below in conjunction with the two preceding statements of April 26, 1900, and June 29, 1900. In this form the figures become much more valuable by reason of the comparison. In this complete shape the returns of National banks in the reserve cities are published in the Bankers' Magazine exclusively.

NEW YORK CITY.

Resources.	*Apr. 26, 1900.*	*June 29, 1900.*	*Sept. 5, 1900.*
Loans and discounts	$534,748,148	$548,724,656	$569,573,050
Overdrafts	405,824	1,116,482	338,053
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	24,009,300	24,909,300	30,705,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	40,794,400	37,136,400	34,472,700
U. S. bonds on hand	2,784,360	4,093,670	507,340
Premiums on U. S. bonds	3,418,187	2,764,353	2,199,157
Stocks, securities, etc	73,735,168	79,326,073	76,621,262
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	14,903,375	15,396,026	15,585,051
Other real estate and mortgages owned	1,941,015	1,588,312	1,598,962
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	33,021,879	38,452,711	38,276,806
Due from State banks and bankers	4,292,574	5,910,212	4,775,568
Due from approved reserve agents	......	......	......
Checks and other cash items	2,611,734	4,038,226	4,561,123
Exchanges for clearing-house	96,888,088	100,474,482	75,827,390
Bills of other National banks	1,345,098	1,181,920	1,074,917
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	84,976	78,519	73,736
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:			
Gold coin	9,028,697	6,669,399	6,822,193
Gold Treasury certificates	56,663,100	56,909,530	71,619,270
Gold clearing-house certificates	74,980,000	71,450,000	74,390,000
Silver dollars	70,065	71,725	99,523
Silver Treasury certificates	9,742,699	11,621,132	11,167,158
Silver fractional coin	645,770	692,172	638,929
Legal-tender notes	42,752,644	45,226,587	49,224,731
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tender notes	2,840,000	1,700,000	650,000
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treasurer	1,077,398	1,221,212	1,526,497
Due from U. S. Treasurer	917,542	1,252,585	527,465
Total	$1,033,702,048	$1,062,000,691	$1,067,355,883

Liabilities.	*Apr. 26, 1900.*	*June 29, 1900.*	*Sept. 5, 1900.*
Capital stock paid in	$60,770,000	$60,800,000	$62,800,000
Surplus fund	44,630,000	44,630,000	47,390,000
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	27,961,671	28,622,558	26,962,781
National bank notes issued, less amount on hand	21,249,765	23,369,035	29,351,015
State bank notes outstanding	16,542	16,542	16,542
Due to other National banks	248,373,337	240,185,797	280,010,282
Due to State banks and bankers	140,039,671	188,763,720	170,953,894
Dividends unpaid	579,135	255,542	122,470
Individual deposits	434,190,064	421,387,658	420,675,667
U. S. deposits	39,634,828	34,698,807	32,412,140
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	396,627	382,471	355,925
Notes and bills rediscounted	....	....	....
Bills payable	85,000	....	....
Liabilities other than those above stated	15,758,405	18,888,562	16,305,163
Total	$1,033,702,048	$1,062,000,691	$1,067,355,883
Average reserve held	26.79 p. c.	26.21 p. c.	27.94 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$193,882,975	$192,640,546	$213,461,800

Resources.	ALBANY, N. Y. Apr. 26, 1900.	ALBANY, N. Y. June 29, 1900.	ALBANY, N. Y. Sept. 5, 1900.	BALTIMORE, MD. Apr. 26, 1900.	BALTIMORE, MD. June 29, 1900.	BALTIMORE, MD. Sept. 5, 1900.	BOSTON, MASS. Apr. 26, 1900.	BOSTON, MASS. June 29, 1900.	BOSTON, MASS. Sept. 5, 1900.
Loans and discounts	$11,258,789	$11,105,189	$11,000,157	$39,143,371	$40,289,631	$39,903,774	$162,661,819	$166,848,466	$169,143,000
Overdrafts	8,888	3,756	12,416	30,206	29,922	26,579	96,529	95,746	97,628
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	350,000	576,000	639,000	3,902,140	4,050,000	4,137,000	5,336,500	5,611,500	6,232,500
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	261,100	235,100	222,100	2,869,380	2,585,500	2,484,000	4,736,000	4,475,000	4,176,000
U. S. bonds on hand	......	......	......	88,080	88,100	88,360	613,000	405,000	......
Premiums on U. S. bonds	......	......	11,000	183,633	120,218	127,991	870,618	341,897	403,740
Stocks, securities, etc	1,096,495	1,155,540	1,121,253	3,952,862	4,069,938	4,153,991	5,795,415	8,468,544	9,839,947
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	259,707	259,707	259,707	2,390,030	2,376,168	2,477,597	2,067,822	2,090,672	2,102,609
Other real estate and mortgages owned	122,889	94,958	94,558	247,522	246,606	146,150	204,591	198,907	198,879
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	2,704,794	3,155,998	2,743,103	3,486,223	3,928,532	4,280,751	12,878,006	12,350,843	12,887,876
Due from State banks and bankers	1,584,291	2,003,933	1,078,126	665,049	856,974	642,002	1,289,879	2,132,249	2,069,773
Due from approved reserve agents	5,156,847	4,587,572	4,353,369	4,590,880	6,554,198	5,730,691	35,624,[illegible]62	32,240,997	34,005,632
Checks and other cash items	69,184	39,476	46,971	176,948	600,770	165,073	479,919	904,170	485,255
Exchanges for clearing-house	113,898	110,442	132,762	2,497,805	2,473,423	1,736,277	11,835,769	11,369,257	8,422,122
Bills of other National banks	58,176	68,109	51,145	248,851	314,998	317,050	1,336,263	1,178,398	1,068,262
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	5,518	3,452	5,835	18,251	17,785	16,373	19,333	20,644	22,029
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	471,645	486,198	498,150	605,304	553,767	599,209	2,139,935	1,883,417	1,867,718
Gold Treasury certificates	368,000	443,000	370,765	768,750	690,550	1,091,890	6,461,330	6,207,960	5,978,160
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	50,000	1,510,000	1,880,000	1,260,000	4,077,000	3,715,000	3,815,000
Silver dollars	26,117	40,837	41,883	61,877	54,985	44,133	42,712	33,394	39,101
Silver Treasury certificates	42,455	46,955	41,122	1,756,222	1,672,017	1,299,661	3,305,446	3,253,141	3,081,238
Silver fractional coin	44,329	39,221	42,075	86,247	85,843	69,704	170,388	166,548	170,318
Legal-tender notes	663,108	817,956	991,164	1,468,730	1,822,980	1,503,170	6,609,445	7,334,839	7,867,298
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	440,000	30,000	......	410,000	370,000	270,000
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	16,750	25,350	31,950	184,294	200,107	211,850	234,102	264,997	308,315
Due from U. S. Treasurer	......	......	1,000	27,897	5	5	192,600	269,200	126,554
Total	$24,682,986	$25,298,751	$23,839,615	$71,400,538	$75,113,133	$72,513,289	$269,058,669	$272,230,789	$274,123,443
Liabilities.									
Capital stock paid in	$1,550,000	$1,550,000	$1,550,000	$11,608,260	$11,108,260	$11,108,260	$37,400,000	$37,400,000	$37,400,000
Surplus fund	1,355,000	1,355,000	1,370,000	4,678,000	4,439,000	4,566,850	14,212,000	14,212,000	14,212,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	245,250	229,779	267,793	1,826,985	1,891,089	1,655,628	5,850,186	5,906,698	6,481,094
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	328,620	514,920	625,050	3,644,300	3,995,950	4,188,600	4,588,972	5,167,685	5,954,445
State bank notes outstanding	......	......	......	1,718	1,718	850	......	......	......
Due to other National banks	7,164,948	8,345,812	9,024,855	9,566,367	10,558,969	11,069,481	41,561,880	45,488,928	47,512,816
Due to State banks and bankers	2,557,539	2,688,791	2,721,849	5,826,370	6,745,497	8,100,747	34,827,672	33,508,309	34,614,949
Dividends unpaid	47	2,439	1,247	58,327	100,813	78,590	88,965	17,991	15,876
Individual deposits	11,191,035	10,387,465	8,067,275	30,949,656	33,329,154	29,020,006	121,592,085	122,005,986	119,640,339
U. S. deposits	232,596	221,354	205,849	2,695,440	2,338,095	2,171,299	4,517,783	3,781,524	3,847,041
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	17,948	3,190	5,695	95,000	......	45,500	99,457	339,709	75,915
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	40,000	......	......	342,500	561,000	395,000	1,078,595	4,210,500	965,000
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	......	107,652	44,141	108,474	3,791,070	191,456	3,404,475
Total	$24,682,986	$25,298,751	$23,839,615	$71,400,538	$75,113,133	$72,513,289	$269,058,669	$272,230,789	$274,123,443
Average reserve held	40.65 p. c.	39.77 p. c.	40.07 p. c.	26.09 p. c.	28.00 p. c.	27.14 p. c.	33.50 p. c.	30.94 p. c.	31.49 p. c.
*Total lawful money reserve	$1,615,654	$1,874,165	$2,035,159	$6,257,180	$6,260,142	$5,867,767	$22,806,236	$22,504,295	$22,768,823

	BROOKLYN, N. Y.			CHICAGO, ILL.			CINCINNATI, OHIO.		
RESOURCES.	*Apr. 26, 1900.*	*June 29, 1900.*	*Sept. 5, 1900.*	*Apr. 26, 1900.*	*June 29, 1900.*	*Sept. 5, 1900.*	*Apr. 26, 1900.*	*June 29, 1900.*	*Sept. 5, 1900.*
Loans and discounts	$11,927,330	$11,726,791	$11,145,961	$128,346,402	$138,759,575	$142,067,182	$30,261,883	$30,196,856	$30,860,868
Overdrafts	8,643	8,903	9,008	93,526	66,557	312,646	11,728	26,632	14,343
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	642,000	642,000	642,000	5,140,000	5,390,000	5,490,000	4,005,000	4,005,000	3,975,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,960,000	1,910,000	1,660,000	4,383,000	4,365,000	4,229,500
U. S. bonds on hand	50,000	......	......	322,660	260,550	174,060	722,260	301,770	168,440
Premiums on U. S. bonds	9,000	9,000	9,000	143,031	125,546	118,903	718,742	588,221	471,812
Stocks, securities, etc	2,851,924	2,505,595	2,534,670	11,060,865	10,813,299	12,493,776	8,841,027	9,365,915	9,164,024
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	590,600	590,600	590,200	287,797	284,422	277,432	520,818	491,256	481,276
Other real estate and mortgages owned	73,577	53,507	53,437	762,806	770,067	274,556	168,784	157,660	161,687
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	60,057	55,423	64,652	32,163,814	37,742,415	42,984,073	3,836,443	4,067,745	4,027,345
Due from State banks and bankers	94,717	80,409	303,383	8,761,844	8,102,604	10,086,801	702,595	743,929	738,829
Due from approved reserve agents	2,587,609	2,715,456	2,067,617	......	......	......	5,712,545	6,434,214	7,046,547
Checks and other cash items	65,436	335,966	93,140	127,957	127,331	269,926	163,113	204,281	129,375
Exchanges for clearing-house	1,414,672	1,442,369	965,881	6,797,639	7,804,355	8,901,056	421,608	641,336	816,894
Bills of other National Banks	124,305	166,739	164,153	1,528,861	2,268,175	2,379,818	419,215	376,432	411,636
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	12,572	13,066	12,512	26,439	26,894	21,927	5,258	5,365	6,328
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	385,076	376,115	438,139	9,381,782	9,862,647	11,029,290	557,255	770,485	691,755
Gold Treasury certificates	482,400	285,000	376,900	12,840,050	11,483,620	9,877,240	1,245,000	1,395,000	1,302,000
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	200,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	14,497	22,550	19,778	445,591	530,794	440,737	70,551	81,090	62,746
Silver Treasury certificates	387,977	428,012	595,166	2,640,596	4,042,620	5,298,959	749,745	592,704	497,462
Silver fractional coin	94,518	79,717	68,875	277,087	241,794	292,827	27,855	29,120	31,567
Legal-tender notes	773,550	853,649	771,740	16,380,647	21,620,095	20,237,906	3,478,986	2,983,076	2,844,857
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	300,000	705,000	705,000	320,000	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	30,677	32,100	32,100	189,605	265,192	271,497	198,250	200,250	197,750
Due from U. S. Treasurer	5,000	......	......	57,947	188,502	83,502	681	843	843
Total	$22,386,133	$22,828,194	$21,158,334	$240,056,513	$263,342,063	$275,749,135	$67,542,338	$67,975,636	$67,332,885
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$1,352,000	$1,352,000	$1,352,000	$18,450,000	$18,450,000	$19,250,000	$7,700,000	$7,700,000	$7,700,000
Surplus fund	1,900,000	1,900,000	1,900,000	9,446,350	9,455,350	9,180,000	2,675,000	2,675,000	2,775,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	534,073	639,788	525,883	3,785,751	4,215,039	4,832,940	1,630,756	1,427,598	1,589,594
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	608,850	642,000	636,400	3,511,725	4,869,805	4,897,410	3,696,497	3,752,897	3,785,652
State bank notes outstanding	1,846	1,846	1,846	......	......	......	......	......	......
Due to other National banks	338,699	224,024	225,487	66,860,199	80,436,965	88,327,526	12,342,603	13,163,484	12,529,161
Due to State banks and bankers	3,830,437	5,088,372	3,783,883	38,567,659	42,438,197	45,157,361	6,556,082	6,071,256	6,217,867
Dividends unpaid	1,114	578	6,434	7,930	42,619	6,669	6,150	2,879	2,592
Individual deposits	13,466,955	12,738,524	12,465,397	97,790,681	101,704,684	102,942,776	26,676,810	27,342,278	27,141,271
U. S. deposits	235,284	170,448	171,918	1,581,465	1,472,904	1,227,142	4,299,989	3,889,458	3,778,294
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	15,708	19,642	15,640	54,749	116,447	174,800	......	......	......
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	140,101	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	101,164	50,969	73,443	......	......	252,508	1,958,499	1,950,782	1,863,451
Total	$22,386,133	$22,828,194	$21,158,334	$240,056,518	$263,342,063	$275,749,135	$67,542,338	$67,975,636	$67,332,885
Average reserve held	29.37 p. c.	30.30 p. c.	28.80 p. c.	27.09 p. c.	28.21 p. c.	27.35 p. c.	27.06 p. c.	27.77 p. c.	28.69 p. c.
***Total lawful money reserve**	$2,138,018	$2,250,244	$2,270,598	$41,965,754	$47,781,570	$47,176,959	$6,449,343	$5,851,425	$5,430,387

Resources.	Cleveland, Ohio. Apr. 26, 1900.	Cleveland, Ohio. June 29, 1900.	Cleveland, Ohio. Sept. 5, 1900.	Columbus, Ohio. Apr. 26, 1900.	Columbus, Ohio. June 29, 1900.	Columbus, Ohio. Sept. 5, 1900.	Denver, Colorado. Apr. 26, 1900.	Denver, Colorado. June 29, 1900.	Denver, Colorado. Sept. 5, 1900.
Loans and discounts	$40,139,775	$40,179,207	$43,037,580	$7,551,843	$7,569,227	$7,845,611	$14,782,848	$14,490,486	$14,405,879
Overdrafts	36,783	37,901	33,182	7,933	11,921	7,058	174,134	159,012	145,137
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	2,474,500	2,885,000	3,185,000	385,000	450,000	500,000	1,200,000	1,450,000	1,450,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	500,000	500,000	500,000	275,000	275,000	275,000	900,000	900,000	900,000
U. S. bonds on hand	110,800	40,300	21,550	28,070	87,710	85,800	......	......	......
Premiums on U. S. bonds	30,852	41,039	39,890	11,700	7,456	6,688	119,723	111,098	57,300
Stocks, securities, etc	1,816,230	1,861,684	1,969,809	1,626,132	1,864,965	1,826,931	4,101,796	4,069,206	4,116,950
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	448,149	458,025	463,526	54,654	54,366	53,700	71,550	71,100	70,800
Other real estate and mortgages owned	126,691	126,691	124,670	118,548	133,707	131 857	166,728	167,128	172,328
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	3,859,430	4,668,040	4,446,553	887,684	1,058,454	1,249,683	1,952,866	1,858,830	2,743,823
Due from State banks and bankers	1,486,432	2,006,943	1,758,650	116,916	139,198	169,760	605,370	464,074	591,234
Due from approved reserve agents	5,673,069	7,746,818	6,526,206	952,002	1,041,264	1,375,329	9,508,620	8,587,478	9,682,657
Checks and other cash items	183,699	198,505	181,053	195,571	121,229	101,269	45,364	75,842	52,583
Exchanges for clearing-house	398,081	316,786	531,140	198,019	175,374	122,297	505,614	493,501	709,489
Bills of other National banks	187,746	191,473	255,040	157,749	131,428	136,717	550,064	1,041,017	959,454
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	6,072	8,244	9,438	2,368	1,219	1,411	7,516	3,257	3,111
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	1,694,457	1,614,830	1,890,507	361,705	378,102	396,065	3,181,145	2,972,375	3,084,970
Gold Treasury certificates	543,000	620,510	761,380	111,150	117,500	84,400	175,000	435,000	445,000
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	112,773	101,108	134,435	30,026	50,639	48,701	58,571	134,182	68,058
Silver Treasury certificates	140,732	219,641	218,512	138,625	79,201	125,992	136,974	128,008	330,002
Silver fractional coin	52,430	45,835	49,751	12,825	23,893	24,325	19,968	38,699	20,443
Legal-tender notes	2,099,695	2,438,498	1,988,018	846,984	864,781	695,798	1,147,885	1,065,000	1,195,000
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	119,150	133,670	148,580	18,520	21,775	23,448	45,410	70,000	72,500
Due from U. S. Treasurer	15,300	80,350	26,100	8,500	1,000	......	649	59,064	1,434
Total	$62,255,850	$66,516,087	$68,200,572	$14,092,528	$14,609,416	$15,237,866	$39,402,294	$38,864,377	$41,307,157
Liabilities.									
Capital stock paid in	$9,900,000	$10,158,750	$10,400,000	$2,050,000	$2,050,000	$2,050,000	$1,700,000	$1,700,000	$1,700,000
Surplus fund	2,595,000	2,727,000	2,727,000	835,000	397,500	417,500	450,000	450,000	450,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	985,439	721,504	842,603	242,614	193,575	177,891	539,112	539,818	521,868
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	2,432,350	2,771,000	3,103,140	385,000	450,000	475,000	906,400	1,378,810	1,450,000
Due to other National banks	8,108,935	9,087,325	9,168,988	904,188	1,217,830	1,085,711	5,740,315	5,539,904	6,899,423
Due to State banks and bankers	6,227,436	7,967,899	7,242,870	1,117,176	1,490,072	1,514,235	3,207,763	3,081,479	3,289,133
Dividends unpaid	1,711	3,518	2,584	640	1,019	596	......	......	123
Individual deposits	29,962,826	31,242,475	32,873,322	8,475,560	8,313,916	9,133,420	26,017,251	25,297,068	26,313,484
U. S. deposits	470,299	433,438	422,809	259,902	245,291	236,812	269,149	238,643	166,094
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	30,068	29,594	26,102	10,945	4,808	7,756	572,302	643,657	517,080
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	262,501	196,401	89,943	......	......	......
Bills payable	150,000	25,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	1,391,768	1,396,587	1,391,701	49,000	49,000	49,000	......	......	......
Total	$62,255,850	$66,516,087	$68,200,572	$14,092,528	$14,609,416	$15,237,866	$39,402,294	$38,864,377	$41,307,157
Average reserve held	26.55 p. c.	31.10 p. c.	27.30 p. c.	26.26 p. c.	26.38 p. c.	26.98 p. c.	44.32 p. c.	43.40 p. c.	46.39 p. c.
*** Total lawful money reserve**	$4,643,087	$5,065,407	$4,992,599	$1,501,815	$1,514,116	$1,375,301	$4,719,543	$4,773,259	$5,173,473

RESOURCES.	DES MOINES, IOWA.			DETROIT, MICH.			HOUSTON, TEXAS.		
	Apr. 26, 1900.	June 29, 1900.	Sept. 5, 1900.	Apr. 26, 1900.	June 29, 1900.	Sept. 5, 1900.	Apr. 26, 1900.	June 29, 1900.	Sept. 5, 1900.
Loans and discounts	$4,674,968	$4,962,883	$5,081,244	$14,380,189	$14,068,789	$15,215,915	$2,848,023	$3,159,864	$3,501,657
Overdrafts	38,611	22,661	30,051	10,400	17,891	7,020	257,214	147,366	276,022
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	877,000	875,000	865,000	1,450,000	1,450,009	1,450,000	300,000	380,000	380,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	350,000	350,000	310,000	800,000	800,000	750,000	......	......	......
U. S. bonds on hand	......	61,000	......	7,000	7,500	8,000	100,000	......	......
Premiums on U. S. bonds	32,154	27,997	23,800	140,062	140,062	135,812	38,002	37,527	22,098
Stocks, securities, etc	204,514	195,527	205,049	1,445,906	1,573,251	1,822,168	23,050	23,846	22,554
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	141,041	141,041	140,541	26,788	26,788	25,538	186,808	187,942	188,012
Other real estate and mortgages owned	92,134	75,196	66,267	330,237	330,076	330,185	97,898	97,156	84,435
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	466,150	506,223	691,507	1,255,448	1,412,844	1,549,166	861,409	606,454	783,006
Due from State banks and bankers	39,067	48,187	45,121	383,439	458,886	475,380	59,715	47,459	71,836
Due from approved reserve agents	1,154,901	1,403,870	1,815,638	2,648,888	2,927,722	3,046,290	1,062,023	909,352	714,478
Checks and other cash items	22,658	43,837	15,024	21,690	27,319	23,503	53,683	26,582	5,348
Exchanges for clearing-house	56,782	37,078	108,874	358,426	296,912	345,226	28,060	11,487	7,148
Bills of other National banks	35,143	31,129	64,056	127,518	233,234	237,222	103,197	42,095	55,751
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,515	2,315	2,777	9,620	7,585	8,064	2,561	2,357	3,608
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	141,620	146,060	141,504	981,515	922,252	1,076,522	268,672	297,885	332,020
Gold Treasury certificates	33,340	10,360	82,960	141,990	161,990	156,990	568,960	627,070	485,150
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	130,000	105,000	155,000	......	......	......
Silver dollars	36,042	40,319	23,648	88,283	100,964	84,676	84,577	77,547	86,244
Silver Treasury certificates	33,238	23,963	37,134	78,840	117,824	212,496	156,762	70,601	67,525
Silver fractional coin	30,039	14,929	14,219	56,862	52,001	59,608	24,298	25,967	32,004
Legal-tender notes	312,119	264,005	353,336	493,010	648,812	996,433	598,562	295,724	403,144
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	18,725	18,625	18,250	72,000	69,514	72,500	14,872	18,875	18,875
Due from U. S. Treasurer	1,100	1,000	......	7,100	23,495	15,060	95	5,500	......
Total	$8,297,866	$8,822,678	$9,580,027	$25,895,169	$25,979,718	$28,258,197	$7,737,445	$7,100,632	$7,490,917
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$800,000	$800,000	$800,000	$3,300,000	$3,800,000	$3,800,000	$1,100,000	$1,100,000	$1,100,000
Surplus fund	215,500	230,500	230,500	608,000	608,000	618,000	610,000	610,000	610,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	84,372	80,720	49,797	310,006	368,274	299,422	180,781	217,842	169,352
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	360,542	368,742	257,542	1,435,350	1,388,720	1,394,610	244,960	232,380	339,580
Due to other National banks	1,443,623	1,639,050	2,046,978	2,458,468	2,572,812	3,070,258	847,794	605,960	723,664
Due to State banks and bankers	2,416,437	2,784,346	3,179,049	4,277,117	4,943,189	5,076,578	373,116	212,396	178,143
Dividends unpaid	5,801	14,583	6,387	1,134	120	369	3,673	3,393	4,721
Individual deposits	2,637,590	2,595,712	2,614,272	11,978,079	11,962,969	13,751,147	4,876,549	4,118,494	4,364,191
U. S. deposits	321,763	295,654	283,743	715,826	667,436	623,298	......	......	......
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	12,236	12,558	11,756	81,686	68,675	69,517	......	......	......
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	230,000	100,000	60,000	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	860	......	......	......	......	600	664	1,264
Total	$8,297,866	$8,822,678	$9,580,027	$25,395,169	$25,979,718	$28,258,197	$7,737,445	$7,100,632	$7,490,917
Average reserve held	28.28 p. c.	28.61 p. c.	33.66 p. c.	26.69 p. c.	28.66 p. c.	29.33 p. c.	61.09 p. c.	54.[illegible]8 p. c.	48.59 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$591,398	$499,656	$602,822	$1,920,450	$2,106,844	$2,741,720	$1,701,827	$1,394,814	$1,406,067

	INDIANAPOLIS, IND.			KANSAS CITY, MO.			LINCOLN, NEB.		
RESOURCES.	*Apr. 26, 1900.*	*June 29, 1900.*	*Sept. 5, 1900.*	*Apr. 26, 1900.*	*June 29, 1900.*	*Sept. 5, 1900.*	*Apr. 26, 1900.*	*June 29, 1900.*	*Sept. 5, 1900.*
Loans and discounts	$8,815,887	$8,697,107	$8,889,265	$25,740,691	$25,232,529	$25,683,586	$1,697,084	$1,814,590	$1,788,748
Overdrafts	884	659	390	310,233	484,882	731,650	8,969	28,662	24,424
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	280,000	280,000	280,000	1,713,000	1,720,000	1,735,700	175,700	250,700	250,700
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	1,900,000	1,900,000	2,087,000	985,000	978,000	964,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
U. S. bonds on hand	412,120	375,760	215,890	102,750	96,000	96,000	1,040	1,040	1,000
Premiums on U. S. bonds	123,383	124,314	126,854	24,133	22,825	22,881	15,655	17,654	13,650
Stocks, securities, etc	1,238,845	1,498,022	1,420,776	2,444,346	2,902,261	3,078,189	189,334	149,890	156,915
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	261,000	261,000	251,000	382,843	382,843	382,843	73,978	76,585	76,654
Other real estate and mortgages owned	92,402	88,873	68,837	81,559	55,752	55,752	30,063	30,493	30,478
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	2,948,894	3,293,356	3,559,273	1,995,730	2,346,296	2,710,237	266,569	572,800	698,657
Due from State banks and bankers	916,989	1,104,005	1,061,708	2,449,117	2,638,608	3,221,059	74,145	105,224	178,445
Due from approved reserve agents	3,270,828	3,341,508	4,306,374	8,816,602	9,740,289	12,399,034	704,897	851,125	857,369
Checks and other cash items	38,317	32,605	40,744	44,524	58,843	69,462	24,434	19,095	34,977
Exchanges for clearing-house	248,457	245,138	225,612	992,104	1,265,907	1,598,049	15,883	15,560	19,440
Bills of other National banks	602,353	562,514	410,074	368,267	337,003	405,680	14,009	19,758	7,298
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	5,990	6,013	4,660	7,822	7,818	13,491	1,927	1,207	1,104
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	1,505,105	1,563,175	1,495,980	928,300	1,106,242	1,255,232	66,765	67,330	67,152
Gold Treasury certificates	695,000	700,000	703,000	597,920	887,920	968,120	25,000	26,000	25,000
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	65,065	59,223	54,176	148,705	147,385	153,082	13,487	14,236	18,968
Silver Treasury certificates	150,485	185,554	115,043	1,234,787	1,331,640	820,999	6,291	9,107	97
Silver fractional coin	34,070	33,692	25,621	58,958	53,603	33,923	5,826	5,997	8,004
Legal-tender notes	677,000	581,200	462,000	949,054	750,099	773,685	126,647	108,450	73,724
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	54,000	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	11,497	11,497	11,497	83,145	85,650	86,775	6,035	12,535	12,535
Due from U. S. Treasurer	......	......	4,566	16,030	20,000	......	......	......	......
Total	$24,324,576	$24,945,219	$25,820,344	$50,475,626	$52,706,400	$57,269,384	$3,603,763	$4,258,043	$4,400,346
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$2,100,000	$2,100,000	$2,100,000	$2,550,000	$2,550,000	$2,550,000	$400,000	$400,000	$400,000
Surplus fund	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,130,000	710,000	710,000	713,500	34,000	34,000	40,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	326,677	400,382	359,179	541,737	682,708	796,230	25,480	33,108	25,924
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	224,950	224,950	224,950	1,662,900	1,720,000	1,734,650	120,100	250,050	250,050
Due to other National banks	8,934,092	4,400,902	4,718,998	14,056,399	14,943,040	17,069,564	441,047	602,159	698,196
Due to State banks and bankers	8,185,391	2,976,627	3,765,271	11,206,227	11,031,966	14,193,524	669,256	945,715	1,006,424
Dividends unpaid	......	......	423	1,586	757	1,272	50	34	66
Individual deposits	11,597,209	12,069,991	11,760,179	18,785,414	19,582,149	19,402,265	1,856,829	1,943,475	1,939,184
U. S. deposits	1,748,085	1,597,782	1,601,192	917,866	830,482	804,265	57,000	49,500	45,500
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	108,219	74,583	165,150	41,360	55,295	37,111	......	......	......
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	......	134	......	......	......	......	......
Total	$24,324,576	$24,945,219	$25,820,344	$50,475,626	$52,706,400	$57,269,384	$3,603,763	$4,258,043	$4,400,346
Average reserve held	40.42 p. c.	40.69 p. c.	42.83 p. c.	32.69 p. c.	34.86 p. c.	37.90 p. c.	35.99 p. c.	38.71 p. c.	38.04 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$3,126,725	$3,122,844	$2,855,820	$3,917,724	$4,276,889	$4,090,042	$244,016	$231,120	$187,945

	LOS ANGELES, CAL.		LOUISVILLE, KY.			MILWAUKEE, WIS.		
RESOURCES.	June 29, 1900.	Sept. 5, 1900.	Apr. 26, 1900.	June 29, 1900.	Sept. 5, 1900.	Apr. 26, 1900.	June 29, 1900.	Sept. 5, 1900
Loans and discounts	$4,254,696	$4,339,485	$10,040,559	$12,737,210	$12,792,160	$21,421,239	$21,084,795	$21,035,731
Overdrafts	58,778	63,147	28,961	20,636	16,015	231,571	278,963	300,611
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	1,143,000	1,148,000	2,225,000	2,605,000	2,805,000	670,000	770,000	850,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	150,000	150,000	2,194,260	2,194,260	2,149,260	690,000	690,000	660,000
U. S. bonds on hand	72,920	77,060	4,100	230,800	6,250	19,450	18,450	17,470
Premiums on U. S. bonds	18,730	18,825	186,201	182,369	82,627	......	......	1,767
Stocks, securities, etc	321,218	350,141	2,145,189	2,530,310	2,445,590	1,688,757	1,360,856	1,725,282
Banking house, furniture and fixture	231,721	230,653	199,869	220,002	208,327	120,295	127,612	114,360
Other real estate and mortgages owned	156,585	148,275	54,225	92,635	62,706	114,148	123,006	114,957
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	516,374	340,056	1,228,745	1,593,330	1,346,761	1,047,075	1,180,278	1,645,842
Due from State banks and bankers	183,592	141,038	406,828	656,581	813,487	634,089	694,096	1,171,426
Due from approved reserve agents	482,848	819,834	2,809,971	3,446,184	3,360,641	4,898,184	3,737,754	5,139,786
Checks and other cash items	53,302	30,726	16,084	85,805	25,031	18,771	15,435	24,252
Exchanges for clearing-house	62,582	150,276	78,291	106,780	132,970	367,718	358,705	509,590
Bills of other National banks	22,737	37,138	106,797	155,423	112,479	91,460	46,070	46,586
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,390	1,486	3,584	5,575	6,123	5,122	1,698	3,968
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:								
Gold coin	630,070	690,427	684,362	821,743	705,422	1,520,285	1,557,985	1,499,845
Gold Treasury certificates	25,000	23,500	225,000	215,000	205,100	680,000	680,000	680,000
Gold clearing-house certificates	116,000	90,000	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	24,211	17,454	40,002	63,001	54,949	74,598	76,117	76,400
Silver Treasury certificates	12,729	29,302	23,240	59,639	31,072	104,591	98,173	83,600
Silver fractional coin	29,010	46,863	23,878	18,392	24,952	25,110	41,934	31,636
Legal-tender notes	23,020	40,548	1,042,877	1,192,750	895,271	1,270,390	754,130	1,064,533
U. S. certificate of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	53,250	57,150	110,367	117,730	187,490	33,500	38,500	40,000
Due from U. S. Treasurer	3,900	......	4,050	14,650	3,400	4,500	......	5,000
Total	$8,642,170	$9,036,390	$23,882,448	$29,365,831	$28,423,090	$35,730,856	$33,724,557	$36,982,597
LIABILITIES.								
Capital stock paid in	$1,300,000	$1,300,000	$3,000,000	$4,645,000	$4,645,000	$2,950,000	$2,950,000	$3,250,000
Surplus fund	192,000	250,000	647,500	1,647,500	1,652,500	635,000	685,000	787,500
Undiv. profits less expenses and taxes paid	359,069	311,235	311,499	451,198	342,342	507,307	482,777	476,352
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	920,760	1,007,770	2,207,350	2,354,500	2,684,400	630,000	759,000	783,600
Due to other National banks	88,993	93,718	4,686,340	5,108,662	4,100,525	3,429,529	2,977,169	4,184,089
Due to State banks and bankers	409,879	275,901	3,097,945	3,521,026	3,851,670	3,085,974	2,770,810	2,681,757
Dividends unpaid	406	842	917	2,809	10,630	267	30,267	876
Individual deposits	5,229,885	5,660,150	7,578,903	9,476,227	8,785,155	23,840,930	21,437,859	24,272,048
U. S. deposits	87,342	82,568	1,835,483	1,666,038	1,573,369	472,886	420,314	310,007
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	53,835	54,203	352,216	368,720	455,804	178,960	211,858	287,366
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	90,000	......	30,000	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	200,000	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	73,991	144,148	91,692	......	......	......
Total	$8,642,170	$9,036,390	$23,882,448	$29,365,831	$28,423,090	$35,730,856	$33,724,557	$36,982,597
Average reserve held	26.40 p. c.	32.35 p. c.	31.53 p. c.	33.00 p. c.	33.08 p. c.	29.81 p. c.	26.27 p. c.	30.53 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$860,040	$938,095	$2,039,359	$2,370,525	$1,916,766	$3,674,909	$3,203,339	$3,436,014

	MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.			NEW ORLEANS, LA.			OMAHA, NEB.		
RESOURCES.	Apr. 26, 1900.	June 29, 1900.	Sept. 5, 1900.	Apr. 26, 1900.	June 29, 1900.	Sept. 5, 1900.	Apr. 26, 1900.	June 29, 1900.	Sept. 5, 1900.
Loans and discounts	$13,939,415	$14,275,080	$14,287,051	$13,813,941	$13,654,576	$14,294,567	$13,106,874	$13,048,139	$13,216,470
Overdrafts	12,724	19,995	14,572	887,968	537,108	448,544	157,480	167,183	187,456
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	772,000	772,000	772,000	1,160,000	1,160,000	1,410,000	1,615,000	1,675,000	1,675,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	350,000	350,000	350,000	450,000	450,000	450,000	900,000	900,000	900,000
U. S. bonds on hand	......	600	700	1,020	11,600	4,480	12,220	2,320	740
Premiums on U. S. bonds	......	......	......	15,161	15,000	39,378	122,698	99,592	89,849
Stocks, securities, etc	634,358	1,076,179	1,117,757	1,959,195	1,718,750	1,909,148	1,469,887	1,354,653	1,273,210
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	3,275	3,275	2,000	626,735	626,735	620,432	818,041	818,041	816,156
Other real estate and mortgages owned	179,028	216,528	212,128	156,471	111,167	117,247	408,908	379,078	365,651
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	1,009,222	1,547,460	1,123,806	935,667	951,851	956,691	1,048,304	1,960,139	2,006,716
Due from State banks and bankers	517,956	681,067	1,075,390	917,614	1,202,741	692,902	699,598	909,257	897,536
Due from approved reserve agents	1,825,959	2,465,878	2,259,983	3,466,840	3,221,770	2,314,772	2,321,459	3,600,701	5,007,292
Checks and other cash items	28,881	41,052	63,556	34,602	22,089	82,666	165,869	204,265	116,084
Exchanges for clearing-house	679,044	768,208	1,031,128	996,080	1,028,066	796,330	619,381	599,385	579,488
Bills of other National banks	95,639	121,566	87,540	121,749	95,094	140,225	202,362	257,018	350,590
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	4,767	6,617	4,837	14,698	22,854	20,222	7,816	8,602	6,894
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	641,450	778,665	734,892	150,254	142,805	162,925	630,822	867,495	949,435
Gold Treasury certificates	60,000	60,000	50,000	338,620	490,010	388,180	60,500	141,120	135,000
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	470,000	410,000	425,000	......	......	......
Silver dollars	56,780	47,020	55,621	99,852	65,382	69,492	101,720	69,468	88,975
Silver Treasury certificates	35,200	42,500	28,750	601,590	383,599	458,632	266,052	223,610	272,001
Silver fractional coin	37,122	29,534	35,780	57,324	80,061	58,936	44,054	36,367	48,964
Legal-tender notes	596,742	715,680	346,677	882,442	1,149,198	864,051	1,297,662	1,363,708	938,446
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	36,497	38,350	38,600	42,736	57,993	70,498	59,185	83,250	83,250
Due from U. S. Treasurer	8,804	12,806	5,200	15,002	5,000	6,500	8,075	11,396	13,371
Total	$21,516,869	$24,120,085	$23,697,872	$28,217,561	$27,608,475	$26,751,819	$26,143,964	$28,779,777	$29,968,581
LIABILITIES.									
Capital stock paid in	$4,000,000	$4,000,000	$4,000,000	$2,800,000	$2,800,000	$2,800,000	$3,750,000	$3,650,000	$3,650,000
Surplus fund	647,000	647,000	697,000	2,640,000	2,640,000	2,645,000	409,000	411,000	416,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	206,396	297,289	205,655	569,657	580,235	581,562	350,511	214,215	148,583
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	628,060	663,897	670,647	734,065	1,023,265	1,267,865	1,190,200	1,665,000	1,665,000
Due to other National banks	2,844,069	3,410,486	3,920,068	2,069,289	1,910,274	1,320,526	4,750,324	5,822,628	6,921,746
Due to State banks and bankers	670,891	3,183,091	3,069,122	2,277,687	1,828,534	1,534,005	3,864,567	5,059,899	5,406,546
Dividends unpaid	1,836	798	2,595	7,372	5,250	14,636	......	......	243
Individual deposits	9,853,097	11,285,785	10,507,430	17,228,978	16,981,837	16,840,228	10,916,368	11,081,116	10,919,755
U. S. deposits	310,310	295,906	287,161	390,532	339,077	312,351	575,268	623,258	717,068
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	23,185	20,857	9,334	......	......	......	287,725	253,663	128,716
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	185,643	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	300,000	50,000	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	332,002	314,978	328,867	......	......	......	......	......	......
Total	$21,516,869	$24,120,085	$23,697,872	$28,217,561	$27,608,475	$26,751,819	$26,143,964	$28,779,777	$29,968,581
Average reserve held	24.56 p. c.	27.80 p. c.	24.52 p. c.	32.15 p. c.	33.74 p. c.	28.42 p. c.	26.83 p. c.	33.41 p. c.	37.14 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$1,429,294	$1,673,399	$1,251,720	$2,600,083	$2,721,075	$2,427,216	$2,400,810	$2,701,758	$2,432,821

Resources.	PHILADELPHIA, PA. Apr. 26, 1900.	June 29, 1900.	Sept. 5, 1900.	PITTSBURG, PA. Apr. 26, 1900.	June 29, 1900.	Sept. 5, 1900.	PORTLAND, ORE. Apr. 26, 1900.	June 29, 1900.	Sept. 5, 1900.
Loans and discounts	$118,687,587	$122,234,229	$127,145,476	$73,065,850	$76,942,480	$79,648,248	$3,196,168	$3,356,117	$3,256,765
Overdrafts	7,451	81,037	6,892	86,925	66,908	55,036	104,874	73,064	109,560
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	8,047,500	8,267,500	8,742,500	6,828,250	6,578,260	6,528,250	625,000	625,000	625,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	5,308,000	5,088,000	4,888,000	1,453,000	1,453,000	1,453,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
U. S. bonds on hand	9,700	109,700	709,700	208,640	159,540	158,640	101,800	101,800	101,800
Premiums on U. S. bonds	496,651	510,830	545,174	319,446	310,889	306,909	......	906	906
Stocks, securities, etc	18,362,842	20,948,259	22,810,475	9,800,812	10,857,856	11,730,912	2,506,918	2,504,161	2,488,967
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	3,933,330	3,797,509	3,720,685	3,621,340	3,676,790	3,691,544	93,497	93,507	216,407
Other real estate and mortgages owned	686,080	693,573	710,968	544,828	541,728	507,516	202,645	202,689	155,987
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	12,257,864	12,809,706	12,718,336	5,151,582	5,578,705	5,706,889	446,009	499,617	540,919
Due from State banks and bankers	3,272,830	2,331,222	2,881,703	763,754	724,110	549,304	108,836	155,783	153,178
Due from approved reserve agents	25,414,520	28,785,519	30,525,336	12,506,474	10,994,771	12,979,809	783,914	1,003,838	755,577
Checks and other cash items	1,465,288	1,867,785	1,208,097	333,894	556,964	823,977	28,235	41,475	36,604
Exchanges for clearing-house	10,554,245	18,217,658	10,062,863	4,250,197	3,935,181	2,969,241	50,317	43,145	55,016
Bills of other National banks	462,270	510,510	506,270	619,715	680,599	620,402	17,255	18,155	13,220
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	53,152	49,476	57,284	23,764	20,555	23,324	2,768	2,104	1,132
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	1,817,397	1,626,519	1,852,757	3,822,048	4,102,670	4,061,417	1,115,205	908,815	998,785
Gold Treasury certificates	2,612,910	4,102,480	3,701,740	1,918,850	1,964,250	2,288,100	......	......	......
Gold clearing-house certificates	10,160,000	12,610,000	12,330,000	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	254,547	236,285	251,462	230,957	241,860	248,571	6,875	4,776	4,845
Silver Treasury certificates	4,881,369	3,403,781	3,945,713	2,398,213	2,461,952	2,098,440	22,790	26,879	11,004
Silver fractional coin	321,576	277,149	240,816	134,278	116,629	144,119	36,940	36,133	18,287
Legal-tender notes	3,571,916	2,944,991	2,757,225	4,380,168	4,535,848	4,019,876	31,093	42,225	53,774
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	1,645,000	......	130,000	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	366,664	407,792	418,292	289,701	327,305	326,160	31,245	31,250	31,250
Due from U. S. Treasurer	33,358	43,120	94,080	46,760	24,889	120,605	......	......	......
Total	$234,684,053	$251,874,139	$251,996,797	$132,248,941	$136,853,700	$139,550,289	$10,012,391	$10,271,446	$10,129,084
Liabilities.									
Capital stock paid in	$19,305,000	$19,305,000	$19,905,000	$13,250,000	$13,250,000	$13,250,000	$1,100,000	$1,100,000	$1,100,000
Surplus fund	16,080,000	16,710,000	17,275,000	10,127,000	10,142,000	10,345,000	175,000	175,000	185,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	3,777,733	2,881,898	3,163,961	3,799,282	3,957,829	3,799,779	630,286	674,038	686,747
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	7,108,902	7,922,892	8,130,022	5,727,767	6,443,842	6,557,192	614,900	625,000	625,000
Due to other National banks	46,840,618	52,534,434	55,590,647	16,973,483	17,262,614	18,665,653	972,209	886,746	953,726
Due to State banks and bankers	24,853,484	24,224,608	28,527,906	7,732,658	9,643,451	9,297,212	605,509	619,704	612,408
Dividends unpaid	44,806	108,066	40,618	53,927	47,259	56,986	12	......	......
Individual deposits	111,722,879	123,236,737	115,228,948	73,094,178	74,752,595	76,355,543	5,416,899	5,740,700	5,474,599
U. S. deposits	4,919,826	4,399,283	4,067,682	1,277,268	1,147,512	1,044,542	19,571	105,696	9,794
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	......	......	......	148,663	146,594	178,378	478,002	344,558	441,807
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	271,218	......	50,000	50,000	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	30,800	279,999	66,996	14,721	......	......	......	......	......
Total	$234,684,053	$251,874,139	$251,996,797	$132,248,941	$136,853,700	$139,550,289	$10,012,391	$10,271,446	$10,129,084
Average reserve held	30.53 p. c.	31.86 p. c.	31.53 p. c.	29.02 p. c.	26.87 p. c.	27.38 p. c.	29.52 p. c.	29.42 p. c.	27.67 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$23,619,715	$25,171,207	$25,119,718	$12,884,504	$13,428,209	$12,860,523	$1,212,903	$1,018,828	$1,086,695

Resources.	St. Joseph, Mo.			St. Louis, Mo.			St. Paul, Minn.		
	Apr. 26, 1900.	*June 29, 1900.*	*Sept. 5, 1900.*	*Apr. 26, 1900.*	*June 29, 1900.*	*Sept. 5, 1900.*	*Apr. 26, 1900.*	*June 29, 1900.*	*Sept. 5, 1900.*
Loans and discounts	$3,139,411	$2,931,650	$2,932,617	$50,881,506	$48,833,735	$51,716,156	$11,340,676	$11,725,027	$11,468,471
Overdrafts	4,885	10,141	15,270	37,581	133,924	132,539	4,384	7,198	5,196
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	214,500	214,500	164,500	7,200,000	7,200,000	7,200,000	627,000	643,000	661,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	100,000	100,000	100,000	3,322,000	3,322,000	3,322,000	828,000	812,000	794,000
U. S. bonds on hand	35,900	35,900	25,900	61,560	115,860	15,860	73,200	18,000	17,900
Premiums on U. S. bonds	......	......	......	250,280	250,155	206,780	32,055	......	......
Stocks, securities, etc	9,600	52,150	52,404	5,003,173	4,790,236	3,812,099	2,219,479	2,486,117	2,380,776
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	72,000	72,000	72,000	758,000	757,400	757,000	639,543	639,543	638,218
Other real estate and mortgages owned	......	......	......	106,228	190,474	185,729	227,405	206,454	204,968
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	278,985	350,118	852,405	10,565,592	11,762,402	12,441,708	681,424	728,535	996,112
Due from State banks and bankers	86,828	105,953	111,946	1,898,879	2,188,735	2,476,627	270,567	222,848	320,238
Due from approved reserve agents	1,157,254	1,843,403	2,053,821	......	......	......	3,694,052	3,140,814	3,928,000
Checks and other cash items	41,263	35,488	37,065	152,645	157,336	135,557	132,363	96,796	162,817
Exchanges for clearing-house	153,212	101,501	92,886	1,392,112	1,536,044	1,583,060	426,093	296,414	437,218
Bills of other National banks	15,065	16,535	19,365	107,767	67,268	114,682	123,889	86,882	108,306
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	831	1,398	952	4,335	6,785	4,842	6,542	6,084	4,284
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	111,835	128,717	123,065	2,372,253	2,317,819	2,458,625	1,967,482	2,159,101	1,843,579
Gold Treasury certificates	30,380	34,790	29,150	3,571,460	3,218,480	3,603,250	29,950	45,620	40,480
Gold clearing-house certificates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	21,572	25,591	29,657	42,182	41,337	30,807	153,179	134,364	86,920
Silver Treasury certificates	165,166	206,639	221,537	1,672,806	1,368,158	1,613,826	120,019	88,722	92,658
Silver fractional coin	13,147	10,888	8,448	33,044	25,711	18,041	40,213	22,037	22,147
Legal-tender notes	203,629	184,376	176,678	5,770,893	5,184,242	4,317,016	368,690	364,138	294,015
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	100,000	100,000	100,000	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	9,652	10,725	8,225	340,300	331,162	360,000	24,693	31,100	32,800
Due from U. S. Treasurer	1,000	1,200	2,500	......	1,300	19,160	32,230	22,540	20,880
Total	$5,866,120	$6,473,668	$7,130,397	$95,644,601	$93,909,198	$96,625,069	$24,042,134	$23,981,024	$24,570,008
Liabilities.									
Capital stock paid in	$350,000	$350,000	$350,000	$11,400,000	$11,400,000	$11,400,000	$3,800,000	$3,800,000	$3,800,000
Surplus fund	109,150	111,500	111,500	2,750,000	2,750,000	2,775,000	563,600	568,500	667,000
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	79,349	49,105	59,455	2,975,840	2,842,446	2,978,822	511,028	593,341	520,534
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	193,050	214,500	164,500	6,784,695	7,195,750	7,158,497	458,980	597,620	618,020
Due to other National banks	936,675	1,201,362	1,408,052	21,652,431	21,775,923	22,531,343	2,775,709	3,079,901	2,969,809
Due to State banks and bankers	1,468,627	1,699,711	2,061,154	16,296,276	14,552,390	15,879,141	2,619,149	2,855,062	2,604,561
Dividends unpaid	......	......	......	8,198	128,171	9,858	1,943	604	1,770
Individual deposits	2,631,775	2,758,323	2,889,717	30,276,877	30,234,736	30,810,865	12,539,499	11,730,782	12,675,315
U. S. deposits	96,613	88,857	85,657	3,175,800	2,891,800	2,782,359	518,614	415,753	439,768
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	877	307	359	......	......	......	253,710	344,459	278,227
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	......	......	......	324,980	337,980	304,181	......	......	......
Total	$5,866,120	$6,473,668	$7,130,397	$95,644,601	$93,909,198	$96,625,069	$24,042,134	$23,981,024	$24,570,008
Average reserve held	37.23 p. c.	47.25 p. c.	49.37 p. c.	24.03 p. c.	23.20 p. c.	22.30 p. c.	37.06 p. c.	35.02 p. c.	37.08 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$545,729	$591,001	$588,535	$13,462,638	$12,155,747	$12,041,065	$2,670,583	$2,813,672	$2,379,799

	SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.			SAVANNAH, GA.			WASHINGTON, D. C.		
Resources.	Apr. 26, 1900.	June 29, 1900.	Sept. 5, 1900.	Apr. 26, 1900.	June 29, 1900.	Sept. 5, 1900.	Apr. 26, 1900.	June 29, 1900.	Sept. 5, 1900.
Loans and discounts	$17,048,363	$18,047,725	$18,491,682	$1,710,219	$1,548,509	$1,684,090	$11,859,576	$11,441,697	$11,719,479
Overdrafts	127,825	97,078	128,910	272	402	66	10,127	11,716	10,907
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	700,000	1,650,000	1,900,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	1,171,000	1,170,000	1,170,000
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	474,000	574,000	574,000	125,000	127,000	127,000	511,000	478,000	451,000
U. S. bonds on hand	1,730,000	510,000	280,000	2,000	......	......	216,660	225,750	210,540
Premiums on U. S. bonds	136,638	92,097	64,730	12,918	5,677	5,677	54,608	55,261	58,700
Stocks, securities, etc	1,859,239	1,293,856	1,263,554	85,456	34,306	33,356	1,067,301	1,080,563	1,099,408
Banking house, furniture and fixtures	383,850	333,750	338,600	54,756	54,756	54,756	1,085,677	1,107,177	1,124,210
Other real estate and mortgages owned	86,855	86,696	71,641	......	......	......	56,662	91,817	91,817
Due from National banks (not reserve agents)	889,826	469,407	683,269	28,461	23,055	25,106	1,779,898	1,753,418	1,796,667
Due from State banks and bankers	3,838,658	3,506,945	3,657,733	16,061	21,885	20,841	175,517	817,222	855,851
Due from approved reserve agents	1,317,258	1,054,666	1,724,847	111,785	144,465	162,891	3,428,741	3,268,965	2,836,023
Checks and other cash items	13,771	349,843	291,855	539	580	418	156,636	215,845	181,110
Exchanges for clearing-house	405,001	593,738	707,606	7,234	5,156	30,528	238,277	235,104	216,499
Bills of other National banks	13,645	40,685	25,655	12,000	6,000	42,500	12,355	12,485	4,535
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents	1,369	1,021	1,110	1,418	1,135	816	7,391	8,835	6,905
*Lawful money reserve in bank, viz.:									
Gold coin	3,543,991	2,991,807	3,017,895	12,000	19,000	15,082	65,664	58,765	172,397
Gold Treasury certificates	500,410	500,000	500,760	30,000	6,000	14,000	1,289,870	910,870	812,130
Gold clearing-house certificates	525,000	435,000	880,000	......	......	......	......	......	......
Silver dollars	34,469	44,191	53,179	11,000	9,000	9,400	5,158	5,970	9,896
Silver Treasury certificates	28,125	14,910	47,114	47,300	27,300	20,296	935,263	712,714	570,588
Silver fractional coin	31,605	44,317	38,754	20,000	26,700	20,020	26,691	32,553	19,646
Legal-tender notes	15,117	13,646	27,278	70,776	41,154	45,000	1,052,761	931,024	1,298,446
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal-tenders	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Five per cent. redemption fund with Treas.	31,967	63,027	87,442	4,840	7,340	10,000	45,412	53,500	53,500
Due from U. S. Treasurer	6,841	6,970	5,822	2	2	2	900	1,000	1,200
Total	$33,393,329	$32,815,376	$34,838,443	$2,514,043	$2,309,426	$2,521,797	$24,771,149	$24,174,756	$24,265,959
Liabilities.									
Capital stock paid in	$6,000,000	$6,000,000	$6,000,000	$750,000	$750,000	$750,000	$2,775,000	$2,775,000	$2,775,000
Surplus fund	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,475,000	225,000	225,000	225,000	1,321,000	1,321,000	1,321,700
Undiv. profits, less expenses and taxes paid	791,788	925,327	793,494	87,870	102,018	89,225	638,677	713,892	653,174
National bank notes issued, less am't on hand	471,780	1,231,240	1,748,850	94,185	140,995	199,995	877,015	1,051,095	1,058,845
State bank notes outstanding	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Due to other National banks	2,587,038	1,218,731	1,496,055	165,135	133,432	80,137	422,893	369,948	266,442
Due to State banks and bankers	6,037,085	5,287,887	5,308,554	152,267	166,698	157,640	983,527	549,104	667,093
Dividends unpaid	3,682	3,482	10,610	604	324	958	3,788	3,243	4,463
Individual deposits	14,646,733	14,922,843	16,127,776	814,729	615,557	644,386	17,258,622	16,989,007	17,090,605
U. S. deposits	440,086	457,323	554,872	93,401	87,691	96,447	424,962	382,676	402,830
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	......	......	......	30,850	37,707	30,475	65,662	69,788	25,805
Notes and bills rediscounted	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Bills payable	......	......	......	100,000	50,000	200,000	......	......	......
Liabilities other than those above stated	15,184	368,541	323,290	......	......	47,530	......	......	......
Total	$33,393,329	$32,815,376	$34,838,443	$2,514,043	$2,309,426	$2,521,797	$24,771,149	$24,174,756	$24,265,959
Average reserve held	33.54 p. c.	29.87 p. c.	34.61 p. c.	25.79 p. c.	28.51 p. c.	33.29 p. c.	39.24 p. c.	34.85 p. c.	33.33 p. c.
* Total lawful money reserve	$4,678,717	$4,043,871	$4,564,980	$191,076	$129,154	$123,748	$3,395,408	$2,651,896	$2,878,103

MONEY, TRADE AND INVESTMENTS.

A REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

NEW YORK, November 2, 1900.

ON THE EVE OF A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION the stock market during the past month has shown less sensitiveness than might have been expected did not the sentiment so generally prevail in Wall Street and financial circles that Mr. Bryan would not be elected.

In some respects conditions have been similar to those which existed in the month preceding the presidential election of 1896. There has been a hardening in the money market and a heavy decline in the reserves of the banks. The gold import movement has also been large. Yet coupled with these conditions of similarity there are other conditions entirely dissimilar. While money has been dearer there has been a perfectly legitimate cause for it. A large amount of money has been flowing to interior points, but the highest rate which call money commanded last month was six per cent. and that only in exceptional cases. Four years ago, on October 30, call money was quoted at 127½ per cent.

There was an absolute stringency in money in 1896. During October of that year gold was being withdrawn from circulation by individuals who were apprehensive of the result of the election. Gold was bought at a premium, as much as one per cent. being paid in some instances. In the last week of October, 1896, while gold was thus bid for, $11,000,000 of gold reached New York from abroad. But there was a gold panic and a large amount of gold disappeared from sight. The situation was so disturbed that the leading banks of New York formed a syndicate to advance $10,000,000 to be offered in the loan market in the event of any attempt to manipulate money so as to depress the stock market.

This year the political situation has had but little influence on the stock market. Prices have generally advanced while the transactions have increased in volume. The sales of stocks at the New York Stock Exchange in October aggregated nearly 11,000,000 shares, an increase of 5,750,000 shares compared with September. The month's sales were the largest since April and were slightly larger than in October last year. The sales of bonds were $42,000,000 compared with $18,000,000 in September and with $47,000,000 in October last year.

The evidence of our ability to draw gold from abroad when needed was unquestionably stimulating to the stock market. The Bank of England advanced the price of gold eagles and of gold bars, but that did not prevent gold from coming to New York. One shipment came directly from South Africa, which country for a year past has been out of the market.

The gold import movement is a declaration of the fact that back of our enormous exports of merchandise there is a large unsettled balance which may be demanded in gold. This balance existing at the beginning of a period when for several months our exports invariably exceed our imports, makes the future of our money supply bright enough. In September the net exports of merchandise were $56,000,000 and of silver about $1,600,000, while the net imports of gold were less than $3,200,000. The balance therefore in that month alone was over $54,000,000 and for the nine months of the present calendar year $1,065,000,000. The remaining three months of

the year will probably witness an increase of that balance to more than $1,200,000,000 unless the gold import movement assumes very large proportions.

While it is probable that our gold supply will be increased by imports, the amount of gold in circulation and in the United States Treasury exceeds all previous records. The Treasury has over $457,000,000 gold, an amount not equalled by any other institution in the world so far as records show.

The sources of our gold supply and the annual fluctuations in the total since 1873 are shown in the following table :

THE GOLD SUPPLY IN THE UNITED STATES.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	*Production previous calendar year.*	*Net imports or exports fiscal year.*	*Gain.*	*Stock of gold in United States June 30.*	*Increase in stock of gold fiscal year.*
1873	....	....	....	$135,000,000	....
1874	$36,000,000	Ex. $14,539,283	$21,460,717	147,379,493	$12,379,493
1875	33,500,000	" 53,284,184	*19,784,184	121,134,906	†26,244,587
1876	33,400,000	" 23,184,341	10,215,659	130,056,907	8,922,001
1877	39,900,000	" 344,140	39,555,860	167,501,472	37,444,565
1878	46,900,000	Im. 4,125,760	51,025,760	213,199,977	45,698,505
1879	51,200,000	" 1,037,334	52,237,334	245,741,837	32,541,860
1880	38,900,000	" 77,119,371	116,019,371	351,841,206	106,099,329
1881	36,000,000	" 97,466,127	133,466,127	478,484,538	126,643,332
1882	34,700,000	" 1,789,174	36,489,174	506,757,715	28,273,177
1883	32,500,000	" 6,133,261	38,633,261	542,732,063	35,974,348
1884	30,000,000	Ex. 18,250,640	11,749,360	545,500,797	2,768,734
1885	30,800,000	Im. 18,213,804	49,013,804	588,697,036	43,196,239
1886	31,800,000	Ex. 22,208,842	9,591,158	590,774,461	2,077,425
1887	35,000,000	Im. 33,209,414	68,209,414	654,520,335	63,745,874
1888	33,000,000	" 25,558,083	58,558,083	705,818,855	51,298,520
1889	33,175,000	Ex. 49,661,101	*16,486,101	680,063,505	†25,755,350
1890	32,800,000	" 4,253,047	28,546,953	695,563,029	15,499,524
1891	32,845,000	" 67,946,768	*35,101,768	646,582,852	†48,980,177
1892	33,175,000	" 142,654	33,032,346	664,275,335	17,692,483
1893	33,000,000	" 86,897,275	*53,897,275	597,697,685	†66,577,650
1894	35,955,000	" 4,172,665	31,782,335	627,293,201	29,595,516
1895	39,500,000	" 30,117,376	9,382,624	636,229,825	8,936,624
1896	46,610,000	" 78,904,612	*32,294,612	599,597,964	†36,631,861
1897	53,088,000	Im. 44,609,841	97,697,841	696,270,542	96,672,578
1898	57,363,000	" 104,868,476	162,231,476	861,514,780	165,244,238
1899	64,463,000	" 51,428,099	115,891,099	962,865,505	101,350,725
1900	70,700,000	Ex. 5,436,772	65,263,228	1,036,031,645	73,166,140
Total 27 years...	$1,076,274,000	Im. $6,215,044	$1,082,489,044	$1,036,031,645	$901,031,645

* Loss. † Decrease.

There has been a further increase in gold since June 30 last, but in the twenty-seven years since 1873 our domestic production of gold has been $1,076,000,000 and we have gained $6,000,000 by imports. The use of gold in arts, sciences and manufactures has absorbed part of this gold, but the amount now in use as money in this country exceeds the total in 1873 by $901,000,000.

Silver has until very recently been advancing in price, one reason being the increased demand from India and China, which countries have absorbed nearly $10,000,000 more silver this year than in 1899. But India's wants have been well supplied and silver has declined on the prospect of the demand from that quarter ceasing.

Indications of a renewed activity in general business are afforded in the improvement in prices that has started in the iron trade. The production of pig iron is still declining, however, and stocks have increased. On October 1 there were 213 furnaces in blast with a weekly capacity of 223,169 tons, a decrease of fifteen furnaces and 8,609 tons for the month. Since February 1, eighty-three furnaces have closed and the weekly output has been reduced nearly 65,000 tons.

The strike of the coal miners in Pennsylvania appears to have come to an end without any of the unfortunate occurrences which usually attend the disturbance of the relations between a large body of employees and their employers. The demands

of the miners have been conceded and it is expected that the mines will all be working again in a short time.

An interesting bulletin was issued during the month by Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, which contained the results of an investigation made by him relative to wages paid by large industrial concerns. The data came from 148 establishments representing twenty-six industries and 192 occupations. The summary made by Mr. Wright is as follows, the average of wages for 1891, when wages in gold were higher up to that time than at any period in the history of the country, being taken as a basis and representing 100.

Year.	Relative wages.	Year.	Relative wages.
1891	100.00	1896	97.98
1892	100.30	1897	98.96
1893	99.32	1898	98.79
1894	98.06	1899	101.54
1895	97.88	1900	103.43

From two sources evidence of the thrift of the industrial classes of this country and of their increased prosperity has been forthcoming during the last month. The Comptroller of the Currency has compiled the statistics of the Savings banks of the United States, and the State Superintendent of Banks of New York has supplied data concerning those institutions in this State. We present comparative figures from both authorities.

Savings Bank Statistics.

State of New York.

January 1,	Total resources.	Due depositors.	Number of accounts.
1893	$718,454,662	$629,358,273	1,593,804
1894	704,535,118	617,089,448	1,585,155
1895	735,863,598	643,873,574	1,615,178
1896	783,078,580	691,764,503	1,695,787
1897	812,173,632	718,176,888	1,736,968
1898	869,751,244	766,684,916	1,805,280
1899	923,420,861	816,144,367	1,865,653
1900 *	1,037,869,160	922,081,596	2,036,016

* July 1.

United States.

Year.	No. of banks.	No. of depositors.	Deposits.	Average due each depositor.
1850	108	251,354	$43,431,130	$172.78
1860	278	693,870	149,277,504	215.13
1870	517	1,630,846	549,874,358	337.17
1872	647	1,922,925	735,046,805	368.83
1880	629	2,335,582	819,897,425	350.71
1890	921	4,258,893	1,524,844,506	358.03
1895	1,017	4,875,519	1,810,597,023	371.36
1899	987	5,687,818	2,230,366,954	392.13
1900	1,002	5,875,456	2,384,770,849	405.89

The report of the Department of Agriculture made the average condition of corn on October 1st 78.2, a decline of 2.4 since September 1 and of 4.5 compared with a year ago. No further figures have been given for wheat. The estimated yield of the principal cereals, as figured by J. C. Brown, statistician of the New York Produce Exchange, for this year, compared with the five preceding years, was as follows:

Years.	Wheat. Bushels.	Corn. Bushels.	Oats. Bushels.
1895	467,102,947	2,154,138,580	824,443,537
1896	427,684,346	2,283,875,165	707,346,404
1897	530,149,168	1,902,967,333	698,767,809
1898	675,148,705	1,924,184,600	730,905,643
1899	547,303,840	2,078,143,933	769,177,713
1900	508,783,000	1,957,550,000	810,122,000

Statistically corn seems likely to command a fair price. The domestic consumption averages about 1,800,000,000 bushels per annum. During the last four years our exports of corn have run from about 175,000,000 to over 200,000,000 bushels. In the last fiscal year they were 209,000,000 bushels. The supply of old corn is smaller than it was a year ago. Should the exports of corn equal last year's total the tendency would be for the price to be maintained. On the other hand a high price would be likely to check exports and cause economy in the use of corn for cattle feeding.

Concerning cotton the Department estimates the condition on October 1 at sixty-seven as compared with 68.2 on September 1 and 62.4 on October 1. 1899. In previous years the condition on October 1 was: in 1898, 75.4; in 1897, 70; in 1896, 60.7; in 1895, 65.1; and in 1894, 82.7. Cotton has declined $1\frac{1}{8}$ cents per pound since September 30 and exporters have been holding off. It has been estimated that the world would require 10,380,000 bales of American cotton this year, but the effect of so favorable a view has not been reflected in the price of the staple. Wheat has also declined nearly two cents a bushel and corn four cents a bushel.

The Census Bureau has published the figures showing the population of the United States as taken last July. The total is 76,295,220 as compared with 63,069,756 in 1890. These totals in both cases, however, include the population in Alaska, Hawaii and the Indian Territory. The location and growth of population in the five general divisions of the country are shown in the following table:

YEAR.	*North Atlantic Division.*	*South Atlantic Division.*	*North Central Division.*	*South Central Division.*	*Western Division.*	*Total.*
1790	1,968,040	1,851,806	....	109,368	....	3,929,214
1800	2,635,576	2,286,494	51,006	335,407	....	5,308,483
1810	3,486,675	2,674,891	293,169	785,146	....	7,239,881
1820	4,356,623	3,060,809	858,957	1,357,433	....	9,633,822
1830	5,542,381	3,645,752	1,610,473	2,062,096	....	12 866,020
1840	6,761,082	3,925,299	3,351,542	3,025,430	....	17,069,453
1850	8,626,851	4,679,090	5,403,595	4,303,522	178,818	23,191,876
1860	10,594,268	5,364,703	9,096,716	5,768,658	618,976	31,443,321
1870	12,298,730	5,853,610	12,981,111	6,434,410	990,510	38,558,371
1880	14,507,407	7,597,197	17,364,111	8,919,371	1,767,697	50,155,783
1890	17,401,545	8,857,920	22,362,279	10,972,893	3,027,613	62,622,250
1900	21,044,895	10,443,658	26,353,640	13,690,230	4,088,436	75,620,859

NOTE.—The Divisions comprise the following States and Territories:

North Atlantic—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

South Atlantic—Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

North Central—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas.

South Central—Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Oklahoma and Arkansas.

Western—Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California.

The growth in the different divisions has been nearly uniform and the change in their relative positions has been small, although individual States have had a varied experience.

The findings of the Census Bureau will make necessary a revision of some of the Government tables that have been based upon estimates of population. This particularly relates to the estimated circulation per capita. The Treasury Department on July 1 estimated the total population of the United States at 77,816,000, which proves to have been more than 1,500,000 in excess of the actual total, or about two per cent. The circulation per capita, which was then estimated at $26.50, was really $27.03. On October 1 the estimated circulation was $27.01, and that should be increased to $27.55. In ten years the average per capita has increased $4.25.

The report of the National banks of the United States to the Comptroller showing their condition on September 5 makes a remarkable exhibit. The number of banks increased from 3,732 on June 29, 1900, to 3,871 on September 5, an increase of 139.

The resources increased during the same time nearly $104,000,000 and now exceed $5,048,000,000. The capital stock increased $8,762,569 and aggregates $630,299,000. Individual deposits amount to $2,508,248,557, an increase of $50,155,000. These deposits are probably larger than were ever before held, but a difference in the method of reporting deposits of banks and trust companies recently, caused by new requirements of the Treasury Department, makes exact comparisons with former periods impossible. The deposits of other banks and bankers in National banks amount to $1,096,000,000, an increase since June of $33,000,000. Compared with a year ago the total deposits show an increase of $240,000,000 and the resources an increase of nearly $398,000,000. The reserves of the banks have increased since June about $17,000,000, the gain being almost exclusively in gold.

CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANKS OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Capital.	*Surplus.*	*Individual deposits.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Legal tenders.*
Dec. 1, 1898	$620,516,245	$246,695,552	$2,225,269,813	$281,475,195	$47,125,516	$135,750,702
Feb. 4, 1899	608,301,245	247,522,450	2,232,193,156	321,915,796	49,927,699	137,143,066
April 5, 1899	607,262,570	246,169,894	2,437,223,420	317,210,532	46,952,020	130,055,423
June 30, 1899	604,865,827	248,146,168	2,522,157,509	309,338,008	47,484,068	134,927,925
Sept. 7, 1899	605,772,970	248,449,235	2,450,725,595	291,612,581	46,958,802	127,754,651
Dec. 2, 1899	606,725,265	250,367,692	2,380,610,361	274,687,240	40,138,136	114,732,795
Feb. 13, 1900	631,084,465	252,869,088	2,481,847,035	289,381,232	50,196,592	136,966,493
April 26, 1900	617,051,455	253,724,596	2,449,212,656	297,683,828	60,367,240	146,196,063
June 29, 1900	621,536,461	256,249,448	2,458,092,757	295,121,378	60,892,331	146,950,522
June 29, 1900	621,536,461	256,249,448	2,458,092,757	295,121,377	60,892,331	146,950,522
Sept. 5, 1900	630,299,030	261,874,068	2,508,248,557	312,158,312	61,170,098	147,131,493

THE MONEY MARKET.—The local money market has been in a condition of comparative ease during the month, call money not going higher than 6 per cent. although the declining reserves of the banks caused some apprehension of an advance. At the close of the month call money ruled at 3 @ 4 per cent., averaging about 3¾ per cent. Banks and trust companies quoted 4 per cent. as the minimum rate. Time money on Stock Exchange collateral is quoted at 4½ per cent. for 30 to 60 days, and 5 per cent. for 3 to 6 months on good mixed collateral. For commercial paper the rates are 4¾ @ 5 per cent. for sixty to ninety days endorsed bills receivable, 5 @ 5½ per cent. for first-class four to six months single names, and 6 per cent. for good paper having the same length of time to run.

MONEY RATES IN NEW YORK CITY.

	June 1.	*July 1.*	*Aug. 1.*	*Sept. 1.*	*Oct. 1.*	*Nov. 1.*
	Per cent.	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
Call loans, bankers' balances	1½ -2	1 -2	1¼-1½	1¼-1½	1½-2	3 -4
Call loans, banks and trust companies	2 —	1½—	1½—	1½-2	2 -3	4 —
Brokers' loans on collateral, 30 to 60 days	3 —	3 —	3 —	3 -3½	3½-4½	4½—
Brokers' loans on collateral, 90 days to 4 months	3 -3½	3 -3½	3½-4	3½-4	4½—	5 —
Brokers' loans on collateral, 5 to 7 months	3½-4	4 -4½	4 -4½	4 -4½	5 —	5 —
Commercial paper, endorsed bills receivable, 60 to 90 days	3½-4	3¾-4	4 -4½	4 -4½	4¾-5	4¾-5
Commercial paper prime single names, 4 to 6 months	3¾-4¼	4 -4½	4¼-4¾	4¾-5½	5 -5½	5 -5½
Commercial paper, good single names, 4 to 6 months	4½-5½	5 -5½	5 -5½	5 -6	5½-6	6 —

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—The clearing-house banks of New York have suffered a heavy drain upon their reserves during the month just ended, a loss of $11,000,000 in specie and of nearly $7,000,000 in legal tenders being reported since September 29. The surplus reserve has been reduced from nearly $13,000,000 to less than $6,000,000. There has been a considerable outward movement of currency to

interior points, which has not yet been offset by the gold-importing movement. Deposits have been reduced nearly $43,000,000 in the last five weeks and $68,000,000 since September 1. The reduction in loans during the month was $24,000,000 and since September 15 $33,000,000. Bank circulation is still increasing, the gain for the month having been more than $800,000 and since September 1 $1,800,000. Increased activity is shown in the record of clearings, the weekly totals again exceeding $1,000,000,000.

New York City Banks—Condition at Close of each Week.

	Loans.	*Specie.*	*Legal tenders.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
Oct. 6....	$816,810,700	$163,404,100	$62,140,500	$877,210,800	$6,241,900	$30,110,800	$989,961,800
" 13....	807,855,000	160,259,200	59,601,900	861,588,700	4,463,925	30,283,600	926,820,600
" 20....	797,849,200	156,654,200	57,901,700	846,432,800	2,947,700	30,431,300	1,023,592,100
" 27....	793,384,600	158,933,700	57,946,000	843,391,500	6,031,825	30,560,000	1,141,667,500
Nov. 3....	792,330,300	158,043,100	58,351,100	841,775,200	5,950,400	30,717,800	1,072,849,700

DEPOSITS AND SURPLUS RESERVE ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

Month.	*1898.*		*1899.*		*1900.*	
	Deposits.	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*
January	$675,064,200	$15,788,750	$823,037,700	$19,180,975	$740,046,900	$11,168,075
February......	722,484,200	35,609,450	861,637,500	39,232,025	795,917,300	30,871,275
March.........	729,214,300	22,729,125	910,573,600	30,334,900	829,917,000	13,641,550
April..........	682,236,800	35,720,800	898,917,000	15,494,850	807,816,600	9,836,150
May...........	658,508,300	44,504,675	883,595,300	25,524,675	852,062,500	21,128,800
June	696,006,400	53,704,600	890,061,600	42,710,600	887,954,500	20,122,275
July	750,074,600	62,013,550	905,127,800	14,274,550	888,249,300	16,859,375
August........	741,680,100	41,904,475	862,142,700	10,811,125	887,841,700	27,535,975
September....	752,389,800	14,990,050	849,793,800	9,191,250	903,486,900	27,078,475
October.......	702,128,200	15,327,150	785,364,200	1,724,450	884,706,800	12,942,600
November	761,574,200	26,091,550	761,635,500	2,038,525	841,775,200	5,950,400
December.....	789,525,800	17,097,950	748,078,000	8,536,700	....	....

Deposits reached the highest amount, $914,810,300, on March 4, 1899, loans, $825,830,600 on September 15, 1900, and the surplus reserve $111,623,000 on February 3, 1894.

Non-Member Banks—New York Clearing-House.

Dates.	*Loans and Investments.*	*Deposits.*	*Specie.*	*Legal tender and bank notes.*	*Deposit with Clearing-House agents.*	*Deposit in other N. Y. banks.*	*Surplus.*
Sept. 29......	$60,810,800	$67,575,600	$2,747,300	$3,580,300	$7,255,200	$4,229,600	$918,500
Oct. 6.....	61,839,600	68,922,100	2,705,500	3,729,200	7,542,400	3,743,600	490,175
" 13.....	61,944,400	68,674,900	2,805,800	3,819,800	7,432,800	3,410,800	300,475
" 20.....	62,106,500	67,374,200	2,789,600	3,650,200	6,884,500	2,912,000	*807,250
" 27.....	62,068,400	66,740,800	2,655,000	3,684,200	6,323,100	2,573,100	*1,249,800

* Deficit.

Boston and Philadelphia Banks.—The changes in the condition of the clearing-house banks of Boston and Philadelphia are shown in the following tables:

Boston Banks.

Dates.	*Loans.*	*Deposits.*	*Specie.*	*Legal Tenders.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
Sept. 29........	$185,665,000	$200,729,000	$13,929,000	$9,285,000	$5,797,000	$105,130,703
Oct. 6........	184,948,000	203,231,000	13,809,000	9,116,000	5,809,000	121,370,400
" 13........	184,931,000	202,570,000	13,519,000	9,200,000	5,859,000	118,556,200
" 20........	185,391,000	204,226,000	13,605,000	9,292,000	5,869,000	126,177,400
" 27........	184,639,000	203,221,000	13,730,000	9,828,000	5,867,000	118,658,400

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Dates.	*Loans.*	*Deposits.*	*Lawful Money Reserve.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
Sept. 29	$158,504,000	$187,986,000	$53,665,000	$7,894,000	$98,370,300
Oct. 6	157,941,000	186,985,000	54,353,000	8,159,000	93,938,300
" 13	158,331,000	187,335,000	53,122,000	8,187,000	82,256,200
" 20	158,241,000	188,043,000	54,033,000	8,384,000	90,132,300
" 27	158,287,000	186,176,000	52,712,000	8,712,000	89,257,100

MONEY RATES ABROAD.—There has been very little change in the money situation in foreign markets, but the question of gold exports to the United States is viewed with some anxiety, while any report that New York is to make new loans abroad serves to allay such fears as are awakened by gold shipments. Discounts of sixty to ninety day bills in London at the close of the month were 3⅞ @ 4 per cent. as against 4 per cent. a month ago. The open rate at Paris was 3 per cent. against 2⅞ per cent. a month ago, and at Berlin and Frankfort 4⅛ against 4⅝ per cent. a month ago.

MONEY RATES IN FOREIGN MARKETS.

	May 18.	*June 2.*	*July 20.*	*Aug. 10.*	*Sept. 29.*	*Oct. 20.*
London—Bank rate of discount	4	3½	4	4	4	4
Market rates of discount:						
60 days bankers' drafts	3⅛	2⅝— ¾	4⅛	4⅛	4	3⅞— ¾
6 months bankers' drafts	3¼	3	4¼— ⅜	4¼	4⅛	3⅞—
Loans—Day to day	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½	2½
Paris, open market rates	3¼	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	3
Berlin, "	4½	4⅝	4	4¼	4½	4⅛
Hamburg, "	4½	4⅝	4	4¼	4½	4¼
Frankfort, "	4⅝	4⅝	4	4¼	4½	4¼
Amsterdam, "	3¼	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3½
Vienna, "	4¼	4⅜	4	4¼	4½	4½
St. Petersburg, "	6½	6½	6½	...	...	7½
Madrid, "	4	3½	3½	3½	3½	3½
Copenhagen, "	6	6	6	6	6	6

EUROPEAN BANKS.—The Bank of England lost about $18,000,000 of gold last month and the Bank of Germany $8,000,000, while the Bank of France gained $5,000,000. Compared with a year ago there have been some very important changes in the gold holdings of the principal European banks. The Bank of England has within $5,000,000 as much as it held a year ago, but the Bank of Russia has lost $75,000,000. On the other hand the Bank of France has gained $76,000,000, the Bank of Germany $14,000,000 and Austro-Hungary $36,000,000.

GOLD AND SILVER IN THE EUROPEAN BANKS.

	September 1, 1900.		*October 1, 1900.*		*November 1, 1900.*	
	Gold.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*
England	£35,370,220	....	£36,107,411	....	£32,424,886	....
France	89,998,194	£45,455,230	90,620,[illegible]48	£45,150,721	91,718,986	£44,512,517
Germany	29,371,000	15,131,000	27,822,000	14,332,000	26,133,000	12,461,000
Austro-Hungary	37,724,000	9,972,000	37,864,000	9,888,000	37,902,000	9,765,000
Spain	13,689,000	16,902,000	13,689,000	16,832,000	13,699,000	16,665,000
Netherlands	4,870,000	5,922,000	4,870,000	5,644,000	4,871,000	5,578,000
Nat. Belgium	2,811,000	1,405,000	2,848,000	1,424,000	2,778,000	1,389,000
Totals	£213,833,414	£94,787,230	£213,820,659	£93,270,721	£209,521,822	£91,891,517

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The market for sterling exchange was dominated during most of the month by the cotton export movement, which assumed important proportions. Rates fell to the gold importing point early in the month and engage-

ments amounting to nearly $12,000,000 of gold were made for shipment to New York, about one-half of which arrived during the month.

RATES FOR STERLING AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

Week ended	BANKERS' STERLING. *60 days.*	BANKERS' STERLING. *Sight.*	*Cable transfers.*	*Prime commercial, Long.*	*Documentary Sterling 60 days.*
Oct. 6	4.81¼ @ 4.81½	4.84¾ @ 4.85	4.85½ @ 4.85¾	4.80¾ @ 4.81	4.80¼ @ 4.81½
" 13	4.80 @ 4.80¼	4.83¾ @ 4.84	4.84½ @ 4.84¾	4.79½ @ 4.79¾	4.78¾ @ 4.80¼
" 20	4.81 @ 4.81¼	4.84¼ @ 4.84½	4.85 @ 4.85¼	4.80½ @ 4.80¾	4.80 @ 4.80¾
" 27	4.80¼ @ 4.80½	4.83¾ @ 4.84	4.84½ @ 4.84¾	4.79¾ @ 4.80	4.79¼ @ 4.80½
Nov. 3	4.80 @ 4.80¼	4.83½ @ 4.83¾	4.84¼ @ 4.84½	4.79½ @ 4.79¾	4.79 @ 4.80¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE—ACTUAL RATES ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

	July 1.	*August 1.*	*Sept. 1.*	*October 1.*	*Nov. 1.*
Sterling Bankers—60 days	4.83¾— 4	4.83¾— 4	4.84¼— ½	4.82 — ¼	4.80¼— ½
" " Sight	4.86¼— ½	4.87½— ¾	4.87½— ¾	4.85¾—86	4.84 — ¼
" " Cables	4.86¾— 7	4.88 — ¼	4.88¼— ½	4.86¼— ½	4.84½— ¾
" Commercial long	4.83¼— ½	4.83¼— ¾	4.83¾— 4	4.81¾—82	4.79½—80
" Docu'tary for paym't.	4.82¾— 3¾	4.82¾— 4¼	4.83¼— ½	4.81¼— ½	4.79¼—80½
Paris—Cable transfers	5.15⅝—	5.15 —	5.15⅝— 1/16	5.16⅞— ¼	5.17½—
" Bankers' 60 days	5.18¾—	5.18⅛—	5.18⅛—	5.20 5/16— 3/16	5.21⅞— ¼
" Bankers' sight	5.16¼—15⅝	5.15⅝—	5.16¼—15⅝	5.17½—16⅞	5.18¾— ⅛
Swiss—Bankers' sight	5.18¾—	5.19⅜—18⅛	5.18¾— ⅛	5.18¾—	5.20 —19⅜
Berlin—Bankers' 60 days	94½— 9/16	94½— 9/16	94½— ⅝	94 3/16— ¼	94 — 1/16
" Bankers' sight	95 3/16— ¼	95⅛— 3/16	95 3/16— ¼	94 15/16—95	94⅝— 11/16
Belgium—Bankers' sight	5.16⅞—	5.16⅞— ¼	5.16⅞—	5.18¾— ⅛	5.19⅜—
Amsterdam—Bankers' sight	40 3/16— ¼	40¼— 5/16	40¼— 5/16	40⅛— 3/16	40 — 1/16
Kronors—Bankers' sight	26⅞— 15/16	26 13/16— ⅞	26 13/16— ⅞	26 13/16— ⅞	26 11/16— ¾
Italian lire—sight	5.45 —42½	5,47½—45	5.47½—45	5.51¼—48¾	5.48¾—46¼

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT AND LONDON MARKETS.

	July 11, 1900.	*Aug. 15, 1900.*	*Sept. 5, 1900.*	*Oct. 17, 1900.*
Circulation (exc. b'k post bills)	£30,610,180	£30,251,935	£30,079,995	£29,769,960
Public deposits	8,839,805	8,120,850	6,847,409	8,592,701
Other deposits	42,038,396	42,068,110	39,693,269	40,964,805
Government securities	20,370,536	20,037,580	15,926,354	20,191,034
Other securities	29,908,364	30,105,001	25,308,011	25,754,069
Reserve of notes and coin	18,829,864	18,382,354	23,761,756	21,478,531
Coin and bullion	31,665,044	30,859,289	36,066,751	33,478,491
Reserve to liabilities	36⅞%	36½	50⅞%	43 1/16%
Bank rate of discount	3%	4%	4%	4%
Price of Consols (2¾ per cents.)	99⅝	98¾	98 5/16	98 13/16
Price of silver per ounce	28 7/16d.	28 3/16d.	28 11/16d.	29 3/16d.
Average price of wheat	27s. 10d.	26s. 2d.	28s. 8d.	28s. 9d.

SILVER. —The price of silver in the London market was very firm during the early part of the month and advanced to 30 3-16 d. on October 24. The market then became weak and finally closed at 29 13-16 d., a net advance of 9-16 d for the month.

MONTHLY RANGE OF SILVER IN LONDON—1898, 1899, 1900.

MONTH.	1898. High	1898. Low.	1899. High	1899. Low.	1900. High	1900. Low.	MONTH.	1898. High	1898. Low.	1899. High	1899. Low.	1900. High	1900. Low.
January	26⅞	26⅛	27⅝	27¼	27¾	27	July	27⅞	27	27¾	27⅝	28 3/16	27¾
February	26¼	25⅝	27⅛	27⅜	27¾	27 5/16	August	27 13/16	27⅛	27¾	27⅛	28 7/16	27 13/16
March	26 1/16	25	27 9/16	27⅜	27 11/16	27 7/16	Septemb'r	28 5/16	27 13/16	27⅝	26 13/16	28 7/16	29¼
April	26 5/16	25 11/16	28⅛	27⅝	27⅛	27 5/16	October	28¼	27 9/16	26 15/16	26⅝	30 3/16	29⅛
May	26⅞	25⅞	28¾	28	27⅝	27½	Novemb'r	28 5/16	27⅞	27 5/16	26 11/16	......	......
June	27⅛	26 15/16	28	27 11/16	28 3/16	27 9/16	Decemb'r	27⅝	27¼	27 5/16	26 15/16	......	......

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.—The coinage at the mints in October amounted to $9,508,610 of which $5,120,000 was gold $4,148,000 silver and $240,610 minor coin. Of the silver coinage $3,002,000 was in standard dollars.

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Gold.	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*	*Gold.*	*Silver.*
January	$3,420,000	$1,624,000	$18,082,000	$1,642,000	$11,515,000	$2,364,161
February	4,085,302	1,167,564	14,848,800	1,598,000	13,401,900	1,940,000
March	5,385,463	1,488,139	12,176,715	2,346,557	12,596,240	4,341,376
April	8,211,400	948,000	7,894,475	2,159,449	12,922,000	3,980,000
May	7,717,500	1,433,000	4,808,400	2,879,416	8,252,000	3,171,000
June	6,903,932	1,432,185	8,159,630	2,155,019	8,820,770	2,094,217
July	5,853,900	1 027,834	5,981,500	794,000	6,540,000	1,827,827
August	9,344,200	2,350,000	10,253,100	2,233,636	5,050,000	2,536,000
September	7,385,315	2,178,389	6,860,947	2,441,268	2,293,335	3,932,185
October	5,180,000	3,354,191	8,220,000	3,313,569	5,120,000	4,148,000
November	5,006,700	2,755,251	6,643,700	2,612,000	....	....
December	9,492,045	3,275,481	7,469,952	1,886,605	....	....
Year	$77,985,757	$23,034,034	$111,344,220	$26,061,519	$81,511,245	$30,284,766

GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS.—The receipts of the Government in October aggregated $51,626,067, the largest reported in any month for a number of years. They were $4,000,000 larger than a year ago and $6,000,000 larger than in September. The expenditures were $47,993,637, an increase of $3,800,000 over October, 1899, and of $8,800,000 over September, 1900. There was a net surplus for the month of $3,632,430, making a total of $4,963,437 since July 1.

UNITED STATES TREASURY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

RECEIPTS.

Source.	*October, 1900.*	*Since July 1, 1900.*
Customs	$20,552,939	$81,440,221
Internal revenue	27,691,144	104,234,007
Miscellaneous	3,881,984	10,900,081
Total	$51,626,067	$196,574,309
Excess of receipts	3,632,430	4,963,437

EXPENDITURES.

Source.	*October, 1900.*	*Since July 1, 1900.*
Civil and mis	$11,754,841	$43,911,269
War	15,169,229	63,828,988
Navy	4,598,258	19,656,914
Indians	849,938	3,799,776
Pensions	10,648,500	47,208,365
Interest	.4,972,871	13,205,560
Total	$47,993,637	$191,610,872

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES AND NET GOLD IN THE TREASURY.

MONTH.	1899.			1900.		
	Receipts.	*Expenditures.*	*Net Gold in Treasury.*	*Receipts.*	*Expenditures.*	*Net Gold in Treasury.*
January	$41,774,930	$51,122,771	$228,652,341	$48,012,165	$39,189,097	$218,613,617
February	37,909,332	43,918,929	231,124,638	45,631,265	37,738,472	232,225,336
March	57,030,239	42,978,571	245,413,707	48,726,837	32,188,271	248,358,064
April	41,611,587	65,949,106	246,140,226	45,039,326	40,903,927	229,461,962
May	44,786,013	40,513,004	228,415,238	45,166,053	40,351,525	218,857,545
June	47,126,915	31,382,762	240,737,211	51,485,832	33,540,673	220,557,185
July	48,054,258	56,561,090	245,254,534	49,955,161	53,979,653	223,567,376
August	49,978,173	45,522,312	248,757,971	49,688,756	50,500,000	218,263,969
September	45,334,145	37,579,373	254,828,820	45,304,326	39,169,971	230,131,162
October	47,533,588	44,174,026	252,228,797	51,626,067	47,993,637	242,551,289
November	46,945,572	40,769,847	239,744,905	....	....	....
December	46,759,104	39,145,559	236,909,230	....	....	....

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.—The note circulation of the National banks increased $3,277,530 during the month and is now $88,628,809 larger than it was a year ago, the total being $331,613,503. It is within about $30,000,000 of the largest amount ever outstanding, the high record having been made on October 31, 1882. The circulation based on Government bonds is nearly $299,000,000, the bonds deposited amounting to over $301,000,000. The notes therefore represent over ninety-nine per cent. of the face of the bonds. Of the new two per cent. bon ls the National

banks hold $270,000,000 to secure circulation and over $51,000,000 to secure public deposits.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

	July 31, 1900.	*Aug. 31, 1900.*	*Sept. 30, 1900.*	*Oct. 31, 1900.*
Total amount outstanding	$320,015,356	$324,225,810	$328,335,973	$331,613,508
Circulation based on U. S. bonds	286,447,434	290,641,356	294,222,979	298,829,300
Circulation secured by lawful money	33,567,922	33,582,454	34,112,994	32,784,203
U. S. bonds to secure circulation:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent	8,227,550	3,430,150	1,850,950	1,019,950
" " 1907, 4 per cent	15,426,950	14,636,450	13,842,950	13,544,100
Five per cents. of 1894	1,496,500	1,389,000	1,373,000	1,293,000
Four per cents. of 1895	8,715,350	8,930,350	8,810,350	7,503,350
Three per cents. of 1898	9,159,780	7,981,780	7,857,880	7,756,580
Two per cents. of 1900	251,922,800	259,422,650	262,937,500	270,006,600
Total	$294,948,930	$295,790,380	$296,672,630	$301,123,580

The National banks have also on deposit the following bonds to secure public deposits: 2 per cents of 1891, $558,000; 4 per cents of 1907, $18,180,500; 5 per cents. of 1894, $3,822,000; 4 per cents. of 1895, $14,089,400; 3 per cents. of 1898, $12,420,120; 2 per cents. of 1900, $51,433,700; District of Columbia 3.65's, 1924, $535,000; a total of $101,088,720.

The circulation of National gold banks, not included in the above statement, is $80,145.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.—The statement issued by the Secretary of the Treasury for October 31 shows that $10,000,000 additional of the new two per cent. bonds were issued during the last month, making the total outstanding $345,580,750, other issues to a like amount being retired. The net debt less cash in the Treasury shows a reduction of about $1,750,000.

UNITED STATES PUBLIC DEBT.

	Jan. 1, 1899.	*Jan. 1, 1900.*	*Oct. 1, 1900.*	*Nov. 1, 1900.*
Interest bearing debt:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent	$25,364,500	$25,364,500	....	....
Loan of March 14, 1900, 2 per cent	....	....	$335,250,600	$345,580,750
Funded loan of 1907, 4 "	559,650,200	545,886,550	341,348,900	336,516,600
Refunding certificates, 4 per cent	39,100	37,170	35,170	34,410
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	100,000,000	95,009,700	40,700,350	36,506,550
" 1925, 4 "	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400
Ten-Twenties of 1898, 3 per cent	192,846,780	198,679,000	121,848,840	120,596,040
Total interest-bearing debt	$1,040,215,980	$1,026,772,320	$1,001,499,260	$1,001,499,750
Debt on which interest has ceased	1,237,200	1,208,500	5,516,220	3,430,080
Debt bearing no interest:				
Legal tender and old demand notes	346,735,013	346,734,863	346,734,863	346,734,863
National bank note redemption acct.	28,868,814	36,299,218	33,732,795	32,864,298
Fractional currency	6,883,974	6,880,558	6,878,410	6,878,410
Total non-interest bearing debt	$382,487,801	$389,914,640	$387,346,069	$386,477,571
Total interest and non-interest debt.	1,423,940,982	1,417,895,460	1,394,361,549	1,391,407,352
Certificates and notes offset by cash in the Treasury:				
Gold certificates	36,808,999	184,844,619	239,826,679	248,488,679
Silver "	399,430,504	401,464,504	425,153,000	425,124,000
Certificates of deposit	20,685,000	12,350,000	1,820,000	1,790,000
Treasury notes of 1890	96,523,280	88,320,280	67,714,000	65,563,000
Total certificates and notes	$553,447,783	$686,979,403	$734,513,679	$740,965,679
Aggregate debt	1,977,388,765	2,104,874,863	2,128,875,228	2,132,373,031
Cash in the Treasury:				
Total cash assets	930,431,351	1,048,006,042	1,105,447,697	1,111,071,877
Demand liabilities	635,666,656	764,410,589	817,242,819	824,066,845
Balance	$294,764,695	$283,595,453	$288,204,878	$287,005,032
Gold reserve	100,000,000	100,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
Net cash balance	194,764,695	183,595,453	138,204,878	137,005,032
Total	$294,764,695	$283,595,453	$288,204,878	$287,005,032
Total debt, less cash in the Treasury.	1,129,176,286	1,134,300,007	1,106,156,671	1,104,402,320

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.—The net holdings of cash in the United States Treasury were reduced $1,600,000 in September, the total now being $271,541,106. Nearly $243,000,000 of this balance consists of gold.

FOREIGN TRADE.—The September statement of our foreign trade shows a further increase in the export movement, the total value of exports of merchandise exceeding $115,000,000, which surpasses all previous records for that month. The imports of merchandise fell short of $60,000,000, a decrease of $11,000,000 as compared with October last year. The net exports therefore aggregated $56,000,000 as compared with about $39,000,000 in 1899. We imported $3,182,397 gold net, and exported $1,583,033 silver. The record for the nine months ended September 30 is total exports of merchandise $1,031,686,401, exceeding the high record of last year by $129,000,000; total imports, $624,461,506, an increase over 1899 of $38,000,000; excess of exports over imports, $407,224,895, an increase of $90,649,793.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONTH OF SEPTEMBER.	MERCHANDISE.			Gold Balance.	Silver Balance.
	Exports.	*Imports.*	*Balance.*		
1895	$58,540,063	$65,305,320	Imp., $6,765,257	Exp., $16,506,558	Exp., $2,673,269
1896	85,131,098	50,855,990	Exp., 34,275,108	Imp., 34,253,454	" 3,723,690
1897	104,540,912	42,429,126	" 62,111,786	" 4,580,259	" 1,497,854
1898	90,645,937	48,456,387	" 42,189,550	" 13,705,531	" 3,151,407
1899	109,886,677	70,711,965	" 39,174,712	" 1,974,899	" 1,245,195
1900	115,634,210	59,562,906	" 56,071,304	" 3,182,397	" 1,583,033
NINE MONTHS.					
1895	557,927,466	601,043,139	Imp., 43,115,673	Exp., 43,370,884	Exp., 21,655,448
1896	666,061,890	522,088,289	Exp., 143,973,601	Imp., 9,260,099	" 25,343,661
1897	746,238,242	588,754,903	" 157,483,339	Exp., 16,074,746	" 18,725,417
1898	869,278,144	475,378,955	" 393,899,189	Imp., 114,561,893	" 18,334,276
1899	902,477,500	585,902,398	" 316,575,102	" 1,390,583	" 16,014,336
1900	1,031,686,401	624,461,506	" 407,224,895	Exp., 16,469,829	" 17,350,741

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

	Aug. 1, 1900.	*Sept. 1, 1900.*	*Oct. 1, 1900.*	*Nov. 1, 1900.*
Gold coin and bullion	$431,170,785	$428,652,338	$439,241,511	$458,366,144
Silver Dollars	431,641,874	430,975,719	430,125,050	430,309,821
Silver bullion	69,266,686	67,873,779	64,762,028	61,854,872
Subsidiary silver	7,235,871	7,705,186	6,568,555	5,641,096
United States notes	28,770,065	28,724,045	22,174,702	13,385,955
National bank notes	8,998,726	9,676,802	9,079,798	6,318,390
Total	$977,084,007	$973,607,869	$971,951,644	$975,776,280
Certificates and Treasury notes, 1890, outstanding	693,696,643	698,714,747	698,796,272	704,235,174
Net cash in Treasury	$283,387,364	$274,893,122	$273,155,372	$271,541,106

SUPPLY OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.—Gold imports and production and new issues of National bank notes are responsible for an increase of $24,000,000 in the money supply last month. The stock of gold was increased nearly $21,000,000 and of National bank notes $3,000,000.

SUPPLY OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Aug. 1, 1900.	*Sept. 1, 1900.*	*Oct. 1, 1900.*	*Nov. 1, 1900.*
Gold coin and bullion	$1,053,518,893	$1,049,847,994	$1,059,288,820	$1,080,027,407
Silver dollars	497,401,215	497,801,215	501,301,315	503,789,290
Silver bullion	69,266,686	67,873,779	64,762,028	61,854,872
Subsidiary silver	83,777,071	85,567,835	86,000,748	86,676,285
United States notes	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016
National bank notes	320,095,891	324,304,325	328,416,428	331,693,648
Total	$2,370,740,772	$2,371,576,164	$2,386,450,855	$2,410,722,518

Certificates and Treasury notes represented by coin, bullion, or currency in Treasury are not included in the above statement.

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.

The following table shows the highest, lowest and closing prices of the most active stocks at the New York Stock Exchange in the month of October, and the highest and lowest during the year 1900, by dates, and also, for comparison, the range of prices in 1899:

	YEAR 1899.		HIGHEST AND LOWEST IN 1900.		OCTOBER, 1900.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	24⅞	17	33 —Oct. 24	18⅝—Jan. 8	33	27⅛	31⅞
preferred............	68⅛	50⅝	75¾—Oct. 24	58¼—Jan. 11	75¾	69⅝	73¾
Baltimore & Ohio.............	61⅛	43⅞	89⅞—Apr. 19	55¼—Jan. 8	76¾	68¼	74¾
Baltimore & Ohio, pref........	85½	67½	90 —Apr. 16	72¾—Jan. 9	83	76¾	81½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit......	137	61	80⅛—Apr. 10	47⅛—Sept. 25	64⅝	50⅛	60¾
Canadian Pacific..............	99⅛	84⅝	99¾—Feb. 13	84¾—Sept. 26	87⅞	85¾	87¼
Canada Southern..............	70	46¼	58½—Apr. 7	47⅝—Feb. 27	54⅛	49½	53
Central of New Jersey........	126⅜	97	138 —Aug. 23	115 —Jan. 6	137	132½	136
Ches. & Ohio vtg. ctfs.........	31⅞	23¾	33⅞—Apr. 9	24 —June 25	31¼	27½	30⅛
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy......	149¼	144¼	133⅛—Apr. 2	119⅛—Jan. 10	129¾	123	127⅛
Chicago & E. Illinois..........	100¼	59¾	109 —Mar. 27	88 —Jan. 31	95	93⅛	95
" preferred............	132⅝	112¾	125 —Aug. 15	120 —Jan. 17	123½	122	123½
Chicago, Great Western......	20⅝	10⅜	15¼—Apr. 2	9⅞—Sept. 25	12⅝	10	11⅞
Chic., Indianapolis & Lou'ville	19	7¾	29 —Apr. 16	14 —Jan. 15	23¼	20⅝	21¾
" preferred............	52½	31	63⅞—Apr. 4	45¼—Jan. 24	56	53	54¼
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul..	136⅛	112¼	126¾—Apr. 4	108½—June 25	116⅞	111¼	115⅝
" preferred...........	179	165	174½—Mar. 21	169½—Jan. 18	173¼	170	172
Chicago & Northwestern......	173	141¼	167½—May 22	150¼—June 25	164½	159	161
" preferred...........	210⅞	188	207 —Sept. 7	195⅛—May 9	202	198	202
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific....	122⅛	100	114¾—Mar. 28	102 —June 25	109⅞	105	108¼
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Om...	126⅛	91	123½—Jan. 31	110 —Oct. 9	115	110	115
" preferred...........	185	170	175 —Mar. 3	172 —Feb. 8	....	....	....
Chicago Terminal Transfer...	25¼	7⅛	13⅝—Apr. 27	8⅛—Oct. 18	10⅛	8⅛	9
" preferred...........	56⅛	31½	39¾—Apr. 27	28⅛—Oct. 18	29¾	26⅛	28
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis..	64⅜	42½	66⅝—Mar. 30	55 —June 19	64⅝	61	62½
" preferred............	108	94	115 —Oct. 3	103⅛—June 11	115	110	112¾
Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling.	16¾	9	28 —Apr. 27	14⅛—Jan. 10	23	23	23
Col. Fuel & Iron Co............	64	30⅛	51⅛—Apr. 2	29¼—Sept. 24	40⅛	30⅝	37¾
Consolidated Gas Co..........	223¼	163	199 —Jan. 3	164 —Sept. 21	179	164¼	174
Delaware & Hud. Canal Co....	125¾	106⅛	119⅛—Mar. 28	106⅛—Sept. 20	114	110	112
Delaware, Lack. & Western..	194½	157	186 —Feb. 20	171½—Sept. 19	180	173¼	178½
Denver & Rio Grande.........	25⅜	15⅞	24¼—Mar. 26	16½—June 22	20⅞	18¼	20½
" preferred............	80	63	76¼—Mar. 26	64⅛—June 18	71	66	70⅛
Erie...........................	16¼	10	14⅜—Mar. 27	10½—Sept. 26	12⅞	10⅞	12
" 1st pref.....................	42	27⅞	43⅛—Apr. 4	30⅜—Sept. 22	36⅛	33⅛	34⅝
" 2d pref......................	22⅛	15⅛	23⅛—Apr. 4	15 —Sept. 24	19¾	16⅛	19¾
Evansville & Terre Haute....	46½	36	54⅝—Mar. 15	38½—Oct. 9	41¼	38½	41
Express Adams................	119	108¾	130¼—Oct. 31	111 —Jan. 8	130¼	125	130¼
" American............	160	133	159 —May 2	142 —Mar. 6	158	150	158
" United States........	60	45	51 —Oct. 27	45 —Mar. 12	51	45	51
" Wells, Fargo.........	135⅛	124	130 —Oct. 20	120 —June 1	130	125⅛	130
Great Northern, preferred....	195	142¼	174½—Jan. 3	144¾—June 22	166½	149¾	161⅛
Hocking Valley...............	37⅝	21	41½—Apr. 21	30 —Sept. 21	38¼	31¼	36
" preferred...........	66¼	53⅛	67⅞—Apr. 5	58 —Jan. 8	65⅛	62¼	63⅝
Illinois Central...............	122	105½	120¼—July 23	110 —June 25	119¾	116¼	119⅜
Iowa Central..................	15¾	10¼	20½—July 20	11⅞—Jan. 12	19½	17	19
" preferred...........	62¼	40	58 —Mar. 30	39 —Sept. 27	42	40	42
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf....	18	7	21⅛—Mar. 27	7⅞—Jan. 31	....	....	....
Laclede Gas....................	85	51	80 —Jan. 5	65 —May 10	71	68	70
Lake Erie & Western..........	24	14¾	37¾—Oct. 19	20⅛—Mar. 16	37¾	27	35
" preferred...........	85	60	110 —Oct. 22	83¼—Feb. 2	110	94⅛	103⅛
Long Island....................	85	45	89 —May 5	47½—Jan. 4	65	63	63
Louisville & Nashville........	88⅜	63	87⅞—Apr. 2	68¾—Sept. 22	76⅞	70¾	75⅛
Manhattan consol.............	133⅜	85¼	101 —Feb. 14	84 —June 25	100	86¾	95⅞
Metropolitan Street...........	269	147	182 —Feb. 13	143¾—Sept. 26	163¾	147¼	158¼
Mexican Central...............	17⅛	6	14¾—Apr. 18	10½—Jan. 8	13¼	11⅛	12¼
Minneapolis & St. Louis.......	78	35¼	69¾—Mar. 28	45½—June 18	61¾	51¾	59
" preferred...........	99½	73½	99½—Oct. 20	87½—June 18	99½	92	98⅝
Missouri, Kan. & Tex..........	15	9⅛	12¾—Mar. 28	9 —Sept. 19	11	10	10⅛
" preferred.......	45¼	28⅝	40¼—Apr. 17	25⅝—Sept. 22	33⅛	27	31⅛
Missouri Pacific...............	52½	33	61½—Apr. 16	38⅜—Jan. 11	57⅝	47½	55⅞
Mobile & Ohio.................	52	32	48½—Apr. 2	35 —June 25	41	35¾	40
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River..	144¾	120	139⅝—Apr. 4	125⅝—June 25	134⅛	127½	133

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.—*Continued.*

	YEAR 1899.		HIGHEST AND LOWEST IN 1900.		OCTOBER, 1900.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis....	19¾	11½	15⅞—Oct. 19	11 —June 20	15⅞	11½	14½
" 2d preferred.........	41	29	40¼ - Mar. 29	29 —June 20	38	32	37
N. Y., New Haven & Hartf'd.	222	199	215¾—Jan. 3	207¾—Sept. 26	210⅞	209	210⅞
N. Y., Ontario & Western.....	28⅞	18⅜	26¼—Mar. 28	18¼—June 20	23⅜	20	21⅞
Norfolk & Western...........	28⅝	17⅜	41⅛—Apr. 18	22⅝—Jan. 10	38¼	33¾	36⅝
" preferred...........	74¼	61⅜	80 —Apr. 12	67 —Jan. 8	78½	74⅞	77
North American Co...........	17⅜	6⅞	18⅜—Oct. 24	13⅝—Jan. 23	16⅜	14¾	15⅝
Northern Pacific tr. receipts.	57½	42⅞	62¾—Apr. 4	45¾—Sept. 29	58¾	46¾	57
" pref tr. receipts.....	81½	68	78¼—Mar. 28	67 —Sept. 27	74	68	72¼
Pacific Mail....................	55	35	47¼--Jan. 2	25¾—June 11	46¼	30	42¼
Pennsylvania R. R............	142	122⅛	142¾—Apr. 5	124⅜—Sept. 22	135⅞	127½	135¼
People's Gas & Coke of Chic.	129½	90½	111½—Apr. 2	81⅝—Oct. 11	96	81⅝	93¼
Pitts., Cin. Chic. & St. Louis...	88	43	80½—Jan. 3	49¾—Sept. 29	59¾	50	51⅛
" preferred...........	99	80	94 —Jan. 8	78 —June 25	84	79	84
Pullman Palace Car Co.......	207¾	156	191 —Oct. 22	176 —June 25	191	183	188
Reading.........................	25	15⅛	21⅛—Apr. 4	15 —Sept. 22	19¼	15⅛	17⅞
" 1st prefered..........	68½	42¼	66¾—Apr. 5	49 - Jan. 9	60⅝	53⅞	57¾
" 2d preferred..........	38¼	22¼	35⅝—Apr. 5	23⅝—Sept. 24	29½	25¼	28¾
St. Louis & San Francisco....	14⅞	8⅛	12 —Mar. 31	8⅝—June 25	11⅞	9⅞	11⅜
" 1st preferred........	75½	64	72⅛—Mar. 30	64 —Sept. 25	68	65	68
" 2d preferred.........	44⅞	28½	39 —Mar. 30	31¼—June 23	37	33	36¼
St. Louis & Southwestern....	18¼	6¾	14⅞—Oct. 30	8¾—June 20	14⅞	11½	14
" preferred...........	40⅜	17	34¾—Apr. 16	21⅞—June 23	33	26⅞	32
Southern Pacific Co..........	44¼	27	43 —Mar. 27	30⅜—June 18	38⅝	31¾	37¾
Southern Railway............	14¼	10¼	15¾—Mar. 27	10⅝—June 25	13⅜	11	12¾
" preferred...........	58⅝	40⅞	61½—Mar. 27	49¼—June 25	58	51¾	56⅜
Tennessee Coal & Iron Co....	126	36	104 —Feb. 2	49 —Oct. 3	61	49	54¾
Texas & Pacific................	25⅝	12¾	21 —Apr. 17	13⅛—June 25	18⅜	14¾	17
Union Pacific..................	51½	38⅛	63¼—Oct. 24	44⅝—Jan. 10	63¼	56⅝	61
" preferred...........	84½	66¼	77¾—Mar. 28	70½—June 23	76½	73	75¼
Wabash R. R..................	8⅞	6⅛	9⅜—Apr. 27	6⅛—Mar. 13	7½	6¾	7⅛
" preferred...........	25½	19	24¼—Apr. 27	16 —Sept. 20	19⅜	17¼	18⅛
Western Union................	98¼	82	88½—Jan. 5	77½—June 22	82	78¼	81
Wheeling & Lake Erie........	13	7⅞	11¾—Mar. 26	8 —June 18	10½	8¼	9⅝
" second preferred....	32⅞	21¼	33⅛ Mar. 26	21⅝-June 18	27½	22¾	25¾
Wisconsin Central............	21	13½	20¾—Mar. 31	10 —Sept. 26	14	10¼	12½
" preferred...........	59	54	57 —Apr. 2	30 —Sept. 24	37	30	34
"INDUSTRIAL"							
American Co. Oil Co..........	46	30	37 —Mar. 29	30 —June 25	36¾	33½	35½
Am. Smelting & Refining Co.	59	30	43⅞—Feb. 6	34½—June 18	43¼	36¼	41
" preferred...........	94½	77½	93 —Mar. 24	85 —June 25	92	88	91
American Steel Hoop Co.....	48⅜	24	50½—Feb. 6	17 —June 25	25⅝	17½	22⅜
" preferred...........	86¾	70	86 —Feb. 6	64¼—Sept. 28	75¾	65	74½
American Steel & Wire Co....	72	32	59⅞—Apr. 12	28½—June 25	37½	30½	34¾
" preferred...........	128	84	95 —Feb. 1	69½—June 25	76⅝	71⅞	75½
American Sugar Ref. Co......	182	114½	137½—Jan. 4	95¼—Mar. 3	126½	114½	122½
American Tin Plate Co.......	52¾	20	36⅝—Feb. 7	18 —June 23	35¼	26⅞	32¾
American Tobacco Co........	229½	78½	111½—Feb. 14	84½—June 25	100½	88¼	96
Continental Tobacco Co......	65⅞	20	38 —Jan. 3	21½—May 21	30½	24¼	27⅝
" preferred...........	103⅞	71	89½—Jan. 3	70 —May 12	83¾	75¾	81
Federal Steel Co..............	75	39¾	57¾—Feb. 6	28¾—June 25	40⅞	31⅝	37¾
" preferred...........	93½	67	77½—Feb. 6	60¾—June 26	69⅝	62	68¼
General Electric Co...........	132	95⅛	145 —Oct. 22	120 —Jan. 10	145	135½	142
Glucose Sugar Refinding Co..	76¾	37	58½—Feb. 5	44 —May 15	56½	49½	54½
International Paper Co......	68½	17	25½—Jan. 3	14½—Mar. 6	21½	17	21¼
" preferred...........	95	62¼	70½—Feb. 6	58 —Mar. 6	67⅞	62½	66¾
National Lead Co.............	40½	22¼	28¼—Feb. 5	15⅞—Aug. 11	20¾	16¾	18¾
National Steel Co.............	63	31¾	53½—Feb. 6	20 —June 23	31	24	29
" preferred...........	99⅝	85	97 —Feb. 6	79¾—June 26	88½	82	87½
Pressed Steel Car Co.........	61	44⅜	58¾—Jan. 17	32½—Sept. 26	48	38	43
" preferred...........	91	75	88½—Jan. 17	70¾—Sept. 26	82¼	72	80½
Republic Iron & Steel Co.....	33⅞	16½	27½—Feb. 6	8¾—June 25	15½	11	13¼
" preferred...........	79	60⅛	70¾—Feb. 6	49 —Aug. 1	57¾	51¾	56½
Standard Rope & Twine Co..	15¼	6½	10¼—Jan. 4	4½—Mar. 6	6	4⅞	6
U. S. Leather Co.............	40⅞	5⅝	19 —Jan. 3	7¾—June 25	12⅞	9¾	11⅜
" preferred...........	84½	64½	77 —Jan. 3	65 —June 25	72¾	67¾	71
U. S. Rubber Co..............	57	37⅞	44 —Jan. 2	21 —July 6	34½	28½	31⅝
" preferred...........	121	99¾	104¾—Jan. 3	90 —Feb. 27	98½	94½	95

RAILWAY, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last Sale, Price and Date and Highest and Lowest Prices and Total Sales for the Month.

Note.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	October Sales. High.	October Sales. Low.	October Sales. Total.
Ann Arbor 1st g 4's	1995	7,000,000	Q J	92	Oct. 27,19'	92	90	33,000
Atch., Top. & S. F.								
Atch Top & Santa Fe gen g 4's	1995	133,092,500	A & O	100⅞	Oct. 31,19'	101	98⅞	1,598,500
″ registered		....	A & O	98½	Oct. 8,19'	98½	98½	7,000
″ adjustment, g. 4's	1995	50,513,500	NOV	87⅞	Oct. 31,19'	88	85⅛	1,636,000
″ registered		....	NOV	79¾	Dec. 11,'99	....	....	....
″ stamped	1995	1,214,500	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
″ Equip. tr. ser. A. g. 5's	1902	500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
″ Chic. & St. L. 1st 6's	1915	1,500,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Atl. Knox. & Nor. Ry. 1st g. 5s	1946	1,000,000	J & D	106	Apr. 23,19'	....	....	....
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s	1925	69,798,000	J & J	95¼	Oct. 30,19'	96	93¼	338,500
″ registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
″ g. 4s	1948	65,963,000	A & O	99⅝	Oct. 31,19'	99⅞	99⅛	1,163,500
″ g. 4s. registered			A & O	99⅜	Oct. 10,19'	99⅜	99⅜	2,000
″ Southw'n div. 1st g. 3½s	1925	41,990,000	J & J	87½	Oct. 31,19'	88½	86	1,029,000
″ ″ registered			Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Pitt Jun. & M. div. 1st g. 3½s	1925	11,293,000	M & N	87¾	Oct. 20,19'	87¾	85	57,500
″ registered			QFeb	....	....	....	....	....
Monongahela River 1st g. g., 5's	1919	700,000	F & A	104½	July 1,'92	....	....	....
Cen. Ohio. Reorg. 1st c. g. 4½'s	1930	1,018,000	M & S	111	Feb. 28,'99	....	....	....
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. g. g. 5's	1937	4,407,000	M & S	111¾	Oct. 22,19'	111¾	111	3,000
″ deb. 6's	1947	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Alleghany & Wn. 1st g. gtd 4's	1998	2,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Clearfield & Mah. 1st g. g. 5's	1943	650,000	J & J	130	Mar. 1,19'	....	....	....
Rochester & Pittsburg. 1st 6's	1921	1,300,000	F & A	129	July 10,19'	....	....	....
″ cons. 1st 6's	1922	3,920,000	J & D	126	Oct. 11,19'	126	126	1,000
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5's	1913	1,056,500	A & O	100	Nov. 18,'99	....	....	....
″ registered			A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Burlington, Cedar R. & N. 1st 5's	1906	6,500,000	J & D	108⅛	Oct. 25,19'	108⅛	107½	11,000
″ con. 1st & col. tst 5's	1934	7,250,000	A & O	118	Oct. 18,19'	118	116	4,000
″ registered			A & O	117¼	Sept. 10,19'	....	....	....
Ced. Rap Ia. Falls & Nor. 1st 5's	1921	1,905,000	A & O	105	Jan. 6,'99	....	....	....
Minneap's & St. Louis 1st 7's, g	1927	150,000	J & D	140	Aug. 24,'95	....	....	....
Canada Southern 1st int. gtd 5's	1908	13,920,000	J & J	107⅜	Oct. 30,19'	108	107⅜	21,000
″ 2d mortg. 5's	1913	5,100,000	M & S	106½	Oct. 31,19'	107	106¼	8,000
″ registered			M & S	104	Apr. 24,'09	....	....	....
Central Branch U. Pac. 1st g. 4's	1948	2,500,000	J & D	90	Aug. 27,19'	....	....	....
Cent. R. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. c. g. 5's	1987	4,880,000	M & N	93¾	Oct. 29,19'	93¾	93¾	8,000
Central R'y of Georgia, 1st g. 5's	1945	7,000,000	F & A	117	Sept. 25,19'	....	....	....
″ registered $1,000 & $5,000			F & A	....	....	....	....	....
″ con. g. 5's	1945	16,500,600	M & N	95¼	Oct. 31,19'	96¼	92½	590,000
″ con. g. 5's, reg. $1,000 & $5,000			M & N	96	Oct. 30,'99	96	96	2,000
″ 1st. pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	45	Oct. 31,19'	45	38	328,000
″ 2d pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	7,000,000	OCT 1	13½	Oct. 26,19'	13½	10½	152,000
″ 3d pref. inc. g. 5's	1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	7	Oct. 26,19'	7	5¼	94,000
″ Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5's	1946	840,000	J & J	95	Dec. 27,'99	....	....	....
″ Mid. Ga. & Atl. div. g 5s	1947	413.000	J & J	102	June 29,'99	....	....	....
″ Mobile div. 1st g. 5's	1946	1,000,000	J & J	106	Oct. 24,19'	106	105	3,000
Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1st convertible 7's	1902	1,167,000	M & N	107½	May 3,19'	....	....	....
″ gen. g. 5's	1987	43,924,000	J & J	124½	Oct. 29,19'	124½	123	94,000
″ registered			Q J	122¼	Oct. 29,'19	122¼	121¾	16,000
″ conv. deb. 6's	1908	378,800	M & N	130	July 25,'19	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest price and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name.	Principal Due	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	October Sales. High.	October Sales. Low.	October Sales. Total.
Am. Dock & Improvm't Co. 5's	1921	4,987,000	J & J	114⅛	Sept. 5,19'	....	....	....
Lehigh & H. R. gen. gtd g. 5's	1920	1,062,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Lehigh & W.-B. Coal con. 5's	1912	2,691,000	Q M	105	Aug. 30,19'	....	....	....
• con. extended gtd. 4½'s	1910	12,175,000	Q M	101	Oct. 31,19'	101	100	191,000
Charleston & Sav. 1st g. 7's	1936	1,500,000	J & J	108¾	Dec. 18,'99	....	....	....
Ches. & Ohio 6's, g., Series A	1908	2,000,000	A & O	113	Oct. 2,19'	113	113	2,000
• Mortgage gold 6's	1911	2,000,000	A & O	117⅛	Oct. 2,19'	117⅛	117⅛	3,000
• 1st con. g. 5's	1939	25,858,000	M & N	120⅛	Oct. 30,19'	120⅛	118	54,000
• registered			M & N	117	June 11,19'	....	....	....
• Gen. m. g. 4½'s	1992	27,309,000	M & S	100¼	Oct. 31,19'	100¼	98⅝	272,000
• registered			M & S	94½	Aug. 23,19'	....	....	....
• Craig Val. 1st g. 5's	1940	650,000	J & J	100	July 5,19'	....	....	....
• (R. & A. d.) 1st c. g. 4's	1989	6,000,000	J & J	105¼	Oct. 26,19'	105¼	105¼	2,000
• 2d con. g. 4's	1989	1,000,000	J & J	98	July 23,19'	....	....	....
• Warm S. Val. 1st g. 5's	1941	400,000	M & S	101¼	Apr. 29,'99	....	....	....
• Elz. Lex. & B. S. g. g. 5's	1902	3,007,000	M & S	101	Oct. 20,19'	101	100⅝	28,000
Chicago & Alton s'king fund 6's	1903	1,671,000	J & J	106½	Oct. 18,'19	106½	106½	2,000
Louisiana 2d 7's	1900	300,000	M & N	106⅞	Feb. 24,'99	....	....	....
Miss. Riv. Bdge 1st s. f'd g. 6's	1912	449,000	A & O	105½	Oct. 30,'95	....	....	....
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy con. 7's	1903	19,384,000	J & J	110½	Oct. 26,19'	110½	109¾	27,000
• 5's, sinking fund	1901	2,315,000	A & O	100⅝	Oct. 2,19'	100⅝	100⅝	2,000
• Chic. & Iowa div. 5's	1905	2,320,000	F & A	104¾	Apr. 11,19'	....	....	....
• Denver div. 4's	1922	5,776,500	F & A	102	Oct. 27,19'	102	101¼	32,000
• Illinois div. 3½s	1949	26,214,000	J & J	104¾	Oct. 27,19'	105	103¾	32,000
• registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
• (Iowa div.) sink. f'd 5's	1919	2,709,000	A & O	115⅝	July 6,19'	....	....	....
• 4's	1919	8,704,000	A & O	103¾	Oct. 18,19'	103¾	103¼	5,000
• Nebraska extensi'n 4's	1927	26,077,000	M & N	112⅛	Oct. 29,19'	112¼	111¾	36,000
• registered			M & N	111⅛	June 2,'99	....	....	....
• Southwestern div. 4's	1921	3,150,000	M & S	100⅛	Oct. 15,19'	100⅛	100⅛	12,000
• convertible 5's	1903	2,796,500	M & S	125	Oct. 31,19'	125	125	10,000
• 5's, debentures	1913	9,000,000	M & N	110¾	Sept. 27,19'	....	....	....
Han. & St. Jos. con. 6's	1911	8,000,000	M & S	120⅛	Oct. 26,19'	120⅛	119⅛	21,000
Chicago & E. Ill. 1st s. f'd c'y. 6's	1907	2,989,000	J & D	114⅛	Sept. 18,19'	....	....	....
• small bonds			J & D	112	Apr. 2,'96	....	....	....
• 1st con. 6's, gold	1934	2,653,000	A & O	136	Sept. 14,19'	....	....	....
• gen. con. 1st 5's	1937	11,995,000	M & N	115½	Oct. 30,19'	115½	113	112,000
• registered			M & N	115	Aug. 28,19'	....	....	....
Chicago & Ind. Coal 1st 5's	1936	4,626,000	J & J	112	Oct. 15,19'	113	112	2,000
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.								
• refunding g. 6's	1947	4,700,000	J & J	116	Oct. 11,19'	116	116	4,000
• ref. g. 5's	1947	3,542,000	J & J	102	Aug. 9,19'	....	....	....
Louisv. N. Alb. & Chic. 1st 6's	1910	3,000,000	J & J	114¼	Oct. 30,19'	114¼	114¼	1,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.								
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7's $ g, R.d.	1902	1,578,500	J&J	167¾	Aug. 22,19'	....	....	....
• 1st 7's £	1902		J&J	172½	Apr. 10,19'	....	....	....
• 1st C. & M. 7's	1903	1,290,000	J & J	169½	Sept. 18,19'	....	....	....
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul con. 7's	1905	5,318,000	J & J	170½	Oct. 20,19'	170½	169½	4,000
• terminal g. 5's	1914	4,748,000	J & J	113¾	Oct. 25,19'	113¾	113¼	6,000
• gen. g. 4's, series A	1989	23,676,000	J & J	110¾	Oct. 31,19'	111	109¾	28,000
• registered		....	Q J	105½	Feb. 19,'98	....	....	....
• gen. g. 3½'s, series B	1989	2,500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
• registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
• Chic. & Lake Sup. 5's	1921	1,360,000	J & J	118	Sept. 24,19'	....	....	....
• Chic. & M. R. div. 5's	1926	3,083,000	J & J	121¾	Oct. 26,19'	121¾	121	12,000
• Chic. & Pac. div. 6's	1910	3,000,000	J & J	118¼	Oct. 23,19'	118¼	118¼	2,000
• 1st Chic. & P. W. g. 5's	1921	25,340,000	J & J	119½	Oct. 31,19'	119¾	119	12,000
• Dakota & Gt. S. g. 5's	1916	2,856,000	J & J	114⅝	Oct. 16,19'	114⅝	114⅝	2,000
• Far. & So. g. 6's assu.	1924	1,250,000	J & J	137½	July 18,'98	....	....	....
• 1st H'st & Dk. div. 7's	1910	5,680,000	J & J	125	Sept. 19,19'	....	....	....
• 1st 5's	1910	990,000	J & J	109¼	Aug. 9,19'	....	....	....
• 1st 7's, Iowa & D, ex	1908	2,287,000	J & J	170	Oct. 17,19'	170	170	2,000
• 1st 5's, La. C. & Dav.	1919	2,500,000	J & J	117	July 27,19'	....	....	....
• Mineral Point div. 5's	1910	2,840,000	J & J	110¾	Sept. 10,19'	....	....	....
• 1st So. Min. div. 6's	1910	7,432,000	J & J	118⅝	Oct. 23,19'	119	117⅞	12,000
• 1st 6's, Southw'n div.	1909	4,000,000	J & J	118	Oct. 3,19'	118	118	1,000
• Wis. & Min. div. g. 5's	1921	4,755,000	J & J	119	Oct. 18,19'	119	118⅛	3,000
• Mil. & N. 1st M. L. 6's	1910	2,155,000	J & D	121	Sept. 21,19'	....	....	....
• 1st con. 6's	1913	5,092,000	J & D	120	Aug. 9,19'	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highes and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	October Sales. High.	October Sales. Low.	October Sales. Total.
Chic. & Northwestern con. 7's	1915	12,882,000	Q F	139¾	Oct. 23,19'	140	139¾	17,000
" gold 7's	1902	8,551,000	J & D	110	Oct. 31,19'	110	109¼	51,000
" registered gold 7's	1902		J & D	109¼	Sept.24,19'	....	....	....
" extension 4's	1886-1926	18,632,000	F A 15	108½	Sept.21,19'	....	....	....
" registered			F A 15	107	Mar. 7,19'	....	....	....
" gen. g. 3½'s	1987	9,995,000	M & N	110	Sept.27,19'	....	....	....
" " registered			Q F	108	Nov.19,'98	....	....	....
" sinking fund 6's	1879-1929	5,940,000	A & O	118	Sept.22,19'	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	111	Oct. 18,19'	112	111	12,000
" sinking fund 5s'	1879-1929	7,055,000	A & O	109	June 2,19'	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	105¾	Mar. 28,'99	....	....	....
" deben. 5's	1909	5,900,000	M & N	109⅞	Oct. 26,19'	109⅞	109⅞	20,000
" registered			M & N	105	Dec. 26,'99	....	....	....
" deben. 5's	1921	10,000,000	A & O	116½	Oct. 24,19'	116½	116½	5,000
" registered			A & O	107	Nov. 20,'95	....	....	....
" sinking f'd deben. 5's	1933	9,800,000	M & N	120½	Sept.19,19'	....	....	....
" registered			M & N	119¼	Dec. 27,'98	....	....	....
Des Moines & Minn. 1st 7's	1907	600,000	F & A	127	Apr. 8,'84	....	....	....
Escanaba & L. Superior 1st 6's	1901	351,000	J & J	108¼	Feb. 26,19'	....	....	....
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6's	1905	1,600,000	M & S	112⅝	Apr. 24,19'	....	....	....
Northern Illinois 1st 5's	1910	1,500,000	M & S	112¼	Apr. 24,19'	....	....	....
Ottumwa C. F. & St. P. 1st 5's	1909	1,600,000	M & S	111¼	Apr. 24,'19	....	....	....
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7's	1907	1,592,000	M & N	123½	Oct. 15,19'	123½	123½	1,000
Mil., L. Shore & We'n 1st g. 6's	1921	5,000,000	M & N	136	Oct. 29,19'	136	135⅞	8,000
" ext. & impt. s.f'd g. 5's	1929	4,148,000	F & A	123⅝	Oct. 18,19'	123⅝	123¼	13,000
" Ashland div. 1st g. 6's	1925	1,000,000	M & S	139½	Apr. 17,19'	....	....	....
" Michigan div. 1st g. 6's	1924	1,281,000	J & J	137½	Aug. 13,19'	....	....	....
" con. deb. 5's	1907	436,000	F & A	106	Aug. 22,19'	....	....	....
" incomes	1911	500,000	M & N	112	Nov. 13,'99	....	....	....
Chic., Rock Is. & Pac. 6's coup.	1917	12,100,000	J & J	130¼	Oct. 30,19'	130⅝	130¼	17,000
" registered	1917		J & J	130¼	Oct. 24,19'	130¼	130	18,000
" gen. g. 4's	1988	54,581,000	J & J	106¾	Oct. 31,19'	107	105½	228,000
" registered			J & J	106	Oct. 25,19'	106¼	106	6,000
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4's	1905	1,200,000	J & J	96	May 25,19'	....	....	....
" 1st 2½'s	1905	1,200,000	J & J	86¼	Aug. 25,19'	....	....	....
" extension 4 s		672,000	J & J	98½	May 18,'99	....	....	....
Keokuk & Des M. 1st mor. 5's	1923	2,750,000	A & O	111	Oct. 31,19'	111	111	5,000
" small bond	1923	....	A & O	100	Apr. 15,'97	....	....	....
Chic., St. P., Minn. & Oma. con. 6's	1930	14,265,000	J & D	135½	Oct. 31,19'	135½	134	10,000
Chic., St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6's	1918	2,148,000	M & N	131	Oct. 3,19'	131	131	1,000
North Wisconsin 1st mort. 6's	1930	800,000	J & J	140	May 31,19'	....	....	....
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6's	1919	6,070,000	A & O	130¾	Aug. 14,19'	....	....	....
Chic., Term. Trans. R. R. g. 4's	1947	13,400,000	J & J	92	Oct. 26,19'	92¼	91	31,000
Chic. & Wn. Ind. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's	1919	582,000	M & N	106	Oct. 4,'99	....	....	....
" gen'l mortg. g. 6's	1932	9,868,000	Q M	118½	Aug. 2,19'	....	....	....
Chic. & West Michigan R'y 5's	1921	5,753,000	J & D	100	Oct. 28,'98	....	....	....
Choc., Oklahoma & Glf. gen. g. 5s	1919	4,800,000	J & J	103	Jan. 17,19'	....	....	....
Cin., Ham. & Day. con. s'k. f'd 7's	1905	996,000	A & O	117	Sept. 20,'99	....	....	....
" 2d g. 4½'s	1937	2,000,000	J & J	113	Oct. 10,19'	113	112¼	39,000
Cin., Day. & Ir'n 1st gt. dg. 5's	1941	3,500,000	M & N	112½	Oct. 10,19'	112½	112½	1,000
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L. gen. g. 4's	1993	12,634,000	J & D	99½	Oct. 30,19'	101	97	145,000
" do Cairo div. 1st g. 4's	1939	5,000,000	J & J	98	Sept. 27,19'	....	....	....
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. 4's	1991	4,000,000	J & J	98	Sept. 15,19'	....	....	....
St. Louis div. 1st col. trust g. 4's	1990	9,750,000	M & N	104	Oct. 25,19'	104	104	1,000
" registered				99	May 4,'99	....	....	....
Sp'gfield & Col. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	1,035,000	M & S	94	Oct. 12,19'	94	94	2,000
White W. Val. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	650,000	J & J	83	Nov. 22,'99	....	....	....
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. 1st g. 4's	1936	7,685,000	Q F	105½	Apr. 5,19'	....	....	....
" registered				95	Nov. 15,'94	....	....	....
" con. 6's	1920	689,000	M & N	107½	June 30,'98	....	....	....
Cin., S'dusky & Clev. con. 1st g. 5's	1928	2,571,000	J & J	114	Aug. 17,19'	....	....	....
Clev., C., C. & Ind. con. 7's	1914	3,991,000	J & D	135½	Aug. 3,19'	....	....	....
" sink. fund 7's	1914		J & D	119⅝	Nov. 19,'89	....	....	....
" gen. consol 6's	1934	3,205,000	J & J	131	Aug. 18,19'	....	....	....
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Cin., Sp. 1st m. C., C., C. & Ind. 7's	1901	1,000,000	A & O	101⅝	Oct. 29,'99	101⅝	101⅝	1,000
Ohio, Ind. & W., 1st pfd. 5's	1938	500,000	Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4's	1940	8,103,000	A & O	90	Oct. 31,19'	90½	86¼	155,000
" income 4's	1990	4,000,000	A	29½	Oct. 29,19'	30	27⅝	173,000

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NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	LAST SALE. Price.	LAST SALE. Date.	OCTOBER SALES. High.	OCTOBER SALES. Low.	OCTOBER SALES. Total.
Clev., Lorain & Wheel'g con. 1st 5's	1933	5,000,000	A & O	111	Sept. 5,19'	....	....	....
Clev., & Mahoning Val. gold 5's	1938	2,936,000	J & J	130	May 8,19'	....	....	....
" registered	....		Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Col. Midld Ry. 1st g. 2-3-4's	1947	7,500,000	J & J	76¾	Oct. 31,19'	77¾	71½	210,00
" 1st g. 4's	1947	1,011,000	J & J	77	Oct. 31,19'	77¾	74½	37,000
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4's	1929	17,500,000	F & A	81¾	Oct. 31,19'	82¾	78¾	337,000
Conn., Passumpsic Riv's 1st g. 4's	1943	1,900,000	A & O	102	Dec. 27,'93	....	....	....
Delaware, Lack. & W. mtge 7's	1907	3,067,000	M & S	124¼	Aug. 30,19'	....	....	....
Morris & Essex 1st m 7's	1914	5,000,000	M & N	138½	Oct. 5,19'	138½	138½	500
" 7's	1871-1901	4,991,000	A & O	102⅞	Oct. 30,19'	102⅞	102⅞	1,000
" 1st c. gtd 7's	1915	12,151,000	J & D	140	Oct. 18,19'	140	140	13,000
" registered	....		J & D	140	Oct. 26,'98	....	....	....
N. Y., Lack. & West'n. 1st 6's	1921	12,000,000	J & J	136	Oct. 29,19'	136	135½	21,000
" const. 5's	1923	5,000,000	F & A	119	Oct. 16,19'	121	119	6,000
" terml. imp. 4's	1923	5,000,000	M & N	103½	Oct. 15,19'	104	103½	7,000
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7's	1906	1,966,000	A & O	122	Feb. 8,19'	....	....	....
Delaware & Hudson Canal.								
" 1st Penn. Div. c. 7's	1917	5,000,000	M & S	146½	May 2,19'	....	....	....
" reg	1917		M & S	141	Oct. 22,'96	141	141	5,000
Albany & Susq. 1st c. g. 7's	1906	3,000,000	A & O	121	Sept. 12,19'	....	....	....
" registered	....		A & O	122	June 6,'99	....	....	....
" 6's	1906	7,000,000	A & O	111¾	Oct. 25,19'	111¾	111½	8,000
" registered	....		A & O	113½	Aug. 27,19'	....	....	....
Rens. & Saratoga 1st c. 7's	1921	2,000,000	M & N	148¼	July 24,19'	....	....	....
" 1st r 7's	1921		M & N	148¾	July 16,19'	....	....	....
Denver & Rio Grande 1st g. 7's	1900	1,605,500	M & N	103	Oct. 9,19'	103	103	2,000
" 1st con. g. 4's	1936	28,650,000	J & J	99¼	Oct. 30,19'	99½	98	162,000
" con. g. 4½'s	1936	4,777,000	J & J	108	Oct. 31,19'	108	108	5,000
" impt. m. g. 5's	1928	8,103,500	J & D	103	Oct. 27,19'	103	103	2,500
Des Moines Union Ry 1st g. 5's	1917	628,000	M & N	108¼	May 7,19'	....	....	....
Detroit & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s	1995	900,000	J & D	67	Mar. 24,'95	....	....	....
" g. 4s	1995	1,250,000	J & D	85	Oct. 1,19'	85	85	2,000
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5's	1937	6,734,000	A & O	107½	Oct. 13,19'	107½	107½	1,000
" registered	....		A & O	101½	July 23,'89	....	....	....
" 2d l m 6s	1916	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Duluth, Red Wing & S'n 1st g. 5's	1928	500,000	J & J	92¼	Feb. 11,'98	....	....	....
Duluth So. Shore & At. gold 5's	1937	4,000,000	J & J	115	Oct. 22,19'	115	115	1,000
Elgin Joliet & Eastern 1st g 5's	1941	7,852,000	M & N	110	Sept. 15,19'	....	....	....
Erie 1st ext. g. 4's	1947	2,482,000	M & N	117½	July 23,19'	....	....	....
" 2d extended g. 5's	1919	2,149,000	M & S	119½	Jan. 4,19'	....	....	....
" 3d extended g. 4½'s	1923	4,618,000	M & S	114½	Sept. 6,19'	....	....	....
" 4th extended g. 5's	1920	2,926,000	A & O	123½	Mar. 30,19'	....	....	....
" 5th extended g. 4's	1928	709,500	J & D	106½	Feb. 24,19'	....	....	....
" 1st cons gold 7's	1920	16,890,000	M & S	136½	Oct. 25,19'	136½	135¼	26,000
" 1st cons. fund g. 7's	1920	3,699,500	M & S	134½	Oct. 9,19'	134½	134½	6,500
Erie R.R. 1st con. g-4s prior bds.	1996	31,452,000	J&J	89⅞	Oct. 31,19'	90	87¼	97,000
" registered	....		J&J	93¼	May 25,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s.	1996	31,954,000	J&J	71½	Oct. 30,19'	71½	67½	258,000
" registered	....		J&J	....	....	....	....	....
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7's	1916	2,380,000	J & D	140	Feb. 6,'99	....	....	....
Buffalo & Southwestern g. 6's	1908	1,500,000	J&J	....	....	....	....	....
" small	....		J&J	....	....	....	....	....
Chicago & Erie 1st gold 5's	1982	12,000,000	M & N	117½	Oct. 8,19'	117½	117	10,000
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd g. 5's	1909	2,900,000	A & O	104½	Oct. 22,19'	104½	104½	1,000
Long Dock consol. g. 6's	1935	7,500,000	A & O	136¼	June 22,19'	....	....	....
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. Co. 1st gtd. currency 6's	1922	1,100,000	M&N	....	....	....	....	....
N. Y., L. E. & W. Dock & Imp. Co. 1st currency 6's	1913	3,396,000	J&J	118	Sept. 27,19'	....	....	....
N. Y. & Greenw'd Lake gt g 5's	1946	1,452,000	M&N	109	Oct. 27,'98	....	....	....
" small	....							
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6's	1910	3,500,000	A & O	115½	Oct. 2,19'	115½	115½	1,000
N.Y., Sus.&W. 1st refdg. g. 5's	1937	3,750,000	J & J	109½	Oct. 26,19'	109⅝	108¼	67,000
" 2d g. 4½'s	1937	453,000	F & A	99½	June 12,19'	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's	1940	2,546,000	F & A	95	Oct. 31,19'	95	90	7,000
" term. 1st g. 5's	1943	2,000,000	M & N	113	Apr. 27,19'	....	....	....
" registered......$5,000 each			M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Wilkesb. & East. 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	3,000,000	J & D	106½	Oct. 23,19'	106½	104½	12,000

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Eureka Springs R'y 1st 6's, g.....1933	500,000	F & A	65	Nov. 10,'97	....	....	....
Evans. & Terre Haute 1st con. 6's.1921	3,000,000	J & J	123⅛	Oct. 27,19'	123⅛	123	27,000
" 1st General g 5's.........1942	2,223,000	A & O	104	Oct. 15,19'	104½	102⅛	54,000
" Mount Vernon 1st 6's...1923	375,000	A & O	110	May 10,'98	....	....	....
" Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g 5's...1930	450,000	A & O	95	Sept.15,'91	....	....	....
Evans. & Ind'p. 1st con. g g 6's....1926	1,591,000	J & J	105	Sept.25,19'	....	....	....
Flint & Pere Marquette m 6's....1920	3,999,000	A & O	121⅛	Oct. 1,19'	121⅛	121⅛	1,000
" 1st con. gold 5's......... 1939	2,850,000	M & N	105¾	Sept.15,19'	....	....	....
" Port Huron d 1st g 5's..1939	3,325,000	A & O	108¾	Oct. 27,19'	108¾	108	32,000
Florida Cen. & Penins. 1st g 5's...1918	3,000,000	J & J	100	Sept. 6,'99	....	....	....
" 1st land grant ex. g 5's..1930	423,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" 1st con. g 5's..............1943	4,370,000	J & J	80½	May 14,'96	....	....	....
Ft. Smith U'n Dep. Co. 1st g 4½'s.1941	1,000,000	J & J	105	Mar. 11,'98	....	....	....
Ft. Worth & D. C. ctfs.dep.1st 6's..1921	8,176,000	......	73⅛	Oct. 31,19'	74	71	98,000
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande 1st g 5's.1928	2,863,000	J & J	60	Oct. 26,19'	61	57	72,000
Galveston H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s..1913	2,000,000	A & O	108	Sept.27,19'	....	....	....
Geo. & Ala. Ry. 1st pref. g. 5's...1945	2,230,000	A & O	106	Dec. 12,'88	....	....	....
" 1st con. g 5s..............1945	2,922,000	J & J	89	Feb. 5,19'	....	....	....
Ga. Car. & N. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 5's..1927	5,360,000	J & J	99½	Jan. 22,19'	....	....	....
Hock. Val. Ry. 1st con. g. 4½'s...1999	9,108,000	J & J	101	Oct. 31,19'	101	98¾	237,000
" registered..................		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Col. Hock's Val. 1st ext. g. 4's.1848	1,401,000	A & O	106	Aug.21,19'	....	....	....
Illinois Central, 1st g. 4's....1894–1951	1,500,000	J&J	116	June 4,19'	....	....	....
" registered..................		J&J	113½	Mar. 12,19'	....	....	....
" 1st gold 3½'s..........1951	2,499,000	J&J	106½	Oct. 22,19'	106½	105½	20,000
" registered..................		J&J	102½	Apr. 15,'98	....	....	....
" 1st g 3s sterl. £500,000..1951	2,500,000	M & S	92½	July 13,'96	....	....	....
" registered..................		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" total outstg....$18,950,000							
" collat. trust gold 4's..1952	15,000,000	A & O	102¾	Oct. 8,19'	102¾	102¾	3,000
" regist'd..................		A & O	104¾	Jan. 30,'99	....	....	....
" col.t.g.4sL.N.O.&Tex.1953	24,679,000	M & N	103½	Oct. 25,19'	103½	103	7,000
" registered		M & N	109⅛	Dec. 13,'99	....	....	....
" Cairo Bridge g 4's.....1950	3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" registered..................		J & D	123	May 24,'99	....	....	....
" Louisville div.g. 3½'s.1953	14,320,000	J & J	101¾	Oct. 23,19'	101¾	101½	104,000
" registered..................		J & J	88½	Dec. 8,'99	....	....	....
" Middle div. reg. 5's...1921	600,000	F & A	95	Dec. 21,'99	....	....	....
" St. Louis div. g. 3's....1951	4,939,000	J & J	91	Oct. 12,19'	91½	90¾	9,000
" registered..................		J & J	101¼	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
" g. 3½'s................1951	6,821,000	J & J	102	Oct. 20,19'	102	101½	11,000
" registered..................		J & J	101½	Sept. 10,'95	....	....	....
" Sp'gfield div 1stg 3½'s,1951	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" registered..................		J & J	124	Dec. 11,'99	....	....	....
" West'n Line 1st g. 4's, 1951	5,425,000	F & A	113	Oct. 31,19'	113	113	10,000
" registered..................		F & A	101½	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
Belleville & Carodt 1st 6's......1923	470,000	J & D	121	Aug. 3,'19	....	....	....
Carbond'e & Shawt'n 1st g. 4's, 1932	241,000	M & S	105	Jan. 22,19'	....	....	....
Chic., St. L. & N. O. gold 5's....1951	16,555,000	J D 15	125	Sept.11,19'	....	....	....
" gold 5's, registered........		J D 15	122	Sept.26,19'	....	....	....
" g. 3½'s................1951	1,352,000	J D 15	108½	Sept.21,19'	....	....	....
" registered..................		J D 15	106¼	Aug.17,'99	....	....	....
" Memph. div. 1st g. 4's, 1951	3,500,000	J & D	105½	Sept.10,19'	....	....	....
" registered..................		J & D	121	Feb. 24,'99	....	....	....
St. Louis, South. 1st gtd. g. 4's, 1931	538,000	M & S	90	Nov. 22,'98	....	....	....
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st g. 5's......1935	1,824,000	J & J	103½	Aug, 8,19'	....	....	....
" 1st gtd. g. 5's............1935	933,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Indiana, Ill. & Iowa 1st refdg. 5's.1948	3,000,000	A & O	107	Oct. 22,19'	107	107	2,000
Internat. & Gt. N'n 1st. 6's, gold.1919	7,954,000	M & N	123	Oct. 25,19'	123	120½	15,000
" 2d g. 5's..................1909	6,593,000	M & S	87	Oct. 29,19'	89	83	52,000
" 3d g. 4's..................1921	2,725,000	M & S	55	Oct. 30,19'	55	54	38,000
Iowa Central 1st gold 5's.........1938	7,200,000	J & D	114¼	Oct. 30,19'	115	113⅝	19,000
Kansas C. & M. R. & B. Co. 1st gtd g. 5's........................1929	3,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas City Southern 1st g. 3's..1950	26,197,000	A & O	68	Oct. 31,19'	69½	61	2,929,000
" registered....................		A & O	63¼	Oct. 16,19'	63¼	63¼	1,000
Lake Erie & Western 1st g. 5's...1937	7,250,000	J & J	123½	Oct. 24,19'	123¾	121½	22,000
" 2d mtge. g. 5's..........1941	3,625,000	J & J	117⅛	Oct. 22,19'	117⅛	116½	14,000
Northern Ohio 1st gtd g 5's....1945	2,500,000	A & O	111	Aug. 8,19'	....	....	....

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Lehigh Val. (Pa.) coll. g. 5's.....1997	5,000,000	M & N	104	Aug. 8,'98	....	....	....
" registered..................		M & N	....		....	....	....
Lehigh Val. N. Y. 1st m. g. 4½'s.1940	15,000,000	J&J	110⅛	Oct. 31,19'	110⅛	109⅛	7,000
" registered..................	....	J&J	108¾	Nov. 24,'99	....	....	....
Lehigh Val. Ter. R. 1st gtd g. 5's.1941	10,000,000	A & O	112	July 9,'19	....	....	....
" registered..................		A & O	109⅛	Oct. 18,'99	....	....	....
Lehigh V. Coal Co. 1st gtd g. 5's.1933	10,280,000	J & J	108¾	Nov. 21,'99	....	....	....
" registered...............1933		J & J	....		....	....	....
Lehigh & N. Y., 1st gtd g. 4's.....1945	2,000,000	M&S	92	Sept. 4,19'	....	....	....
" registered..................		M&S	....		....	....	....
Elm., Cort. & N. 1st g. 1st pfd 6's 1914	750,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
" " g. gtd 5's.......1914	1,250,000	A & O	101⅛	Sept. 1,'99	....	....	....
Long Island 1st cons. 5's..........1931	3,610,000	Q J	120	Oct. 10,19'	120	120	2,000
" 1st con. g. 4's............1931	1,121,000	Q J	101	Nov. 22,'99	....	....	....
Long Island gen. m. 4's.........1938	3,000,000	J & D	103	Oct. 29,19'	103	100	23,000
" Ferry 1st g. 4½'s......1922	1,500,000	M & S	100	Oct. 23,19'	100	99½	8,000
" g. 4's..................1932	325,000	J & D	102½	May 5,'97	....	....	....
" unified g. 4's...........1949	5,685,000	M & S	96	Oct. 30,19'	96¼	94	174,000
" deb. g. 5's.........1934	1,135,000	J & D	100	May 25,'97	....	....	....
Brooklyn & Montauk 1st 6's....1911	250,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
" 1st 5's..................1911	750,000	M & S	110	Aug. 3,'96	....	....	....
N. Y. B'kln & M. B. 1st c. g. 5's, ..1935	1,601,000	A & O	107	Jan. 31,'99	....	....	....
N. Y. & Rock'y Beach 1st g. 5's, 1927	883,000	M & S	105	May 4,19'	....	....	....
Long Isl. R. R. Nor. Shore Branch 1st Con. gold garn't'd 5's, 1932	1,425,000	Q JAN	110	Oct. 27,19'	110	108¾	10,000
Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6's.......1930	9,515,000	J & D	118	Oct. 6,19'	118	118	11,000
" gold 5's................1937	1,764,000	M & N	111	July 31,19'	....	....	....
" Unified gold 4's........1940	14,994,000	J & J	99⅛	Oct. 31,19'	99¾	98½	53,000
" registered 1940		J & J	83	Feb. 27,'93	....	....	....
" collateral trust g. 5's, 1931	5,129,000	M & N	111⅛	Oct. 29,19'	111⅛	110⅝	31,000
" coll. tr 5-20 g 4's..1903-1918	12,500,000	A & O	97⅝	Oct. 29,19'	97¾	96¾	51,000
" Cecilian branch. 7's....1907	380,000	M & S	106	Nov. 11,'97	....	....	....
" E., Hend. & N. 1st 6's..1919	1,950,000	J & D	112½	Aug. 22,19'	....	....	....
" L. Cin. & Lex. g. 4½'s...1931	3,258,000	M & N	103	Jan. 18,'98	....	....	....
" N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6's..1930	5,000,000	J & J	128¼	Sept. 12,19'	....	....	....
" 2d g. 6's...............1930	1,000,000	J & J	117	Oct. 1,19'	117	117	2,000
" Pensacola div. g. 6's...1920	580,000	M & S	109⅛	Nov. 1,'99	....	....	....
" St. Louis div. 1st g. 6's.1921	3,500,000	M & S	126¼	Sept. 24,19'	....	....	....
" 2d g. 3's...............1980	3,000,000	M & S	63⅛	Oct. 1,19'	63⅛	63⅛	2,000
" Ken. Cent. g. 4's......1987	6,742,000	J & J	98½	Oct. 22,19'	98½	96⅞	7,000
" L. & N. & Mob. & Montg 1st. g. 4½s..........1945	4,000,000	M & S	109	Sept. 26,19'	....	....	....
" N. Fla. & S. 1st g. g. 5's, 1937	2,096,000	F & A	109⅛	July 17,19'	....	....	....
" Pen. & At. 1st g. g. 6's, 1921	2,706,000	F & A	110¾	July 17,19'	....	....	....
" S. & N. A. con. gtd. g. 5's. 1936	3,673,000	F & A	109	Oct. 14,19'	109	109	10,000
" So. & N. Ala. si'fd. g. 6s, 1910	1,942,000	A & O	93½	Sept. 30,'96	....	....	....
Lo. & Jefferson Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 4's. 1945	3,000,000	M & S	96¾	Nov. 17,'99	....	....	....
Manhattan Railway Con. 4's.....1990	28,065,000	A & O	102½	Oct. 31,19'	102⅝	100¼	145,000
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6's....1908	10,818,000	J & J	115	Oct. 30,19'	115½	115	7,000
Manitoba Swn. Coloniza'n g. 5's, 1934	2,544,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Mexican Central.							
" con. mtge. 4's...........1911	62,643,000	J & J	84	Oct. 31,19'	84	80⅛	24,000
" 1st con. inc. 3's.........1939	17,072,000	JULY	26⅛	Oct. 31,19'	27⅛	25¾	1,139,000
" 2d 3's...................1939	11,310,000	JULY	13⅝	Oct. 26,19'	13⅞	12½	348,000
" equip. & collat. g. 5's....1917	850,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
" 2d series g. 5's...........1919	965,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
Mexican Internat'l 1st con g. 4's, 1942	4,635,000	M & S	84	Oct. 30,19'	84⅛	83½	159,000
Mexican Nat. 1st gold 6's........1927	10,955,000	J & D	103⅛	Apr. 19,19'	....	....	....
" 2d inc. 6's "A" 1917 coup. due Sept. 1, 1889, stamped 1½% paid	12,265,000	M & S	81	Apr. 10,19'	....	....	....
			....		....	....	....
" 2d inc. 6's "B"..........1917	12,265,000	A	17	Apr. 25,19'	....	....	....
" Northern 1st g. 6's.....1910	1,209,000	J & D	105	May 2,19'	....	....	....
" registered..................		J & D	....		....	....	....

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Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7's.1927	950,000	J & D	149	May 9,19'	....	....	....
" Iowa ext. 1st g. 7's......1909	1,015,000	J & D	122½	May 25,19'	....	....	....
" Pacific ext. 1st g. 6's....1921	1,382,000	J & A	128	May 7,19'	....	....	....
" Southw. ext. 1st g. 7's...1910	636,000	J & D	122½	Aug. 18,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 5's............1934	5,000,000	M & N	118	Oct. 31,19'	118	117⅝	19,000
" 1st & refunding g. 4's...1949	7,600,000	M & S	96	Oct. 31,19'	96¾	95	61,000
Minneapolis & Pacific 1st m. 5's..1936	3,208,000	J & J	102	Mar. 26,'87	....	....	....
" stamped 4's pay. of int. gtd.			....		....	....	....
Minn., S. S. M. & Atlan. 1st g. 4's.1926	8,280,000	J & J	94	Apl. 2,'95	....	....	....
" stamped pay. of int. gtd.			89¾	June 18,'91	....	....	....
Minn., S. P. & S. S. M., 1st c. g. 4's.1838	6,710,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
" stamped pay. of int. gtd.			....		....	....	....
Missouri, K. & T. 1st mtge g. 4's.1990	39,718,000	J & D	92	Oct. 29,19'	93	90⅝	246,000
" 2d mtge. g. 4's.........1990	20,000,000	F & A	66¼	Oct. 31,19'	68	64¼	441,500
" 1st ext gold 5's.. 1944	1.498,000	M & N	92	Oct. 31,19'	92½	89	207,000
Booneville Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 7's..1906	510,000	M & N	100⅝	Nov. 22,'99	....	....	....
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5's....1940	1,340,000	M & N	90	Sept. 6,19'	....	....	....
Mo. K.&T. of Tex 1st gtd. g. 5's.1942	2,685,000	M & S	92	Oct. 24,19'	92	90	37,000
Sher. Shrevept & Solst gtd. g. 5's1943	1,689,000	J & D	99½	Oct. 18,19'	99½	98¼	23,000
Kan. City & Pacific 1st g. 4's...1990	2,500,000	F & A	81½	Oct. 29,19'	81½	80	45,000
Tebo. & Neosho 1st 7's.........1903	187,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Mo. Kan. & East'n 1st gtd. g. 5's.1942	4,000,000	A & O	103¼	Oct. 22,19'	103½	102	11,000
Missouri, Pacific 1st con. g. 6's...1920	14,904,000	M & N	119	Oct. 29,19'	119½	117½	244,000
" 3d mortgage 7's.......1906	3,828,000	M & N	116	Oct. 19,19'	116	115½	2,000
" trusts gold 5's stamp'd 1917	14,376,000	M & S	96¾	Oct. 31,19'	97½	94	687,000
" registered..................		M & S	....		....	....	....
" 1st collateral gold 5's.1920	7,000,000	F & A	95⅝	Oct. 31,19'	96	92	245,000
" registered..................		F & A	....		....	....	....
Leroy & Caney Val. A. L. 1st 5's.1926	520,000	J & J	94	June 7,19'	....	....	....
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st m. ex. 4's.1938	7,000,000	M & S	106½	Sept. 7,19'	....	....	....
" 2d extended g. 5's.....1938	2,573,000	F & A	115¼	Sept. 8,19'	....	....	....
St. L. & I. g. con. R.R.&l.gr. 5's1931	85,716,000	A & O	110	Oct. 31,19'	110⅝	108	719,000
" stamped gtd gold 5's..1931	6,945,000	A & O	109	Oct. 18,19'	109¼	109	12,000
" unify'g & rfd'g g. 4's.1929	19,114,000	J & J	79	Oct. 31,19'	80½	76½	640,000
" registered..................		J & J	....		....	....	....
Verdigris V'y Ind. & W. 1st 5's.1926	750,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
Mob. & Birm., prior lien, g. 5's...1945	874,000	J & J	109	Aug. 31,19'	....	....	....
" small..........................	226,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
" inc. g. 4's................1945	700,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
" small..........................	500,000	......	....		....	....	....
Mob. Jackson & Kan. City 1st g. 5's.1946	1,000,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Mobile & Ohio new mort. g. 6's..1927	7,000,000	J & J	127½	Oct. 25,19'	127½	125⅝	24,500
" 1st extension 6's......1927	974,000	J & D	120½	July 31,19'	....	....	....
" gen. g. 4's.............1938	9,472,000	Q J	84½	Oct. 29,19'	85	84	66,000
" Montg'rydiv. 1st g. 5's.1947	4,000,000	F & A	107¾	Oct. 12,19'	107¾	107¾	4,000
St. Louis & Cairo gtd g. 4's.....1931	4,000,000	M & S	86	Dec. 17,'95	....	....	....
Nashville, Chat. & St. L. 1st 7's...1913	6,300,000	J & J	128½	Oct. 5,19'	128½	128½	6,000
" 2d 6's......................1901	1,000,000	J & J	100½	July 11,19'	....	....	....
" 1st cons. g. 5's..........1928	6,258,000	A & O	105½	Oct. 30,19'	105½	105]	10,000
" 1st g. 6's Jasper Branch.1923	371,000	J & J	113	Dec. 1,'99	....	....	....
" 1st 6's McM. M.W. & Al.1917	750,000	J & J	108	Mar. 24,'96	....	....	....
" 1st 6's T. & Pb...........1917	300,000	J & J	110	Dec. 20,'99	....	....	....
N. O. & N. East. prior lien g. 6's..1915	1,320,000	A & O	106½	Aug. 13,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R. 1st c. 7's..1903	18,481,000	J & J	108¾	Oct. 23,19'	108¾	108⅝	8,000
" 1st registered..........1903		J & J	108½	Oct. 1,19'	108½	108½	5,000
" g. mortgage 3½s......1997	87,075,000	J & J	109¾	Sept. 27,19'	....	....	....
" " registered......		J & J	110	Aug. 27,19'	....	....	....
" debenture 5's.....1884-1904	4,782,000	M & S	105¼	Oct. 22,19'	105¼	105¼	14,000
" debenture 5's reg...........		M & S	105	Oct. 26,19'	105¼	105	25,000
" reg. deben. 5's....1889-1904	659,000	M & S	108½	Feb. 21,'98	....	....	....
" debenture g. 4's..1890-1905	5,657,000	J & D	103½	Oct. 19,19'	103⅛	103⅛	2,000
" registered..................		J & D	104¾	Feb. 5,'98	....	....	....
" deb. cert. ext. g. 4's...1905	3,776,000	M & N	103½	Oct. 9,19'	103⅛	103	6,000
" registered..................		M & N	106⅝	Sept. 26,'99	....	....	....
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s.........1998	90,578,000	F & A	96½	Oct. 31,19'	97	95¼	197,000
" registered..................		F & A	95½	Oct. 25,19'	95½	93	81,000
Michigan Central col. g. 3½s..1998	18,878,000	F & A	96½	Oct. 23,19'	96¾	95	20,000
" registered..................		F & A	96	Sept. 19,19'	....	....	....
Beech Creek 1st. gtd. 4's........1936	5,000,000	J & J	109¼	Aug. 9,19'	....	....	....
" registered..................		J & J	106	June 17,'98	....	....	....
" 2d gtd. g. 5's...........1936	500,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
" registered..................	....	J & J	....		....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

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Name. Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	October Sales. High.	October Sales. Low.	October Sales. Total.
Carthage & Adiron. 1st gtd g. 4's 1981	1,100,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Clearfield Bit. Coal Corporation, 1st s. f. int. gtd. g. 4's ser. A. 1940	770,000	J & J	95	July 28,'98	....	....	....
" small bonds series B......	33,100	J & J	....		....	....	....
Gouv. & Oswega. 1st gtd g. 5's.1942	300,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd g. 4's.1991	2,500,000	M & S	107⅛	July 6,19'	....	....	....
" inc. 5's................1992	3,900,000	Sept.	....		....	....	....
N. Jersey Junc. R. R. g. 1st 4's.1986	1,650,000	F & A	102	Feb. 3,'97	....	....	....
" reg. certificates...........		F & A	....		....	....	....
N.Y.& Putnam 1st con. gtd g. 4's.1993	4,000,000	A & O	103	May 22,'96	....	....	....
Nor. & Montreal 1st g. gtd 5's..1916	130,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
West Shore 1st guaranteed 4's.2361	50,000,000	J & J	113	Oct. 30,19'	113¼	112⅛	89,000
" registered..................		J & J	112¾	Oct. 29,19'	112⅞	112¼	90,500
Lake Shore con. 2d 7's.........1903	8,428,000	J&D	112¾	Oct. 5,19'	112¾	112½	9,000
" con. 2d registered....1903		J&D	112¾	Oct. 19,19'	112¾	112¾	2,000
" g 3½s.................1997	80,542,000	J & D	110¾	Oct. 31,19'	110¾	109¾	35,000
" " registered..........		J & D	110½	Mar. 17,19'	....	....	....
Cin. Sp. 1st gtd L. S. & M. S. 7's.1901	1,000,000	A & O	108¼	Dec. 1,'97	....	....	....
Detroit, Mon. & Toledo 1st 7's.1906	924,000	F & A	119⅛	June 25,19'	....	....	....
Kal., A. & G. R. 1st gtd c. 5's...1938	840,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5's ...1934	1,500,000	J & J	129	Sept. 7,19'	....	....	....
Pitt McK'port & Y. 1st gtd 6's..1932	2,250,000	J & J	117	May 31,'89	....	....	....
" 2d gtd 6's...........1934	900,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
McKspt & Bell. V. 1st g. 6's...1918	600,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 7's.....1902	8,000,000	M & N	107¾	Sept. 28,19'	....	....	....
" 1st con. 5's...........1902	2,000,000	M & N	104	Sept. 13,19'	....	....	....
" 6's.....................1909	1,500,000	M & S	121	Aug. 1,19'	....	....	....
" coup. 5's..............1931	3,576,000	M & S	126	Oct. 30,19'	126	126	1,000
" reg. 5's...............1931		Q M	127	Dec. 2,'99	....	....	....
" mort. 4's..............1940	2,600,000	J & J	105	Jan. 4,19'	....	....	....
" mtge. 4's reg..............		J & J	108	Jan. 7,'98	....	....	....
Battle C. Sturgis 1st g. g. 3's...1989	476,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
N. Y. & Harlem 1st mort. 7's c..1900	11,444,000	M & N	102¾	Mar. 18,19'	....	....	....
" 7's registered.........1900		M & N	102¾	Apr. 6,19'	....	....	....
N. Y. & Northern 1st g. 5's.....1927	1,200,000	A & O	121	Oct. 25,19'	121	121	10,000
R. W. & Og. con. 1st ext. 5's...1922	9,081,000	A & O	126	Oct. 24,19'	126	125⅝	6,000
coup. g. bond currency..........		A & O	....		....	....	....
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd gold 5's.1915	400,000	F & A	113	Apr. 13,'94	....	....	....
R. W. & O. Ter. R. 1st g. gtd 5's.1918	375,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
Utica & Black River gtd g. 4's..1922	1,300,000	J & J	110	Oct. 15,19'	110	108	2,000
N.Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st g. 4's...1937	19,425,000	A & O	106⅛	Oct. 29,19'	107	105¼	25,000
" registered..................		A & O	105	May 31,19'	....	....	....
N. Y., N. Haven & H. 1st reg. 4's.1903	2,000,000	J & D	187	Nov. 17,'99	....	....	....
" con. deb. receipts.....$1,000	15,007,500	A & O	195	Oct. 27,19'	195	193	12,000
" small certifs............$100	1,430,000	......	189	Aug. 4,19'	....	....	....
Housatonic R. con. g. 5's.........1937	2,838,000	M & N	133	Apr. 11,19'	....	....	....
New Haven and Derby con. 5's..1918	575 000	M & N	115⅛	Oct. 15,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. & New England 1st 7's......1905	6,000,000	J & J	114	Jan. 5,19'	....	....	....
" 1st 6's.....................1905	4,000,000	J & J	113	July 29,'99	....	....	....
N.Y., Ont. & W'n. ref'ding 1st g. 4's.1992	15,437,000	M & S	104	Oct. 30,19'	104	103¼	23,000
" registered.......$5,000 only.	....	M & S	101⅛	Nov. 30,'98	....	....	....
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5's....1941	1,350,000	M & N	113	Sept. 24,19'	....	....	....
Norfolk & Western gen. mtg. 6's.1931	7,283,000	M & N	133⅛	Oct. 9,19'	133⅛	133⅛	1,000
" imp'ment and ext. 6's...1934	5,000,000	F & A	129	Oct. 18,'99	129¾	129	4,000
" New River 1st 6's........1932	2,000,000	A & O	132⅛	Oct. 19,19'	132½	130¾	20,000
Norfolk & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s.1996	28,704,600	A & O	97	Oct. 31,19'	97⅛	96	454,000
" registered.........		A & O	97⅝	July 18,'99	....	....	....
" small bonds.................		A & O	....		....	....	....
" C. C. & T. 1st g. t. g g 5's 1922	600,000	J & J	101	Feb. 23,'97	....	....	....
" Sci'o Val & N.E. 1st g. 4's, 1989	5,000,000	J & N	102	Oct. 27,19'	102	102	9,000
N. P. Ry prior ln ry. & ld. gt. g. 4's..1997	89,889,000	Q J	103¼	Oct. 31,19'	103¾	102¼	518,500
" registered..................		Q J	104⅜	Sept. 18,19'	....	....	....
" gen. lien g. 3's..........2047	56,000,000	Q F	66¾	Oct. 31,19'	66⅞	64	1,174,000
" registered..................		Q F	65⅛	Oct. 18,19'	65⅛	65⅛	10,000
St. Paul & N. Pacific gen g. 6's.1923	7,985,000	F & A	131⅛	May 21,19'	....	....	....
" registered certificates....		Q F	132	July 28,'98	....	....	....
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5's.......1931	1,000,000	F & A	124	Oct. 31,19'	124	124	2,000
" 2d 5's.................1917	2,000,000	A & O	110¼	Oct. 30,19'	110¼	110¼	1,000
" 1st con. g. 4's..........1968	1,000,000	J & D	100⅛	Aug. 16,19'	....	....	....
Washington Cen. Ry 1st g. 4's..1948	1,538,000	QMCH	88¾	May 31,19'	....	....	....
Nor. Pacific Term. Co. 1st g. 6's..1933	3,809,000	J & J	118	Oct. 18,19'	118	118	1,000

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NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	OCTOBER SALES. *High*	OCTOBER SALES. *Low.*	OCTOBER SALES. *Total.*
Ohio River Railroad 1st 5's	1936	2,000,000	J & D	110	July 24,19'	....	....	....
" gen. mortg. g 6's	1937	2,428,000	A & O	95	Aug.30,19'	....	....	....
Omaha & St. Lo. 1st g 4's	1931	2,376,000	J & J	75	Apr. 4,19'	....	....	....
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5's	1946	4,446,600	J & D	109½	Oct. 31,19'	110¼	109½	48,000
Panama 1st sink fund g. 4½'s	1917	1,636,000	A & O	105	Oct. 17,19'	105	105	1,000
" s. f. subsidy g 6's	1910	1,482,000	M & N	103¼	Oct. 17,'99	....	....	....
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.								
Penn. Co.'s gtd. 4½'s, 1st	1921	19,467,000	J & J	116½	Oct. 23,19'	116½	115½	39,000
" reg	1921		J & J	116	Oct. 19,19'	116	114	14,000
" gtd. 3½ col. tr. reg. cts.	1937	5,000,000	M & S	114½	Feb. 15,'99	....	....	....
Chic., St. Louis, & P. 1st c. 5's	1932	1,506,000	A & O	121	July 10,19'	....	....	....
" registered		....	A & O	110	May 3,'92	....	....	....
Cleve. & Pitts. con. s. fund 7's	1900	1,310,000	M & N	103½	Mar. 6,19'	....	....	....
" gen. gtd. g. 4½'s Ser. A.	1942	3,000,000	J & J	121	Oct. 22,19'	121	120	4,000
" Series B	1942	2,000,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
" Series C 3½s	1948	3,000,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
E.&Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 3½s Ser. B.	1940	2,250,000	J & J	101½	May 5,19'	....	....	....
" " " C.	1940	1,506,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Newp. & Cin. Bge Co. gtd g. 4's	1945	1,400,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Pitts., C. C. & St. L. con. g 4½'s..								
" Series A	1940	10,000,000	A & O	115	Oct. 30,19'	115	115	1,000
" Series B gtd	1942	8,786,000	A & O	117¼	Sept. 19,19'	....	....	....
" Series C gtd	1942	1,379,000	M & N	113	Nov. 23,'98	....	....	....
" Series D gtd. 4's	1945	4,983,000	M & N	109	Apr. 12,19'	....	....	....
" Series E gtd. g. 3½s	1949	5,859,000	F & A	101⅞	July 14,19'	....	....	....
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. 1st 7's	1912	2,917,000	J & J	136½	Oct. 26,19'	136½	136½	1,000
" 2d 7's	1912	2,546,000	J & J	135½	Aug. 25,19'	....	....	....
" 3d 7's	1912	2,000,000	A & O	131	July 9,19'	....	....	....
Penn. RR. Co. 1st Rl Est. g 4's	1923	1,675,000	M & N	108	May 12,'97	....	....	....
con. sterling gold 6 per cent	1905	22,762,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
con. currency, 6's registered	1905	4,718,000	Q M 15	....		....	....	....
con. gold 5 per cent	1919	4,998,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
" registered			Q M	....		....	....	....
con. gold 4 per cent	1943	3,000,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
Allegh. Valley gen. gtd. g. 4's	1942	5,389,000	M & S	110	Aug. 28,19'	....	....	....
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd g. 4½'s	1935	1,250,000	M & N	112¾	Mar. 7,19'	....	....	....
Del. R. RR. & BgeCo 1st gtd g. 4's	1936	1,300,000	F & A	....		....	....	....
G. R. & Ind. Ex. 1st gtd. g 4½'s	1941	4,455,000	J & J	111	Aug. 2,19'	....	....	....
Sunbury & Lewistown 1st g. 4's	1936	500,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
U'd N. J. RR. & Can Co. g 4's	1944	5,646,000	M & S	117	May 1,19'	....	....	....
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 2d g. 5's	1926	1,351,000	M & N	22	Jan. 18,19'	....	....	....
" Tr. Co. ctf. 1st instal. paid..		....	......	....		....	....	....
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6's	1921	1,495,000	Q F	130	Aug. 28,19'	....	....	....
" 2d m 4½'s	1921	1,499,000	M & N	101	Oct. 31,19'	101	101	8,000
Pine Creek Railway 6's	1932	3,500,000	J & D	137	Nov. 17,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Clev. & Toledo 1st 6's	1922	2,400,000	A & O	107½	Oct. 26,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Junction 1st 6's	1922	478,000	J & J	121	Nov. 26,'96	....	....	....
Pittsburg & L. E. 2d g. 5's ser. A,	1928	2,000,000	A & O	112	Mar. 25,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Pains. & Fpt. 1st g. 5's,	1916	1,000,000	J & J	90	June 24,'99	....	....	....
Pitts., Shena'go & L. E. 1st g. 5's,	1940	3,000,000	A & O	116½	July 28,19'	....	....	....
" 1st cons. 5's	1943	408,000	J & J	87¾	Jan. 12,19'	....	....	....
Pittsburg & West'n 1st gold 4's,	1917	1,589,000	J & J	100¼	Oct. 24,19'	100¼	100¼	1,000
" J. P. M. & Co., ctfs.,	....	8,111,000	......	100¼	Aug. 30,19'	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Y & Ash. 1st cons. 5's,	1927	1,562,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
Reading Co. gen. g. 4's	1997	63,454,000	J & J	87¾	Oct. 31,19'	89	86¾	1,071,000
" registered			J & J	87¾	Aug. 28,19'	....	....	....

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Rio Grande West'n 1st g. 4's.....1939	15,200,000	J & J	98¾	Oct. 30,19'	99	98	82,000
" Utah Cen. 1st gtd. g. 4's.1917	550,000	A & O	88⅞	Sept. 27,19'	....	....	....
Rio Grande Junc'n 1st gtd. g. 5's, 1939	1,850,000	J & D	105	Nov. 10,'99	....	....	....
Rio Grande Southern 1st g. 4's..1940	2,233,000	J & J	77½	Aug. 2,19'	....	....	....
" guaranteed...............	2,277,000	......	93½	Oct. 22,19'	93½	93½	19,000
Salt Lake City 1st g. sink fu'd 6's, 1913	297,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 3.343.......1947	3,500,000	J & J	85½	Oct. 30,19'	87	85	5,000
St. Louis & San F. 2d 6's, Class A, 1906	500,000	M & N	110	Nov. 15,'99	....	....	....
" 2d g. 6's, Class B 1906	2,683,000	M & N	112⅝	Aug. 28,19'	....	....	....
" 2d g. 6's, Class C 1906	2,400,000	M & N	113½	Oct. 3,19'	113½	113½	1,000
" gen. g. 6's...........1931	7,807,000	J & J	122¾	Oct. 1,19'	122¾	122¾	5,000
" gen. g. 5's 1931	12,292,000	J & J	111½	Oct. 31,19'	111½	108⅝	150,000
" 1st Trust g. 5's.........1987	1,099,000	A & O	102½	Oct. 17,19'	102½	102½	10,000
" 1st g. 6's P. C. & O.....1919	1,020,000	F & A	118	May 23,'92	....	....	....
St. Louis & San F. R. R. g. 4's..1996	6,388,000	J & D	82	Oct. 30,19'	82	80½	19,000
" South'n div. 1st g. 5's.1947	1,500,000	A & O	100	June 18,19'	....	....	....
" Central div. 1st g 4's..1929	1,962,000	A & O	93	July 3,19'	....	....	....
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6's, 1910	275,000	A & O	105	Oct. 4,'96	....	....	....
Kansas, Midland 1st g. 4's......1937	1,608,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
St. Louis S. W. 1st g. 4's Bd. ctfs., 1989	20,000,000	M & N	93	Oct. 31,19'	93½	89½	1,192,000
" 2d g. 4's inc. Bd. ctfs....1989	9,000,000	J & J	62½	Oct. 31,19'	63½	59½	1,859,000
Gray's Point, Term. 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1947	339,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
St. Paul, Minn. & Manito'a 2d 6's..1909	8,000,000	A & O	119	Sept. 14,19'	....	....	....
" 1st con. 6's............1933	13,344,000	J & J	139	Oct. 19,19'	139	138	8,000
" 1st con. 6's, registered....		J & J	137¾	Feb. 23,'99	....	....	....
" 1st c. 6's, red'd to g. 4½'s...	21,102,000	J & J	114¼	Oct. 9,19'	114¼	114	6,000
" 1st cons. 6's register'd....		J & J	105	Nov. 4,'95	....	....	....
" Dakota ext'n g. 6's...1910	5,676,000	M & N	119	Oct. 5,19'	119	119	5,000
" Mont. ext'n 1st g. 4's..1937	7,907,000	J & D	104	Oct. 31,19'	104¼	103	74,000
" registered.................		J & D	104	Jan. 27,'99	....	....	....
Eastern R'y Minn. 1st d. 1st g. 5's..1908	4,700,000	A & O	108⅝	Apr. 19,19'	.. .	....	....
" registered.................		A & O	....		....	....	....
" Minn. N. div. 1st g. 4's..1940	5,000,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
" registered.................		A & O	....		....	....	....
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6's....1922	2,150,000	J & J	128	Apr. 4,19'	....	....	....
Montana Cent. 1st 6's int. gtd..1937	6,000,000	J & J	131½	Oct. 10,19'	131½	131½	10,000
" 1st 6's, registered.........		J & J	115	Apr. 24,'97	....	....	....
" 1st g. g. 5's........... 1937	2,700,000	J & J	117½	Oct. 3,19'	117½	116⅝	123,000
" registered.................		J & J	....		....	....	....
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5's, 1938	3,625,000	J & D	120	Apr. 11,'99	....	....	....
" registered................		J & D	....		....	....	....
San Fe Pres. & Phoe. Ry. 1st g. 5's, 1942	4,940,000	M & S	106¾	Nov. 20,'99	....	....	....
San Fran. & N. Pac. 1st s. f. g. 5's, 1919	3,872,000	J & J	112	June 9,19'	....	....	....
Sav. Florida & Wn. 1st c. g. 6's...1934	4,056,000	A & O	126½	Jan. 13,19'	....	....	....
" 1st g. 5's.................1934	2,444,000	A & O	112	Mar. 17,'99	....	....	....
" St. John's div. 1st g. 4's.1934	1,350,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g. 5s.1928	2,800,000	M & N	101	Oct. 1,19'	101	101	2,000
Brunsw. & West. 1st gtd. g. 4's..1938	3,000,000	J & J	88	Sept. 17,19'	....	....	....
Sil. S. Oc. & G. R. R. & lg. gtd. g. 4's. 1918	1,107,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5's......1926	2,500,000	J & J	104¾	Feb. 5,'98	....	....	....
Carolina Central 1st con. g. 4's. 1949	2,847,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Sodus Bay & Sout'n 1st 5's, gold, 1924	500,000	J & J	105	Sept. 4,'86	....	....	....
Southern Pacific Co.							
" g. 4's Central Pac. coll..1949	28,818,500	J & D	81⅝	Oct. 31,19'	81⅝	79	886,000
" " registered......		J & D	....		....	....	....
Cent. Pac. 1st refud. gtd. g. 4's..1949	54,743,000	F & A	97⅝	Oct. 30,19'	98¼	97	442,000
" registered................		F & A	99⅞	June 1,19'	....	....	....
" mtge. gtd. g. 3½'s...1929	20,486,000	J & D	83	Oct. 31,19'	83⅝	80⅝	319,000
" " registered		J & D	....		....	....	....
Gal. Harrisb'gh & S. A. 1st g 6's..1910	4,756,000	F & A	110	May 28,19'	....	....	....
" 2d g 7's................1905	1,000,000	J & D	105	Aug. 15,19'	....	....	....
" Mex. & P. div 1st g 5's.1931	13,418,000	M & N	100	Oct. 30,19'	100¼	98	174,000
Houst. E. & W. Tex. 1st g. 5's..1933	522,000	M & N	105	Aug. 20,19'	....	....	....
" 1st gtd. g. 5's..........1933	2,178,000	M & N	104½	July 13,19'	....	....	....
Houst. & T. C. 1st g 5's int. gtd..1937	6,777,000	J & J	111¼	Oct. 26,19'	111¼	110¾	21,000
" con. g 6 s int. gtd......1912	3,311,000	A & O	109⅝	Oct. 1,19'	109⅝	109⅝	1,000
" gen. g 4's int. gtd......1921	4,237,000	A & O	81	Aug. 21,19'	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

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NAME. Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	LAST SALE. Price.	Date.	OCTOBER SALES. High.	Low.	Total.
Morgan's La & Tex. 1st g 6's....1920	1,494,000	J & J	120½	Feb. 28,19'	....	....	....
" 1st 7's..................1918	5,000,000	A & O	134	Nov. 22,'99	....	....	....
N. Y. Tex. & Mex. gtd. 1st g 4's..1912	1,465,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Nth'n Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6's.1907	3,964,000	J & J	94	Nov. 30,'97	....	....	....
" gtd. g. 5's..................	4,751,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Oreg. & Cal. 1st gtd. g 5's........1927	19,521,000	J & J	98½	Aug. 8,19'	....	....	....
San Ant. & Aran Pass 1st gtd g 4's.1943	18,900,000	J & J	77	Oct. 31,19'	77½	73½	348,000
Tex. & New Orleans 1st 7's......1905	1,347,000	F & A	116	Dec. 14,'98	....	....	....
" Sabine div. 1st g 6's...1912	2,575,000	M & S	106¼	Nov. 17,'97	....	....	....
" con. g 5's..............1943	1,620,000	J & J	101⅜	Oct. 31,19'	101⅜	101¼	94,000
South'n Pac. of Ariz. 1st 6's 1909-1910	10,000,000	J & J	110	Oct. 1,19'	110	110	1,000
" of Cal. 1st g 6's ser. A.1905	30,217,500	APR.	107	Oct. 20,19'	107	107	5,500
" " " ser. B.1905		OCT.	110⅜	Aug.24,19'	....	....	....
" " " C. & D.1906		A & O	111¾	Aug.24,19'	....	....	....
" " " E. & F.1902		A & O	114½	Nov. 3,'99	....	....	....
" " " 1912	....	A & O	119	July 27,19'	....	....	....
" 1st con. gtd. g 5's...1937	6,576,000	M & N	105½	Jan. 19,19'	....	....	....
" stamped........1905-1937	19,168,000	......	107½	Oct. 17,19'	107½	106¾	28,000
Austin & Northw'n 1st g 5's...1941	1,920,000	J & J	94¾	Oct. 30,19'	96	94¾	100,000
So. Pacific Coast 1st gtd. g. 4's.1937	5,500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" of N. Mex. c. 1st 6's.1911	4,180,000	J & J	116	Aug. 3,19'	....	....	....
Gila Val. G. & N'n 1st gtd g 5's.1924	1,514,000	M & N	105¼	July 24,19'	....	....	....
Southern Railway 1st con. g 5's.1994	33,028,000	J & J	110	Oct. 31,19'	110¼	108½	656,000
" registered....................		J & J	108	Aug. 3,19'	....	....	....
" Memph.div.1st g.4-4½-5's.1996	5,083,000	J & J	108	Sept. 6,19'	....	....	....
" registered....................		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Alabama Central, 1st 6's.......1918	1,000,000	J & J	112¼	Aug.17,'97	....	....	....
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 4's..1948	3,175,000	J & J	94¼	Oct. 30,19'	94¼	93¾	28,000
Atlantic & Yadkin, 1st gtd g 4s.1949	1,500,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Col. & Greenville, 1st 5-6's.....1916	2,000,000	J & J	115	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. div.g.5's.1930	3,106,000	J & J	117	Oct. 23,19'	117	117	3,000
" con. 1st g 5's...........1956	12,770,000	M & N	120½	Oct. 19,19'	120½	120	9,000
" reorg. lien g 4's.......1938	4,500,000	M & S	111½	July 3,19'	....	....	....
" registered................		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Ga. Pacific Ry. 1st g 5-6's......1922	5,660,000	J & J	122½	Oct. 23,19'	122½	122½	7,000
Knoxville & Ohio, 1st g 6's......1925	2,000,000	J & J	122½	Oct. 18,19'	122½	120¾	22,000
Rich. & Danville, con. g 6's....1915	5,597,000	J & J	123¾	Oct. 30,19'	123¾	120¾	5,000
" equip. sink. f'd g 5's, 1909	818,000	M & S	101¼	July 20,19'	....	....	....
" deb. 5's stamped......1927	3,368,000	A & O	105½	Oct. 3,19'	105½	105½	1,000
South Caro'a & Ga. 1st g. 5's....1919	5,250,000	M & N	106	Oct. 29,19'	106	105	4,000
Vir. Midland serial ser. A 6's..1906	600,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" small......................		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. B 6's..............1911	1,900,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" small......................		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. C 6's..............1916	1,100,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" small......................		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. D 4-5's............1921	950,000	M & S	102	Oct. 13,'99	....	....	....
" small......................		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. E 5's..............1926	1,775,000	M & S	109	Jan. 12,'99	....	....	....
" small......................		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. F 5's..............1931	1,310,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Virginia Midland gen. 5's......1936	2,392,000	M & N	111	Oct. 3,19'	111	111	8,000
" gen. 5's. gtd. stamped.1926	2,466,000	M & N	111	July 27,19'	....	....	....
W. O. & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4's.....1924	1,025,000	F & A	91½	Sept.14,'99	....	....	....
W. Nor. C. 1st con. g 6's........1914	2,531,000	J & J	117¼	July 13,19'	....	....	....
Spokane Falls & North. 1st g. 6's..1939	2,812,000	J & J	117	July 25,19'	....	....	....
Staten Isl. Ry. N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½'s.1943	500,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Ter. R. R. Assn. St. Louis 1g 4½'s.1939	7,000,000	A & O	112¾	June 15,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 5's.....1894-1944	4,500,000	F & A	113½	Sept.28,19'	....	....	....
St. L. Mers. bdg. Ter. gtd g. 5's.1930	3,500,000	A & O	111	Jan. 19,19'	....	....	....
Tex. & Pacific, East div. 1st 6's, fm. Texarkana to Ft. W'th 1905	3,241,000	M & S	104⅞	Oct. 4,19'	104⅞	104⅞	5,000
" 1st gold 5's.............2000	21,745,000	J & D	114¾	Oct. 31,19'	114¾	112⅝	189,000
" 2d gold income, 5's......2000	1,004,000	MAR.	65	Oct. 31,19'	72	58	10,000
Toledo & Ohio Cent. 1st g 5's....1935	3,000,000	J & J	112	Oct. 15,19'	112¼	111¾	18,000
" 1st M. g 5's West. div...1935	2,500,000	A & O	111⅝	Oct. 22,19'	111⅝	111½	6,000
" gen. g. 5's.... 1935	2,000,000	J & D	101¾	Oct. 24,19'	101¾	100	23,000
" Kanaw & M. 1st g. g. 4's.1990	2,469,000	A & O	89	Oct. 23,19'	89	89	5,000

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Toledo, Peoria & W. 1st g 4's....1917	4,400,000	J & D	83¼	Oct. 31,19'	83¾	82½	5,000
Tol., St.L.&K.C. Tr. Rec. 1st g 6's.1916	8,814,000	M & N	130¼	June25,19'	....	....	....
Toronto,Hamilton &Buff 1st g 4s.1946	3,280,000	J & D	100	Sept.25,19'	....	....	....
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g 5's....1928	1,852,000	J & D	107	Oct. 29,19'	107	107	8,000
Union Pacific R. R. & ld gt g 4s...1947	96,458,000	J & J	105⅝	Oct. 31,19'	106¼	104½	1,111,500
" registered................		J & J	105½	June20,19'	....	....	....
Oreg. Ry. & Nav. 1st s. f. g. 6's..1909	691,000	J & J	110	Oct. 25,19'	110	110	1,000
Oreg. R. R. & Nav.Co.con. g 4's.1946	19,634,000	J & D	103	Oct. 31,19'	103¾	102¼	147,000
Oreg. Short Line Ry. 1st g. 6's.1922	13,651,000	F & A	127⅛	Oct. 31,19'	127⅛	127¼	13,000
Oreg. Short Line 1st con. g. 5's.1946	10,837,000	J & J	114	Oct. 30,19'	114⅛	112	90,000
" non-cum. inc. A 5's.....1946	727,000	SEPT.	105	June18,19'	....	....	....
Utah & Northern 1st 7's........1908	4,993,000	J & J	121	June 18,'98	....	....	....
" g. 5's.................1926	1,877,000	J & J	102½	Oct. 8,'94	102½	102½	1,000
Wabash R.R. Co., 1st gold 5's....1939	31,664,000	M & N	117⅛	Oct. 31,19'	118¼	117	132,000
" 2d mortgage gold 5's...1939	14,000,000	F & A	102	Oct. 31,19'	103¾	101	305,000
" deben. mtg series A...1939	3,500,000	J & J	88	Oct. 20,19'	90	88	18,000
" series B................1939	25,740,000	J & J	83¼	Oct. 30,19'	85	82½	1,171,000
" 1st g.5's Det.& Chi.ex..1940	3,411,000	J & J	109	Oct. 31,19'	110	109	10,000
" Des Moines div.1st g.4s.1939	1,600,000	J & J	91	Apr. 28,19'	....	....	....
St. L., Kan. C. & N. St. Chas. B. " 1st 6's.................1908	1,000,000	A & O	111	May 29,19'	....	....	....
Western N.Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5's..1937	10,000,000	J & J	121⅞	Oct. 26,19'	122	120	43,000
" gen g. 3-4's..............1943	9,789,000	A & O	92	Oct. 26,19'	92⅝	91¼	157,000
" inc. 5's..................1943	10,000,000	Nov.	32¼	Sept.20,19'	....	....	....
West Va.Cent'l & Pitts.1st g. 6's.1911	3,250,000	J & J	113	Jan. 6,'99	....	....	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st g. 5's.1926	3,000,000	A & O	115	Oct. 26,19'	115	111	62,000
" Wheeling div. 1st g. 5's.1928	905,000	J & J	108	Oct. 18,19'	108	108	5,000
" exten. and imp. g. 5's...1930	349,000	F & A	108	Sept.12,19'	....	....	....
Wheel. & L. E. RR. 1st con. g. 4's..1949	8,682,000	M & S	88	Oct. 31,19'	88	84	111,000
Wisconsin Cen. R'y 1st gen. g. 4s.1949	23,727,000	J & J	86	Oct. 31,19'	87½	83	698,000
STREET RAILWAY BONDS.							
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5's...1945	6,625,000	A & O	103¾	Oct. 29,19'	105¼	100	70,000
" Atl. av.Bkn .imp. g.5's,1934	1,500,000	J & J	110	Jan. 20,'99	....	....	....
" City R. R. 1st c. 5's 1916.1941	4,373,000	M & N	116	Nov. 27,'99	....	....	....
" Qu. Co. & Sur. con. gtd. g. 5's.................1941	2,255,000	F & A	100	Oct. 31,19'	100	98	46,000
" Union Elev. 1st. g. 4-5s.1950	12,890,000	J & J	94½	Oct. 31,19'	95	91	251,000
City & Sub. R'y, Balt. 1st g. 5's...1922	2,430,000	J & D	105⅝	Apr. 17,'95	....	....	....
Denver Con. T'way Co. 1st g. 5's.1933	730,000	A & O	97½	June13,19'	....	....	....
Denver T'way Co. con. g. 6's....1910	1,219,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Metropol'n Ry Co. 1st g. g. 6's.1911	918,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Louisville Railw'y Co. 1st c. g. 5's, 1930	4,600,000	J & J	109	Mar. 19,'98	....	....	....
Market St. Cable Railway 1st 6's, 1913	3,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Metro. St. Ry N.Y.g. col. tr.g. 5's.1997	12,500,000	F & A	118½	Oct. 31,19'	119	117½	61,000
B'way & 7th ave. 1st con. g. 5's, 1943	7,650,000	J & D	122	Oct. 31,19'	122	120	20,000
" registered................		J & D	112½	May 29,'98	....	....	....
Columb. & 9th ave.1st gtd g 5's, 1993	3,000,000	M & S	122½	Oct. 12,19'	124	122½	37,000
" registered................		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Lex ave & Pav Fer 1st gtd g 5's, 1993	5,000,000	M & S	122	Oct. 12,19'	122	122	1,000
" registered................		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Met. West Side Elev.Chic.1st g.4's.1938	10,000,000	F & A	98⅛	Oct. 22,19'	98¼	98	18,000
" registered................		F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Mil.Elec.R.&Light con.30yr.g.5's.1926	6,103,000	F & A	106	Oct. 27,'99	....	....	....
Minn. St. R'y (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5's.......................1919	4,050,000	J & J	109	Oct. 30,'99	....	....	....
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con.g.5's.1937	2,480,000	J&J15	112	Aug.24,19'	....	....	....
" gtd. gold 5's............1937	1,138,000	J & J	112	Nov. 28,'99	....	....	....
Third Avenue R'y N.Y. 1st g 5's.1937	5,000,000	J & J	123	Oct. 18,19'	123	123	5,000
Union Elevated (Chic.) 1st g.5's.1945	4,387,000	A & O	109½	Dec. 14,'99	....	....	....
West Chic. St. 40 yr. 1st cur. 5's. 1928	3,969,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" 40 years con. g. 5's.....1936	6,031,000	M & N	99	Dec. 28,'97	....	....	....

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MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	LAST SALE. *Date.*	OCTOBER SALES. *High.*	OCTOBER SALES. *Low.*	OCTOBER SALES. *Total.*
Adams Express Co. col. tr. g. 4's	1948	12,000,000	M & S	108⅛	Oct. 31,19'	108¾	108	83,500
B'klynFerryCo.ofN.Y.1stc.g.5's	1948	6,500,000	F & A	84⅛	Sept.13,19'	....	....	....
B'klyn W. & W. Co. 1st g.tr.cts.5's	1945	17,084,000	F & A	69	Oct. 29,19'	70	68	80,000
Chic. Junc. & St'k Y'ds col. g. 5's	1915	10,000,000	J & J	110	Aug.21,19'	....	....	....
" non-cum. inc. 5's	1907	2,589,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Det. Mack.&Mar. ld. gt. 3½ S A.	1911	3,021,000	A & O	30	Oct. 27,19'	31⅞	27¼	289,000
Hackensack Wtr Reorg. 1st g. 5's	1926	1,090,000	J & J	107⅛	June 3,'92	....	....	....
Hend'n Bdg Co. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's	1931	1,681,000	M & S	113	Nov. 14, 99	....	....	....
Hoboken Land & Imp. g. 5's	1910	1,440,000	M & N	102	Jan. 19,'94	....	....	....
Iron Steamboat Co. 6's	1901	500,000	J & J	75⅛	Dec. 4,'95	....	....	....
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5's	1919	1,250,000	M & N	102	July 8,'97	....	....	....
Manh. Bch H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4's	1940	1,300,000	M & N	55	Aug.27,'95	....	....	....
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock 5's	1890–1990	2,000,000	J & J	94	May 21,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g 6's	1910	443,000	F & A	90	Oct. 3,'99	....	....	....
St. Louis Terml. Station Cupples. & Property Co. 1st g 4½'s 5-20	1917	3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
So. Y. Water Co. N. Y. con. g 6's	1923	478,000	J & J	101	Feb. 19,'97	....	....	....
Spring Valley W. Wks. 1st 6's	1906	4,975,000	M & S	113⅛	July 3,19'	....	....	....
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. Real Estate 1st g col tr. bonds.								
Series D 4½'s	1901–1916	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" E 4's	1907–1917	1,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" F 4's	1908–1918	1,000,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" G 4's	1903–1918	1,000,000	F & A	100	Mar. 15,19'	....	....	....
" H 4's	1903–1918	1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" I 4's	1904–1919	1,000,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" J 4's	1904–1919	1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Small bonds	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Vermont Marble, 1st s. fund 5's	1910	400,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
BONDS OF MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS.								
American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8's	1900	1,748,000	Q F	101⅛	Oct. 15,19'	102	100⅛	8,000
" extended 4½'s	1915	1,257,000	......	100½	Oct. 27,19'	100⅛	100½	7,000
Am. Spirit Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6's	1915	1,899,000	M & S	66	Oct. 31,19'	70	66	10,000
Am.Thread Co.,1st coll.trust 4's	1919	5,798,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st g. 6's	1942	1,000,000	J & J	105	Jan. 10,19'	....	....	....
Gramercy Sugar Co., 1st g. 6's	1923	1,100,000	A & O	89¾	Feb. 2,19'	....	....	....
Illinois Steel Co. debenture 5's	1910	6,200,000	J & J	99	Jan. 17,'99	....	....	....
" non. conv. deb. 5's	1910	7,000,000	A & O	70	Apl. 23,'97	....	....	....
Internat'l PaperCo. 1st con.g 6's	1918	9,200,000	F & A	106¼	Oct. 31,19'	106¼	103⅛	47,000
Knick'r'ker IceCo.(Chic) 1st g 5's	1928	2,000,000	A & O	98	Aug.25,19'	....	....	....
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co., 1st g 6's	1920	3,089,000	J & J	106	Oct. 10,19'	107	106	7,000
Procter & Gamble, 1st g 6's	1940	2,000,000	J & J	113⅛	July 24,'99	....	....	....
Standard Rope & Twine 1st g. 6's	1946	2,835,000	F & A	69	Oct. 31,19'	69	66¾	52,000
" " inc. g. 5's	1946	7,500,000	......	10⅞	Oct. 30,19'	11	9	463,000
U. S. Env. Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6's	1918	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
U. S. Leather Co. 6% g s. fd deb.	1915	5,280,000	M & N	115	Oct. 22,19'	115	113¾	20,000
BONDS OF COAL AND IRON COMPANIES.								
Colo. Coal & Iron 1st con. g. 6's	1900	2,766,000	F & A	101	Aug.22,19'	....	....	....
Colo. C'l & I'n Devel.Co. gtd g.5's	1909	700,000	J & J	58	Feb. 14,19'	....	....	....
" Coupon off	....	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Colo. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6's	1919	1,043,000	M & N	107	Oct. 30,19'	108¾	107	22,000
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. gen. sf g 5's	1943	2,308,000	F & A	93½	Oct. 31,19'	94⅛	91⅛	116,000
Grand Riv. Coal & Coke 1st g. 6's	1919	949,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—*Last sale, price and date*: **highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.**

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—*Continued.*

NAME. *Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int't paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	*Date.*	OCTOBER SALES. *High.*	*Low.*	*Total.*
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Ir.							
" 1st g. 5's..................1926	1,777,000	J & D	105⅛	Oct. 10,'98	....	....	....
" 2d g. 5's..................1926	1,000,000	J & D	80	May 4,'97	....	....	....
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. s.f.5s.1928	1,069,000	J & J	105	Oct. 24,19'	105	105	5,000
Roch & Pitts.Cl&Ir.Co.pur my5's.1946	1,100,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
Sun. Creek Coal 1st sk. fund 6's..1912	879,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Ten. Coal, I. & R. T. d. 1st g 6's...1917	1,244,000	A & O	105	Oct. 30,19'	105	103⅛	8,000
{ " Bir. div. 1st con. 6's...1917	3,399,000	J & J	105⅛	Oct. 31,19'	105⅛	103½	85,000
{ Cah. Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g 6's..1922	1,000,000	J & J	105	Feb. 10,19'	....	....	....
{ De Bard. C & I Co. gtd. g 6's...1910	2,771,000	F & A	101	Oct. 31,19'	101	98	120,000
Wheel L. E. & P. Cl Co. 1st g 5's.1919	846,000	J & J	82	Jan. 15,19'	....	....	....
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. BONDS.							
Atlanta Gas Light Co. 1st g. 5's..1947	1,150,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Bost. Un.Gas tst ctfs s'k f'dg.5's..1939	7,000,000	J & J	82⅝	May 4,19'	....	....	....
B'klyn Union GasCo.1stcong. 5's.1945	14,210,000	M & N	116¼	Oct. 26,19'	116⅛	115⅛	70,000
Columbus Gas Co., 1st g. 5's......1932	1,215,000	J & J	104⅛	Jan. 28,'98	....	....	....
Detroit City Gas Co. g. 5's.......1923	4,598,000	J & J	93⅛	Oct. 31,19'	94	93	121,000
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con.g.5's.....1918	886,000	F & A	99⅛	Nov. 16,'99	....	....	....
Equitable Gas Light Co. of N. Y.							
1st con. g. 5's.............1932	3,500,000	M & S	118⅛	Sept. 4,19'	....	....	....
Gas. & Elec.of Bergen Co, c.g.5s.1949	1,146,000	J & D	102⅝	Oct. 17,19'	102⅝	102⅛	49,000
General Electric Co. deb. g.5's...1922	5,800,000	J & D	120	Oct. 16,19'	120	117	20,000
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1stg.5's.1915	1,225,000	F & A	92⅛	Mar. 11,'95	....	....	....
Kansas City Mo. Gas Co. 1st g 5's.1922	3,750,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
Kings Co. Elec. L.&Power g. 5's..1937	2,500,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
} " purchase money 6's....1997	5,000,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
} Edison El.Ill.Bkln 1st con.g.4's.1939	4,275,000	J & J	97⅛	Oct. 13,'99	....	....	....
Lac. Gas L't Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5's.1919	} 10,000,000	Q F	108	Oct. 31,'19	108¼	107⅛	23,000
" small bonds................			97⅛	Nov. 1,'95	....	....	....
N.Y.GasEL.H&PCo1stcol tr g 5's.1948	} 11,500,000	J & D	106⅛	Oct. 31,19'	108	106⅛	59,000
{ " registered....................		J & D					
{ " purchase mny col tr g 4's.1949	20,191,000	F & A	93	Oct. 31,19'	93⅛	92⅝	126,000
{ Edison El. Illu. 1st conv. g. 5's.1910	4,312,000	M & S	107	Oct. 9,19'	107	107	8,000
{ " 1st con. g. 5's............1995	2,156,000	J & J	118¼	July 13,19'	....	....	....
Paterson&Pas. G.&E. con.g.5's..1949	3,317,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
Peop's Gas & C. Co. C. 1st g. g 6's.1904	2,100,000	M & N	107	July 13,19'	....	....	....
{ " 2d gtd. g. 6's.............1904	2,500,000	J & D	107	Sept.25,19'	....	....	....
{ " 1st con. g 6's.............1943	4,900,000	A & O	117	Oct. 22,19'	117	116	15,000
{ " refunding g. 5's.........1947	} 2,500,000	M & S	106	Dec. 16,'98	....	....	....
{ " refuding registered....		M & S	....		....	....	....
{ Chic.Gas Lt&Coke 1st gtd g.5's.1937	10,000,000	J & J	108	Sept.13,19'	....	....	....
{ Con. Gas Co.Chic. 1st gtd.g.5's.1936	4,346,000	J & D	105	July 13,19'	....	....	....
{ Eq.Gas&Fuel,Chic.1stgtd.g.6's.1905	2,000,000	J & J	103	May 4,19'	....	....	....
{ MutualFuelGasCo.1stgtd.g.5's.1947	5,000,000	M & N	105	Aug.22,19'	....	....	....
Trenton Gas & Electric 1st g. 5's.1949	1,500,000	M & S	103	Dec. 15,'99	....	....	....
Utica Elec. L. & P. 1st s. f'd g.5's.1950	500,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Western Gas Co. col. tr.g. 5's....1933	3,805,500	M & N	105⅛	June16,'98	....	....	....
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CO. BONDS.							
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4's.2397.	} 9,665,800	Q & J	101⅛	May 21,19'	....	....	....
" registered..................		Q & J	100⅛	Oct. 3,19'	100⅛	100⅛	1,000
Total amount of lien, $13,000,000.							
Erie Teleg. & Tel. col. tr. g s fd 5's.1926	3,905,000	J & J	109	Oct. 7,'99	....	....	....
Metrop. Tel & Tel. 1st s'k f'd g. 5's.1918	} 2,000,000	M & N	103	Feb. 17,'99	....	....	....
" registered..................		M & N					
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. g 5's......1920	1,261,000	M & N	112	Nov. 27,'95	....	....	....
Western Union col. tr. cur. 5's...1938	8,502,000	J & J	111⅛	Oct. 18,19'	111⅛	109¼	19,000
{ " fundg & real estate g.4½'s.1950	10,000,000	M & N	107	Oct. 29,19'	107	106⅝	86,000
{ Mutual Union Tel. s. fd. 6's....1911	1,957,000	M & N	110⅛	Sept.14,19'	....	....	....
{ Northwestern Telegraph 7's...1904	1,250,000	J & J	....		....	....	....

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NAME	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	YEAR 1900. High.	YEAR 1900. Low.	OCTOBER SALES. High.	OCTOBER SALES. Low.	OCTOBER SALES. Total.
United States con. 2's registered	1930	335,250,600	Q J	104	104	104	104	10,000
" con. 2's coupon	1930		Q J	104	104	104	104	10,000
" con. 2's reg. small bonds	1930		Q J	....	....	....	....	......
" con. 2's coupon small bds.	1930		Q J	....	....	....	....	......
" 3's registered	1908–18	121,848,840	Q F	112	108¾	109¾	109⅛	9,500
" 3's coupon	1908–18		Q F	112¼	108¾	110½	109⅛	30,500
" 3's small bonds reg.	1908–18		Q F	....	....	....	....	......
" 3's small bonds coupon.	1908–18		Q F	111¾	108½	....	....	......
" 4's registered	1907	341,348,900	J A J&O	117½	114	115	114⅛	4,500
" 4's coupon	1907		J A J&O	118½	114	115	114½	28,100
" 4's registered	1925	162,315,400	Q F	137½	132⅝	....	....	......
" 4's coupon	1925		Q F	137⅝	131¾	....	....	......
" 5's registered	1904	40,700,350	Q F	116½	112⅝	113¾	112⅝	13,400
" 5's coupon	1904		Q F	116¾	112½	114⅛	113⅝	8,000
District of Columbia 3-65's	1924	14,224,100	F & A	121	121	....	....	......
" small bonds			F & A	....	....	....	....	......
" registered.			F & A	....	....	....	....	......
FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.								
Quebec 5's	1908	3,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	......
U. S. of Mexico External Gold Loan of 1899 sinking fund 5's		....	Q J	98	96	96¼	96¼	10,000
Regular delivery in denominations of £100 and £200		£22,628,920	......	....	....	....	....	......
Small bonds denominations of £20		....	......	....	....	....	....	......
Large bonds denominations of £500 and £1,000		....	......	....	....	...	....	......

BANKERS' OBITUARY RECORD.

Caton.—Asa H. Caton, President of the Boston Penny Savings Bank, died October 14. He was born at Windsor, Mass., in 1827.

Chandler.—Henry Chandler, Treasurer of the Amoskeag Savings Bank, Manchester, N. H., and a director of the Amoskeag National Bank, died October 20, at the age of seventy years.

Clapp.—Joseph D. Clapp, President of the First National Bank, Fort Atkinson, Wis., died October 29. He was born in Vermont in 1811, settling in Wisconsin in 1839. In 1859 he started a bank, which was later merged into the First National Bank, of which Mr. Clapp was made President.

Cramton.—John W. Cramton, a prominent capitalist of Rutland, Vt., and President of the Baxter National Bank, of that place, died October 29. He was born at Tinmouth, Vt., in 1826. After working on a farm for some time, he began his business career as a peddler; in 1858 he went to Rutland, where he engaged in the tin business, and later purchased a hotel. At the time of his death he was identified with many large and successful enterprises.

Derwin.—Wm. Derwin, President of the German-American Bank, Hannibal, Mo., died October 31, aged sixty-six years.

Flagler.—Gen. Benjamin Flagler, President of the Bank of Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and one of those who, in 1866, organized the bank, died October 30. He was born at Lockport, N. Y., in 1833. He fought on the Union side in the Civil War, was wounded and discharged in 1862. He had held numerous prominent offices, and was connected with many business enterprises.

Halstead.—Daniel B. Halstead, former President of the New York National Exchange Bank, New York city, died October 24. He was seventy-nine years of age and had been actively engaged in banking in New York for about half a century, having been connected with the above-named bank since its organization in 1851. He was its first Cashier and became President in 1866. When the bank was reorganized about two years ago Mr. Halstead resigned as President, but continued a director. He was a trustee of the Irving Savings Institution and until recently a director of the Fourteenth Street Bank.

Hayward.—Hon. Wm. S. Hayward, formerly mayor of Providence, R. I., and President of the Union Trust Co., of that city, and a director in other banks, died November 5.

Holmes.—Charles B. Holmes, Cashier of the Hurlbut National Bank for the last thirty years, Winsted, Ct., died October 26, aged fifty-four years. Mr. Holmes was riding a bicycle in company with his son-in-law, when he suddenly fell and died without speaking, death being due to heart disease.

Kerr.—Samuel L. Kerr, President of the Hubbard (Ohio) Banking Co., died October 31. He was born in Sussex county, N. J., in 1821, but had resided in Ohio for fifty years.

Knauth.—Octavio Knauth, a member of the well-known banking firm of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, of New York city and Leipzig, Germany, died October 31 while temporarily in this country on a visit to relatives. He was formerly a resident of New York, but had lived in Germany for the past ten years. He was born at Zurich, Switzerland, in 1857, and after being educated at Leipzig entered the banking firm founded by his father, Theodor Knauth.

Laimbeer.—Richard H. Laimbeer, Vice-President of the New York Produce Exchange Bank, New York city, died October 14. He was born in England in 1825.

Miller.—James Miller, President of the Cedar Falls (Iowa) National Bank since its organization, died October 17.

Morgan.—Oliver P. Morgan, Vice-President of the Old National Bank, Fort Wayne, Ind., and a resident of that city for sixty-eight years, died October 24, at the age of seventy-seven. He had held a number of city and county offices.

Shugert.—J. D. Shugert, Cashier of the Center County Banking Co., Bellefonte, Pa., died October 26. He was one of those who organized the bank in 1868, and had been its Cashier continuously.

Spraker.—Frasier Spraker, aged seventy-five, President of the National Spraker Bank, Canajoharie, N. Y., and one of the well-known and wealthy bankers of the State, died October 25.

Smith.—Marshall Smith, aged sixty-two, President of the Bank of Westerville, Ohio, died October 9.

Strong.—Wm. L. Strong, former mayor of New York city, and for many years President of the Central National Bank, New York, died November 2. Mr. Strong resigned his position as President of the Central National Bank when he became mayor, but continued to be a director. He was also a director of the Plaza Bank and Vice-President of the New York Security and Trust Co.

Mr. Strong was born in Richland county, Ohio in 1827, and when sixteen years old entered a dry goods store at Wooster in that State. He came to New York in 1853, taking employment in the same line of business, and in 1870 he organized the firm of W. L. Strong & Co., which has continued to the present. As a banker, merchant and citizen few men ever stood higher in public esteem, while his administration as mayor of New York won the approval of all friends of good government.

Stryker.—Gen. Wm. S. Stryker, President of the Trenton (N. J.) Saving Fund Society, and adjutant general of New Jersey for many years, died October 29. He was born at Trenton in 1838, was educated at the College of New Jersey, enlisted in the Union Army at the beginning of the Civil War, and won the rank of lieutenant colonel. He was made brigadier general and adjutant general of New Jersey in 1867, and was breveted major general in 1874 for long and meritorious service.

Wilcoxson.—Harrison Wilcoxson, President of the Banking House of Wilcoxson & Co., Carrollton, Mo., died October 30, aged eighty-six years. He had been identified with the bank since 1867, and was highly successful.

Wooster.—Henry R. Wooster, Vice-President of the Deep River (Conn.) National Bank, and Treasurer of the Deep River Savings Bank for thirty years, died November 3, aged fifty-two years.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COIN AND BULLION—QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

	Bid.	*Asked.*		*Bid.*	*Asked.*
Trade dollars	$ .60	$ .70	Twenty marks	$4.73	$4.76
Mexican dollars	.50⅝	.51½	Spanish doubloons	15.50	15.60
Peruvian soles, Chilian pesos	.46	.47½	Spanish 25 pesos	4.78	4.81
English silver	4.82	4.86	Mexican doubloons	15.50	15.60
Victoria sovereigns	4.84	4.86	Mexican 20 pesos	19.53	19.60
Five francs	.94	.96	Ten guilders	3.96	4.02
Twenty francs	3.84	3.88			

Fine gold bars on the first of this month were at par to ¼ per cent. premium on the Mint value. Bar silver in London, 29$\frac{11}{16}$d. per ounce. New York market for large commercial silver bars, 64⅝ @ 65⅝c. Fine silver (Government assay), 64⅝ @ 65¾c. Official price, 64¼c.

THE

BANKERS' MAGAZINE

RHODES' JOURNAL OF BANKING and THE BANKERS' MAGAZINE Consolidated.

FIFTY-FOURTH YEAR. DECEMBER, 1900. VOLUME LXI, No. 6.

THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY RECOMMENDS that the law regarding bank reserves be amended so that only one-fifth of the fifteen per cent. required to be kept "on hand" by country banks may be deposited with reserve agents instead of three-fifths as is now permitted by law. This recommendation is made on the very plausible ground, that the piling up of reserves in New York, when the country banks have little use for their money at home, increases speculation unduly at the money centres, while the country banks are weakened and unable to meet emergencies. But the enactment of this amendment, even if it were desirable, is impracticable, and if it were enacted it would not produce the result expected. As long as the banks in the money centres, possessed of great credit and offering almost absolute security, pay interest on balances deposited with them, so long will money gravitate to them whenever no interest at all can be obtained at home. If the country banks were compelled to keep twelve per cent. of their liabilities in their own vaults instead of six per cent. as now, they would be debarred from receiving interest on their deposits with the central banks that enables them to pay interest to their own depositors. These last, deprived of their interest, would draw out of the country bank and deposit in the city banks. The result of the enactment of the Comptroller's recommendation would not be to lessen the deposits of the New York and other city banks, but merely to lessen those of the country institutions.

Before the principles of banking and the circulation of money were as well understood as they are now, the opinion was expressed by the early Comptrollers of the Currency, and often by Congressmen, that speculation in stock could be controlled by preventing the accumulation of money at the money centres. One of the chief remedies proposed was about the same as that now recommended by Comptroller DAWES. Congress has never seen fit to change the banking laws

relating to reserve, and it is doubtful if it will do so. These laws now impose more severe restrictions on National banks than are generally imposed on State banks by the State laws. To further restrict National banks in this respect would go far to overturn the system.

THE USE OF CREDIT AS A BASIS FOR CURRENCY is more highly valued and appreciated in the South than it is in the North. The North has greater capital than the South, and it has not been so difficult to furnish a circulating medium based on actual capital.

Probably, as the wealth of the world increases, the necessity of using bank credit to facilitate exchanges by means of bank bills will decline. There are other safer ways of employing the confidence which grows out of concentrated banking resources. A National bank bill based on a United States bond held for its redemption is not based on credit but on actual capital. But the ultimate analysis will also show that the bills issued by the State banks before the Civil War were not based on credit in the sense as ordinarily understood, either. Conceive a man naturally capable and honest, and kept so by the prospect of adequate profits, who inspires faith in his fellow men sufficient to induce them to regard him as a bank. This faith may be inspired by the knowledge that he has valuable possessions of his own which may be a pledge for what may be entrusted to him, or it may be inspired simply by his personal character. Customers come to him who desire to obtain some common medium with which to buy and sell and exchange property. He issues his notes, but when he issues these notes he takes security for more than their value in various forms of documents representing the titles to property. These notes are just as much secured by actual capital as are the notes of a National bank secured by bonds. The so-called credit is not in the bank at all; it is in the minds of those who use its notes.

The difference between bank notes issued on bonds and the bank notes issued on the so-called credit of the bank is not one of principle, but of degree of resource and management. So far as the National bank notes are concerned a very small proportion of them have ever been redeemed by forced sale of the bonds held as security. They have been redeemed from time to time by the banks from their ordinary resources, just as they would have been were no bonds deposited as security.

But the banks carry on the bulk of their transactions on credit, despite the fact that they are curtailed in the use of their promissory notes. They do this by means of the checks drawn by their customers, on them, and by checks drawn by themselves on themselves. The use of the check implies a previous trust confided to the bank,

for which the customer has only a book account or a certificate of deposit to show. Laughter is excited by the story of the two honest Dutchmen. One borrows money of the other; the borrower draws up his note; a dispute arises as to who is to hold the document. At last the lender tells the borrower, "You keep the note and you will know when to pay it." Such, however, is the usual relation between the depositor and the bank. The latter takes the money of the former, and makes out its note on its own books and keeps the note so that it knows it has something to pay. The depositor has often nothing whatever to show except a corresponding memorandum in his own bank book. The depositor becomes the issuer of money. He can lend his check at interest or he can buy something with it.

The individual at the present day, instead of being at a disadvantage with the bank in issuing currency, is really much better off. His check is issued both on capital and on bank credit. It is this form of currency, issued not by banks alone, but by banks and individuals together, that carries on all the great transactions of the day. The investigations of the Comptroller of the Currency show that over eighty-five per cent. of all transactions with the banks are carried on by checks. In the cities the proportion of checks used is much higher.

Bank credit, if restricted in one direction by law, will find an outlet. Assuming that the use of checks were not allowed by law, the transactions now carried on by them, if completed without them, would require several billions in bank notes and coin. It is evident that the use of checks to circulate as money may be vastly extended. Except for taxation there seems no reason why checks might not be issued in denominations to serve as money by well-known banks drawing on each other.

THE REDUCTION OF THE WAR TAXES by the present Congress is probable, since the chances are that the revenues of the current fiscal year will show a large surplus. But there are still so many uncertainties as to the possible future expenditures of the Government that it will probably be difficult to decide hastily what reduction of the gross taxes it will be wise to make, and there will probably be still greater difficulty, even after the amount of the reduction has been decided upon, to determine the special taxes which ought to be repealed.

It has been announced that the two-cent tax on bank checks and drafts will not be among those which will be abandoned by the Government. There is still an unfounded prejudice that this is a tax which should be continued. It seems to in some way reach the accumulations of wealth which the banks hold, that cannot be reached

in any other way. It is, however, a tax that, in proportion to the amount of revenue it produces, causes a greater inconvenience than any other tax. It tends to restrict the use of checks, indirectly tends to diminish deposits in banks, and has a direct influence to prevent thrift and savings. Many small depositors who find it convenient to draw checks will cease to do so and use the money coming into their hands rather than submit to the vexatious shave and inconvenience of the tax. It does not really take anything directly from the banks, but is chiefly paid by their depositors. But indirectly the banks, especially those that depend on small deposits, suffer by the withdrawal of depositors.

There is much more reason why the taxes on proprietary medicines and drugs should be continued than the taxes on bank checks. The tax on deeds and large transactions causes much less annoyance than the tax on bank checks. Real estate transactions are only occasional episodes in the life of the ordinary business man, while the check tax pursues him every day and at all hours of the day. It no doubt exerts a greater influence in retarding and repressing business than almost any other tax that could be conceived. But it is to be feared that the prejudice against banks is still strong enough to make Congressmen hesitate to do anything which will appear to favor the banking interests. Perhaps, as it may be possible to secure some legislation which will enlarge the scope of bank circulation, it will be wiser not to make any effort in the near future to have the check tax repealed, although if it were it would afford a great relief to the business men of the country, and indirectly to the banks themselves.

THE RESUMPTION OF MINING IN SOUTH AFRICA under conditions which will conduce to the greater increase of the output when the mines were closed, starts anew the speculations which prevailed when the effects of the discovery of gold in California and Australia gave in 1850 such an impetus to its supply in the markets of the world. There was then a great change in the relative value of gold to silver, the latter becoming more valuable in proportion to gold than it had previously been. Some authorities predicted that abundant gold would cause an advance in prices. Whether they were correct or not, or to what extent they were correct, it is impossible to determine. Theoretically, the more easily and abundantly gold is produced, the less its purchasing power ought to become, but there are so many other conditions having their influence on prices of commodities that it is almost impossible to determine what share in the variation of price of any given commodity is caused by a variation of the gold supply.

Not so many years since the stock argument against the gold standard was that the commercial demand for gold could not be met by the supplies from the mines. It was also said that the surface of the earth had been exhaustively exploited and that no new gold mines were discoverable. But since then there have been mines opened in South Africa, in Alaska, in Siberia, and in Colorado, that now threaten when their full development is reached to increase the world's supply in as great a proportion as it was increased, in 1850, by the discoveries in California and in Australia.

The influence of the increased output of gold in 1850 was perhaps shown more conclusively by the rise of the value of silver than by the rise in the price of any other commodity. Other commodities were influenced by a variety of causes. There might have been increase in supply from improved methods of production, or diminished supply from other causes. The production of silver remained about the same and afforded a rather fairer test as to the effect of the increase of gold. Silver at the time was a full legal-tender money in most parts of the world at a fixed legal ratio to gold, and the effect was the increase of the value of the full legal-tender silver coins until they disappeared in great measure from circulation. The conditions in regard to silver are somewhat different to-day, as the use of it as full legal-tender money has been abandoned in most parts of the world. But there have lately been indications of a gradual rise in the price of silver bullion. If the supply and demand for silver bullion continue the same, there is no doubt that the price will rise with an increased production of gold. The possibilities of an increased production of silver with any decided advance in silver bullion are very great, as there are many mines not now worked which would be profitable when the price advances somewhat. It is therefore highly improbable, whatever the supply of gold within the bounds of reason, that silver bullion will ever again advance so as to throw silver dollars out of circulation as they were thrown out in 1850 and 1860, and almost until 1876.

The increase in the business of the world and the advance of enterprise and industry have already far outstripped the possibility of dependence upon the gold supply for the regulation of prices. The operations of banks and clearing-houses already are indicated by amounts that could not be measured by the immediate payment of ready money of any description now used. Gold as the base of all these operations is so narrow that a considerable enlargement of the supply would not have an appreciable effect on prices, even if business and commercial enterprise did not increase. It is probable, as modern methods more and more make business virtually an exchange of one commodity for another, really reverting to the same species of

barter prevailing before coined money was known, that the influence of the money now used affects prices much less by changes of demand and supply than it once did. The new supplies of gold, however large they may be, will be used as a basis for new enterprises of production and exchange, and the increased business will maintain the old equilibrium of prices. Whatever may be the result, the prospect now is that the output of gold will continue to increase not only from the mines already discovered but also from new discoveries, as the search for new gold deposits is being ardently prosecuted.

THE STAND FOR SOUND MONEY taken by the Republican Party in the recent presidential campaign was approved by the people; and when all things are considered, it is apparent that Mr. BRYAN's identification with the sixteen to one theory did more than anything else to compass his overthrow at the polls.

Whatever degree of approval is extended by the result of the election to the foreign policy heretofore pursued, it is plain that the people do not desire any backward step to be taken in regard to the monetary policy of the country. If there had been any general desire to return to the free coinage of silver, it was plain to every one that an easy way to effect it was to elect Mr. BRYAN. It was, however, strongly brought out that the election of the latter meant renewed attempts to destroy the present gold standard, and also that the people feared that these attempts would be successful. In other words, while the present laws were regarded as satisfactorily sustaining the gold standard, they were not yet so strongly grounded as to be out of danger of overthrow.

Whatever politicians may have feared in regard to the lingering affection for silver in the minds of the people, this election has shown that there is no danger of unpopularity from placing the monetary laws of the country on a secure basis. The fact that these laws, open to attack as they are, will for the next four years be construed and executed by their friends, will perhaps be used as an excuse for not strengthening them by new legislation, but from the standpoint of those who desire that the credit of American securities be carried to the highest point, it would be regarded as desirable that such legislation should be enacted at as early a day as possible. For two years from March 4, 1901, the party will have a free hand. It is possible, however, that the complexion of Congress may be changed by the elections of 1902, and that the chances for securing the needed legislation may be weakened.

The uncertainty in regard to American securities in the minds of foreign investors was enhanced during the months preceding the re-

cent election, and was swept away as soon as the result was known. This indicates how great an influence in raising or depressing the value of capital invested in the United States is exerted on the minds of investors by the fact that the monetary laws of the country cannot yet be regarded as definitely settled beyond the possibility of overturn by outbursts of ignorance and popular prejudice.

THE STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS are not specifically redeemable in gold as the law now stands, although Congress has declared that all money and coin issued by the Government is to be kept at a parity. As the gold dollar has been declared to be the standard of value, this in effect pledges the United States to maintain silver dollars at an equality with gold dollars. The defect in the law is that it does not provide any specific means of redeeming the silver dollars in gold whenever the holders may see fit to demand gold for them. The silver dollars contain an amount of silver which as compared with the gold standard is of fluctuating value according to the market price of silver bullion. The difference between the intrinsic gold value of the silver dollar and its face value is sustained by the credit of the United States. The legal-tender notes are as far as their material is concerned of no value whatever, but they are sustained by a reserve of gold of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The legal-tender notes, old legal tenders and Treasury notes, amount to about $415,000,000, of which about $65,000,000 are Treasury notes. These last are being gradually retired, or rather converted into silver certificates by the coinage of the silver bullion which was purchased with them. When this conversion is complete, there will remain $346,681,016 of the old legal-tender notes backed by a reserve of $150,000,000 in gold. The legal-tender note, therefore, represents forty-three per cent. intrinsic value and fifty-seven per cent. credit. The silver dollar represents or rather contains an intrinsic bullion value of about forty-seven per cent. and the difference of fifty-three per cent. is made up of the credit they have on account of the pledge to maintain their parity with gold.

While there is no practical difference between the agency which sustains legal tenders at par in gold on a basis of forty-three per cent. intrinsic value and the agency which sustains silver dollars at par in gold on a basis of forty-seven per cent. intrinsic value, there is a technical difference in that in the one case there is a distinct promise to pay, and in the other case there is no such promise. The credit resting on the promise is greater than the credit resting on no promise. One is the rainbow and the other is the reflection of the rainbow. In case of a decline in the belief in the power of the Government to meet

its obligations, those obligations where there is no specific promise to pay, which like fifty-three per cent. of the silver dollars rest on mere fiat, or at least on a promise to redeem for which no means are provided, will be the first to depreciate from par; and if this depreciation should occur it would cause the retirement from circulation of the money which is sustained by a specific promise.

It has been proposed to stamp on the silver dollars the words "redeemable in 25.8 grains of standard gold." Although the legal-tender notes are now by law redeemable in gold dollars, this is not as yet indicated on the notes. Perhaps it will be as new issues take the place of the old ones. But it is not necessary either on the note or on the silver dollars. A law authorizing the redemption of silver dollars in gold, when presented in certain amounts, would be all that would be required. The silver subsidiary coin is now by law exchangeable for gold, when presented in certain amounts, and it has never been thought necessary to stamp this on the coin. There seems to be such a very short step between the position in regard to silver dollars, now occupied by the Government, pledged to maintain their parity with gold, and the position of promising to pay them in gold, that there is little doubt that it will be taken.

This step would cure all the uncertainty as to the dollars in which coin bonds are to be paid, and place the gold basis beyond all danger of change by executive action.

An increased study of monetary subjects has been noted in the last ten or fifteen years. During the period preceding the Civil War no very great interest was taken in financial studies simply as studies. The coin standards fixed in 1837 were not subjected to any examination or criticism—coin was coin, looked upon by sound financiers as the basis of monetary operations. No one spoke distinctively of gold or silver except the bullion dealers. Specie was the general term expressing the basis of banking transactions and other credits serving as money. People in those days were willing to rest on recognized foundations in finance as they were in religion. They did not care to delve too deeply in the attempt to disprove the real solidity of these foundations.

The state of mind with which the study of finance is approached is that which prevails in all other studies. It has been produced by the spirit of scientific research growing up in the last half-century, which respects no authority, however well grounded in antiquity and custom, unless its right to authority can be proved by scientific methods. The modern scientific method consists in the attempt to base all final conclusions on what are called facts, which can, after their kind,

be weighed, measured, or defined so as to be apprehended and perceived by the common sense of mankind. In the merely physical sciences, concerning materials which can be handled, touched, weighed, measured, and demonstrated generally to the senses, there is less difficulty in arriving at satisfactory conclusions. The science of political economy, of which finance forms a part, is not merely a physical science. It concerns materials, it is true, which can be tested to the full extent of scientific accuracy, by the senses, but it also concerns the effects which are produced in men's minds by the desire to possess and use these materials, and the actions of men induced by such effects.

Until the last part of the century, finance like religion was for the great mass of mankind a matter of simple faith. There were a favored few who were supposed to have sounded its heights and depths, who were implicitly trusted as authorities. In the one case as in the other these trusted authorities, even when competent, frequently abused their power, and often being incompetent, though honest, proved blind guides.

It may be said that at the era of the Civil War there were few men in the country who understood monetary affairs in any large sense, and there was none of these among the men who were entrusted with the control of the Government. The whole course of action pursued by those who guided the finances of the nation during the war period was empirical—measures, like medicines were tried, until the dose seemed to fit the case. Some were good, some were bad, and it is not possible to prove that even the best might not have been better. That the nation survived by main strength and good luck, no more entitles the empiric statesmen of those days to any great credit than is due to the quack doctor because most of his patients survive his treatment.

The science of finance, like that of medicine, is one concerned with almost infinite details. Specifics may be discovered that produce almost certain results, but there are wide fields where such uncertainty exists as can only be met by general plans of treatment.

The spirit of scientific research could not leave the simple faith of men in financial matters untouched, any more than it could the simple faith in religious doctrine. It was necessary to examine the foundations. The process and the first result in both cases were similar—the utter rejection of all authority and experience. The belief in fiat money resembles somewhat unbelief in religion. But in each case the minds of men soon began to react from the extreme view.

The great growth of the financial operations of the Government in the United States, and the corresponding growth of the wealth

of the country, with the various checks and disasters which have from time to time attended this development, have given a great impetus to the study of the principles which underlie the distribution and application of economic forces, and especially of the study of money as the chief means by which these forces become active. Formerly there were no schools where the principles of monetary science could be learned. The man who wished to learn these principles entered as clerk in some counting-house or bank, and worked out his own education by actual practice. Most of those who took this course became men of routine merely, using the tools and methods of the trade as they found them, without seeking to know why this or that was done. A very few escaped from the narrowing influences of too practical experience and studied more deeply into the whys and wherefores, and at length discovered many of the real secrets of the science. But there was nothing very altruistic in the attitude of the great financiers of the past. They used their knowledge as a means of profit, at the expense of the great mass of people, to their banking house, or to the government or king they represented. Modern financiers, although not less selfish, are more intelligent. COLBERT, speaking in regard to taxation, said that the main principle was to take the feathers without giving pain to the goose. The modern COLBERT would at the same time seek to arrange matters so as to insure the greatest successive crops of new feathers.

Now, although the old practical method of studying monetary matters still flourishes, it is supplemented and improved by schools in which the whole theory is sought to be exhaustively taught. There is hardly a college or university in the land where this branch of learning is not taught. Unfortunately the political contentions over the conflicting monetary theories have extended to the schools, and are reflected in the teachings of the professors. A professor who has gone wrong is much more difficult to convert than a mere politician. If the vote goes against him once, the politician is apt to be convinced of his error. If it goes against him repeatedly, he stays convinced. The professor is not so easily changed; when one by one his arguments are set aside by the logic of events, he still invents new ones to prove that he was right, and when ordinary arguments fail, he resorts to metaphysics, and remains impregnable. Luckily, the greater portion of the instructors in colleges are men of intelligence and common sense and have usually, unless carried away by the pride of argument, held sound views on the money question.

Although the study of monetary subjects in schools and colleges, entered into during a period when a great political controversy over the very foundations of monetary science was raging, has been biased and retarded, and rendered less useful, yet it will soon clear itself of

this hindrance and produce consistent and solid results. The resultant of the pursuit of both the scholastic and the practical methods of educating the financiers of the country will be wider and surer views on the subject among all ranks of peoples, and as the views gain a firmer foothold the chance of the monetary policy of the country becoming a political issue will be reduced to a minimum.

THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE OFFER of the Treasury to refund the outstanding fours of 1907, fives, and three per cents into gold twos, will tend to place National bank circulation in very much the same situation that it was before the act of March, 1900, became a law. There has certainly been an increase of the circulation of the banks in response to the inducements held out by the law. The ten per cent. increase in the limit of issue on bonds, and the cash payments made in the exchange of bonds, in lieu of future interest surrendered, have increased the money in circulation, and prevented any serious falling off in business, during the depressing uncertainties of a presidential compaign.

While the conditions created by the law permitted the banks to supply money as demand arose, the system has shown one of the features of an elastic currency. But with the attainment of the new limit and the shutting off of any chance of profitable exchange of bonds, the aggregate of National bank currency will relapse into the old hide-bound condition that prevailed prior to the passage of the law. All through the summer the good effects of the temporary power possessed by the banks, to meet local demands for money, has been extremely beneficial, and this may be continued for another month or two. But the measure of high tide will soon be reached now, and the natural tendency of a bank-note circulation based on bonds of a Government with a gradually increasing credit will begin to manifest itself. The new two per cents have now attained a premium in the market, which does not justify the Government to exchange them at a par valuation. The organization of new banks, induced by the normal growth of the country, will cause the premium of the long bonds to gradually rise. The old tendency to reduce bond holdings to a minimum will set in, and the National bank circulation will begin to shrink.

It must be remembered that there is now no way provided by law to increase the paper circulation of the country except by bank issues and the issue of gold certificates. When these cease to increase and begin to diminish, there will be no other source from which the per capita amount of money in the country can be maintained except by the increase of the stock of gold coin. The use of coin in ordinary

circulation, after the long experience with the more convenient paper money, will prove unsatisfactory and there will again spring up a demand for the issue of more Government notes, which will give rise to a renewal of the old greenback issues. The only way to prevent this result is to enlarge the note-issuing functions of the banks, by some provision for a circulation based on their general credit. There is no necessity of interfering with the circulating notes now issued on bonds, with their retirement or increase under the present laws regulating bond deposits. The banks can, however, be encouraged to accumulate gold reserves, by permitting an issue of notes in all respects like the notes now issued on bonds, to double the amount of the gold reserve held, provided the total amount of notes issued both on bonds and on special gold reserve does not exceed the premium market value of the bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States. Thus a bank of $100,000 capital depositing $25,000 in two per cent. bonds, at 105, market value, would be entitled to issue $26,250 in circulation, by holding as a special reserve $625 in gold coin.

The great objection to permitting issues of circulating notes to the full market value of the bonds deposited is that the demand for bonds would increase the premium to a dangerous extent. There might be some little tendency in this direction, but it would be limited by the demand for circulation. The experience of the past summer has shown that the banks do not hurry themselves to put out notes any faster than there is a legitimate demand for them even if there is a profit in doing so, and it is probable that this demand would regulate the premium on the bonds. When there was a call for more notes the demand for bonds would cause the premium to rise, giving a basis for greater issues, but the lessening of the demand for money would cause the retirement of the notes and depress the price of bonds. The changes in the market price of bonds, instead of being a detriment to the elasticity of bank currency, would tend to increase it. The special gold reserve of fifty per cent. of the notes issued on reserve value would be sufficient to more than cover the probable fluctuations in premium. In other words, if a bank should fail the notes would always be fully covered by the bonds and the special gold reserve. This last could be kept with the Redemption Bureau of the United States Treasury, in place of the five per cent. redemption fund and maintained as the five per cent. redemption fund now is. Under this system there would be much less inducement to the banks to retire circulation in order to realize premiums, because they would always be able to use the premium by taking out circulation. Theoretically there would be a difference between the five per cent. redemption fund on the notes issued on par value, and the fifty per cent.

gold reserve on circulation issued on market value, but practically all of the notes would be redeemed from the five per cent. redemption fund.

There seems to be very little prospect at the present time of Congress agreeing to the abandonment of the system of securing bank notes by bond deposits. The notes issued under the present system will never possess anything like elasticity. A modification like the one suggested, using market instead of par value as a basis, would give a considerable degree of elasticity and would still prevent any greater issues than were demanded by the actual business of the country. At any rate, after the refunding option is withdrawn by the Government after December 31, if some modification of the laws relative to National bank note issues is not made the banks will be without any further power to meet any demand which may arise for more notes, and when there is no chance of increasing the per capita paper currency of the country, the old demand for increasing the amount of legal-tender notes will arise and there is every probability that the greenback controversy may be revived. The only remedy is a provision for such temporary increase of National bank notes as may be required by the legitimate business demands of the country.

THE END OF THE CENTURY MESSAGE transmitted to Congress by President McKINLEY on December 3 is one of the most comprehensive State documents ever laid before the legislative body of the United States. Its scope represents most strikingly the country's amazing growth in the one hundred and odd years under the Constitution, and its rise from a comparatively obscure nation to one of the great—if not the greatest—of world powers.

We have space to consider only those portions of the President's message which relate to banking and financial matters. As is well known the revenues of the Government are now in an excellent condition. For the six fiscal years from 1894 to 1899 the aggregate deficit of revenues was $283,022,991, while for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, the surplus was $79,527,060, and for the current fiscal year a surplus of $80,000,000 is indicated. In view of these conditions the President makes the following recommendation:

> "I recommend that the Congress at its present session reduce the internal revenue taxes imposed to meet the expenses of the war with Spain in the sum of $30,000,000. This reduction should be secured by the remission of those taxes which experience has shown to be the most burdensome to the industries of the people.
>
> I specially urge that there be included in whatever reduction is made the legacy tax bequests for public uses of a literary, educational, or charitable character."

If a large surplus did not almost surely lead to extravagance in appropriations, the surplus might be allowed to accumulate at least

until the large deficit of the past six years was wiped out, as the war taxes, in the present prosperous condition of the country, are not burdensome, though the stamp taxes upon checks and documents generally are objectionable as a kind of petty annoyance that Americans, with their busy habits, naturally resent. Upon the whole the moderate reduction which the President recommends is probably advisable, though with the unsettled condition of affairs in the East, with the Nicaragua Canal project and other enterprises calling for large outlays, it is not easy to foresee the limits of the Government's cash requirements in the near future.

President McKinley makes the following suggestions in regard to financial and banking legislation:

"It will be the duty, as I am sure it will be the disposition, of the Congress to provide whatever further legislation is needed to insure the continued parity under all conditions between our two forms of metallic money, silver and gold. * * * The party in power is committed to such legislation as will better make the currency responsive to the varying needs of business at all seasons and in all sections."

Although no specific suggestions are made by the President, it is not improbable that either at this session of the present Congress or at the first session of the new Congress, legislation will be passed making the silver dollars exchangeable with gold, and providing for a limited issue of properly-secured bank notes in addition to the issues against a deposit of United States bonds.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF AN INTER-OCEANIC CANAL will probably be one of the most important measures to be considered by Congress. All indications now point to the Nicaragua route as the one which will be selected. It is announced that should the Nicaragua route be selected by Congress the company now engaged in the construction of the Panama canal will continue to push their work to a finish. This may be more or less of a threat to induce the selection of that route, and it is still uncertain where the Panama Canal Company can find the means to complete the canal projected across that Isthmus. If, however, the United States undertakes construction on the Nicaragua route, with the understanding that the canal is not to be fortified, but to be maintained as a neutral oceanic route, then it will be more difficult for the Panama Company to get assistance from any other Government to finish their undertaking, than if the United States determines to fortify the Nicaragua canal and close it in time of war, against whomsoever it may see fit. This latter course may arouse the jealousy of other commercial nations, and some one of them may be induced either to furnish or guarantee means to complete the Panama canal.

RESTRICTION OF LOANS TO NATIONAL BANK OFFICERS.

The Comptroller of the Currency in his report lays great stress upon the necessity of imposing additional restrictions on the loans made to directors and officers of the National banks. Seventeen per cent. of the failures which have occurred of banks organized under the National banking laws has, he shows, been caused or may be attributed to loans, in excess of the legal limit, made to directors or officers. The report furnishes statistics on this subject showing that there were 28,709 persons in the country holding the position of National bank directors, and of these 18,534 were directly or indirectly indebted to the National banks under their management. The sum owed by these directors and 2,279 bank officers who had borrowed of the banks was $202,287,441.

The conclusions derived by the Comptroller from the statistics in regard to loans to directors and officers of National banks, and their relation to bank failures, do not seem to be warranted. They are plausible enough to appeal to those who do not consider the relations of bank directors to the banks they manage. It looks like a serious matter that over twenty thousand out of thirty, or about two-thirds, of these trustees of depositors' money should be found to be using that money for their own private ends. The sum so borrowed by them, $202,287,441, is a good round, striking amount. It is also a very serious looking fact, that seventeen per cent. of all the bank failures should be caused (if they are caused) by this habit of borrowing on the part of directors and bank officers. But the true value of these statistics is much overrated unless these results are compared with the other business of the banks. When these comparisons are made it will be found that the loans to directors and officers, despite the good round sum that they aggregate, are not ten per cent. of the loans of the banks taken as a whole. Seventeen per cent. of the National bank failures is attributed to unwise loans to directors and officers. The remaining eighty-three per cent. of failures is to be attributed to unwise dealings with other customers than the directors and officers. In fact this comparison indicates that it is almost as bad for a bank to loan to the outside public as it is to loan to officers and directors.

Some of these days an enterprising statistician will cause a sensation by an elaborate array of figures proving to his satisfaction that there should be laws preventing banks from loaning money at all. Statistics are already obtainable, proving that the National banks, instead of dealing exclusively with their officers and directors, whose financial condition they are intimately acquainted with, and who hold a large portion of the stock of the bank, are large depositors and are generally men picked out of the whole community for their established character for honesty and business experience, and wealth and generally successful careers; instead of dealing with these safe men, National banks have placed nine-tenths of their loans, an enormous sum, with

rank outsiders, and that eighty-three per cent. of failures is due to losses on this account.

A very misleading impression may be conveyed by such a use of statistics. As the conclusion in either case would be to place such restrictions on loans as would largely destroy the usefulness of a National bank in a business community. The gun must never be fired to accomplish the purposes for which guns are fired, because there is danger that once in a great while the gun will burst.

The failures of National banks, amounting in all to something over three hundred, have been distributed over thirty-seven years, or say an average of ten a year. The greater majority of the failures have occurred under abnormal financial conditions, in times of financial panics and crises, notably in the financial crisis of 1893, which was the result of unwise financial laws, and not by any means the fault of the banks. Among the banks that failed during this panic probably all had loans made to some of their directors; but it is not reasonable to suppose, because directors of banks as well as other men might succumb to unusual monetary conditions, that loans to them had any more to do with failures than loans made to others.

As the law now stands the limit of loans to directors is the same as to other borrowers, and no more restriction than that now imposed by law seems to be necessary. If unnecessary and unusual restrictions are placed on loans to directors and officers who from their position as possessors of property, as holders of bank stock, or as depositors, would be entitled to accommodations if they were not connected with the management of the bank, it will tend to drive such men into banking under the State laws.

The active and enterprising men of each community as they accumulate property and increase their business are the ones who organize banks, take the stock, and attract the deposits of the surrounding locality to their institutions. Their record and character are what enable them to attract the deposits which make the bank useful as a center of credit. They organize the bank in the first place not only to benefit the community, but so that they may have more money to use in their own business. In fact it would be very unwise to drive away from the National system the class of men who make up the directorate by restricting their reasonable share of the facilities which the banks, to which they give their services free of charge, furnish to the business community.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.—Elsewhere in this issue of the MAGAZINE will be found the Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency for the year ending October 31, practically the full text being given as well as a number of interesting tables. Since the new currency law went into effect the National banks have rapidly increased in numbers, and have largely regained the importance they formerly held as issuers of a considerable part of the country's circulating medium.

The bound volumes, containing the complete report of the Comptroller, have been for many years a valuable storehouse of information, and this year's report will be equally instructive. In subsequent issues the MAGAZINE hopes to present some further extracts, statistical and otherwise, from the report for 1900.

THE REGULATION OF A REDEEMABLE BANK-NOTE CURRENCY.

The purpose of the regulation of a bank-note currency is to make it an efficient and convenient substitute for metallic money—exchangeable for such money at par and equally exchangeable for commodities. A sound banking currency should not only be exchangeable for commodities upon the same terms and as the equivalent of coin in actual fact, but it should be so secured and regulated that its exchangeability will command at all times the implicit confidence of those who deal with it as a substitute for money. The acceptance of the note as the equivalent of coin should, moreover, be due to its high character and should not be the result of compulsion by law. Proper regulation of bank-note issues, therefore, involves the enforcement of methods which apply the constant test of exchangeability of notes for coin at par and banking methods which maintain the entire body of assets designated for the protection of the notes in a form convertible promptly into cash. Regulations such as these may be in part the mandate of public law, as is the case to-day in the majority of civilized States, or they may be simply the result of sound principles and practices among bankers, as was the case for a long time in Scotland prior to the legislation of 1845 and as is still the case to a large degree in the Dominion of Canada.

The regulation of a banking currency—how it shall fulfill its mission as a tool of exchange, without danger of loss to the note holder and with the greatest benefits to the community—has been the subject of much discussion and many differences of opinion. The errors made by early bankers in their efforts to keep a banking currency redeemable in standard coin on demand, without the intervention of the State, produced results so disastrous in some cases that there was a reaction in favor of excessive restriction near the middle of the present century among a few economists and among a sufficient number of bankers and public men to leave its mark upon legislation. This reaction influenced especially the English banking law of 1844, some of whose restrictions were extended to Scotland and Ireland in 1845, and influenced in a considerable degree the legislation of the United States just prior to the Civil War and in the enactment of the National Banking Act of 1864. It will appear in this article that some of these severe regulations were not required by sound theory and tend to impose needless and burdensome charges upon the community.

The regulation of the issue of bank notes circulating as substitutes for money is justified upon the same grounds as the regulation of other important services performed by private individuals and joint-stock companies, which nevertheless affect vitally the interests of large numbers of people. The modern State, without adopting the theory of socialism, has assumed the power to regulate in many cases the purity of food products, the distribution of lighting and water supplies, and transportation by common carrier. In all these cases the intervention of the State is based upon the principle of

the division of labor. The multiplicity of the demands of modern civilized life make it impossible for the individual to inform himself personally upon all these matters. He welcomes, therefore, the assumption by the State of authority to protect him against counterfeits and fraud by the adoption of fixed standards, without intending to surrender in any degree his individual initiative. The intense absorption of the individual in his special interests, and the increased opportunity for research and recreation afforded by relief from personal investigation of all branches of trade and exchange for the purpose of self-protection, make it essential that some of these semi-public functions should be entrusted to a recognized authority which will afford the guarantees of uniformity and convenience.

The reasons which justify the intervention of the State in other matters apply with peculiar force to the regulation of the tool of daily exchanges—money and its representatives. It is possible, even under existing law, in most countries, for the individual to issue his promissory note, payable to bearer. This was actually done by the early private bankers, and the notes circulated upon the strength of their reputation for fair dealing and sufficient resources. But the multiplication of exchanges made necessary some medium possessing such a uniformity of character and such guarantees of security that it would pass readily from hand to hand without question and without research as to the character of the issuer. It would be extremely inconvenient in modern society for each individual to have to inform himself of the standing and resources of hundreds of private bankers and examine every note tendered him in order to determine whether it was the note of a solvent issuer. The first step taken towards a broader system of banking was the creation of joint-stock companies, like the Bank of England, or chartered banks with unlimited liability, like those of Scotland. The creation of such bodies almost necessarily involved the intervention of the State for the protection of the public. This intervention was not carried far, except in the case of a few banks under municipal ownership, like those of Venice and Amsterdam, until within the present century. Even to-day many private bankers, whose business antedates the restrictive act of 1844, are permitted to issue circulating notes in England without any official regulation except the right to public inspection of their books and the rigid limitation of the amount of their issues.

Uniformity, Safety and Convenience of Notes.

The unification of modern commercial life, extending business transactions on a large scale beyond the city to the nation and beyond the nation to other peoples, with the inconveniences and occasional losses resulting from purely private banking, gradually evolved the modern system of State regulation of banking. This regulation, when kept within its proper limits, is directed towards three great objects—the uniformity of the currency issues, the security of the holders of bank notes against loss, and the convenience of the business community. These objects are substantially the only ones which should be sought by official regulation of banking, and the laws should be so framed that the utmost freedom should be allowed to bankers so long as these conditions of uniformity, safety and convenience are not transgressed.

The rule that the greatest liberty should be granted to banking operations and the issue of notes, which is not inconsistent with the security and convenience of the public, rests upon the solid ground of advantage to the labor-

ing and industrial community. The profits of banking will tend under any system of regulation to the level of the profits in other enterprises. If capital invested in manufacturing ordinarily pays five per cent., the tendency will be for capital invested in banking, due allowance being made for differences of risk and in the nature of the business, to pay the same return. This being the case, the banker will endeavor to add to his charges to the public any taxes or burdens imposed upon him by law. If the issue of notes is taxed one per cent., his charges to the public will tend to be one per cent. higher than if such taxes were not levied. The banker may share with the community in some degree the burdens imposed by the State, but every portion of the industrial community—the laborer, the producer of raw materials, the manufacturer of finished goods, and the merchant who buys them—will have to pay a heavier cost for their banking credits than would otherwise be the case and may be compelled to suffer diminished wages and profits because of such a tax. There is no sounder proposition in banking than that of Mr. Gilbart, "that restrictions upon banks are taxes upon the public."*

The greatest freedom of banking, consistent with security and convenience, means that the mechanism of credit shall be allowed to pursue its natural evolution along the lines of least resistance. If banking is as free as these conditions will permit, competition will confine the charges for credit and for the use of capital to the minimum rate of profit. In the language of Prof. Courcelle-Seneuil, "The issue of bills payable to bearer on demand, giving to the banker the gratuitous use of the sums which they represent, permits him to discount at a low price commercial bills for short terms." † If freedom to establish banks under general laws and to issue notes without unnecessary taxation promises large profits to the banker, he will soon encounter rivals by means of the attraction for the investment of capital in banking which such conditions will afford. If an excess of the means for making exchanges, by the undue multiplication of banks and credit facilities, results from this competition, it will be corrected by the small profits which will be realized from banking.‡ Reasons of public policy may suggest that bankers should share with other members of the community in the support of the State, and a certain degree of taxation may be required to promote the great objects of security and public convenience; but the fact should be clearly kept in mind in imposing restrictions and levying charges upon banks and banking issues, that a community which needlessly restricts the employment of credit in its various forms voluntarily puts fetters upon its industry in competition with communities where credit is permitted to develop without such restrictions.

Coining Money and Issuing Credit.

The reasons for the regulation by law of a bank-note currency are substantially the same as the reasons for the regulation of the coinage. The government intervenes in both cases only to perform the duties of supervision, not to control the quantity of the tools of exchange nor to give them an arbitrary value. It is a curious confusion of ideas which finds in the existence of

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* "History, Principles and Practice of Banking," II, p. 217.

† *Traité des Opérations de Banque*, p. 108.

‡ The operation of this law has often been shown by the consolidation of banks which did not have a sufficient amount of business to justify their continuance. This was notably the case in 1898 and 1899 in New York and Boston.

government mints an argument against a banking currency and in favor of government paper issues. Thus Mr. Jevons says that "the issue of notes is more analogous to the royal function of coinage than to the ordinary commercial operation of drawing bills,"* and proceeds thereupon to argue against giving to banks the privilege of issuing notes. But it is not true, in the sense he puts upon the words, that "almost every one has long agreed to place the coinage of money in the hands of the executive government." This would only be the case if the Government purchased its own bullion and undertook to determine by its own will the number and exchange value of the pieces coined.

The State does not "coin money," in the sense in which the words are understood by Mr. Jevons, when it opens its mints to the free coinage of the standard metal. The individual who brings metal to the mint to be coined and the banker who brings to the proper government official the evidence of his ability to issue credit instruments upon a solvent basis, receive substantially the same service from the State. In the case of the coin, the Government puts upon it an official stamp, which is simply a declaration that the coin contains a certain weight of metal of standard fineness.† The absence of any guaranty of value is indicated by the fact that worn coins are not universally redeemed at their face value by the issuing power, but are received for the weight of gold which they contain. If the State sees fit, as in the case of Great Britain, to raise a fund by taxation for making good from time to time the deficiencies in the gold coins, this action is similar to that of the Canadian Government in regard to bank-note issues in constituting a general safety or guaranty fund. In the one case the fund is raised by taxation upon the public, in the other by taxation upon the banks.

The vital point of similarity between free coinage of the standard money metal by the State and freedom of credit issues, under the necessary regulations for uniformity and security, is that the option of determining the quantity of currency lies in both cases with the banker and not with the State. The State could properly be said to coin money, in the sense in which the expression is used by the opponents of a banking currency, only in the case that purchases of the necessary bullion for coinage were made exclusively by public officials and the coinage was regulated in amount by them. A power like this would be the same as the power to coin paper money and would give to the State a monopoly of the issue of currency and complete control over its volume. This is not the condition in modern commercial nations, where the ebb and flow of gold regulates the monetary relations between different communities. The system of free coinage of the standard metal which prevails in these countries gives the option to any owner of the metal to present it for coinage or to withhold it. With these owners of the standard metal, therefore, as their action is influenced by the state of trade and the demand for money, lies the control of the volume of metallic money. The principle of a banking currency, subjected to proper regulations but not absolutely controlled by the State, is the same. The volume of the currency is governed

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* "Money and the Mechanism of Exchange," p. 317.

† "In coining exclusively metallic money do governments pretend to regulate the quantity needed by commerce? No; governments raise no pretension of this sort. They limit themselves to setting forth that such a coin of gold or silver, produced at the demand of commerce, is coined of such a fineness and possesses such a weight."—*Courcelle-Seneuil*, p. 216.

by those who deal in credit through the organization of banks, as they are influenced by the demand for currency to increase their issues of notes or to curtail them. It is proper enough in the case of bank notes as in the case of coins that the stamping should be done by public officers,* but this is only an incident of public control designed to ensure uniformity and guard against fraud. The fundamental rule that the demands of business determine the volume of currency in use prevails for coin and paper alike when the Government offers to affix its stamp without partiality to all such currency which conforms to reasonable rules for its security.

It is the test of these principles which should be applied to the various measures which have been tried or proposed for regulating a banking currency, in order to determine how far they have been or may be beneficial in their operation, how far they may be injurious, and how far they have conformed to the requirements of an ideal banking system. The methods of regulating bank-note issues have been almost as numerous as banking systems, but they may be grouped under the following leading heads: †

I.—The limitation of issues.

II.—The regulation of the redemption system.

III.—Changes in the discount rate.

IV.—Official supervision and reports.

I.—THE LIMITATION OF ISSUES.

The methods by which the note issues of banks have been directly limited in amount may be classified as a limit fixed by the supply of metallic money, an elastic limit, and an arbitrary limit. The first method of limitation, by which notes cannot be issued except for full deposits of coin and bullion, was the method of the Bank of Venice, the Bank of Amsterdam, and the Bank of Hamburg, and has been sufficiently described in the current histories of those banks. Bank notes in such a case do not possess the distinctive qualities of credit issues, but are in the nature of coin certificates. Their chief advantage over actual coin is convenience in handling, which was combined in the case of the banks mentioned with a uniform unit of bank money in place of a confusing variety of forms of metallic money.

RESTRICTIONS IMPOSED IN GREAT BRITAIN, GERMANY AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

The note system of the Bank of England since the passage of the restrictive act of 1844, which now governs the Bank, is the same in its substantial operation as that of the mediæval banks. There is a limited amount of circulation, now amounting to £17,775,000 ($86,000,000) which is covered by Government securities instead of coin, but this amount is far within the limits of the note circulation of the Bank. The only elastic element is derived from the deposit of gold at the Bank, for which notes are issued to the value of the gold. The changes in circulation, therefore, are only such as are due to the ebb and flow of gold, and the notes are in substance (though not precisely) certificates of the deposit of coin or bullion. The wide extension of other

* All the notes of the National banks of the United States are printed and issued by the Comptroller of the Currency.—Act of June 3, 1864, Sec. 21.

† Mr. Jevons enumerates fourteen "methods of regulating a paper currency," but they are chiefly varieties of the methods set forth in this chapter.—"Money and the Mechanism of Exchange," pp. 217-37.

forms of credit and the multiplication of banking branches throughout Great Britain mitigate to some extent the defects of the note-issuing system in providing the needed tools of exchange. The system has proved inadequate, however, on every occasion of panic and the Government has three times authorized the issue of notes in excess of the limit fixed by the act of 1844 and by the new deposits of coin and bullion.

A modification of the English system of limiting issues beyond a fixed amount to the ebb and flow of the precious metals has been adopted within the present generation by Germany, Austria-Hungary and Japan. The modification consists in permitting the issue of notes beyond the fixed limit, without the deposit of gold, upon the payment of a tax of five per cent. or more upon the additional issues. The avowed purpose of this provision was to afford a certain degree of elasticity which could be availed of in emergencies. It was not supposed, when the law was enacted in these countries, that additional issues subject to the tax would often occur. The provision for them appeared so obnoxious to the rigid supporters of the currency principle that it was condemned by two such authorities as Gen. Francis A. Walker and Prof. Stanley Jevons. Gen. Walker, after referring to the adoption in Germany of the rigid part of the English system, declared that "this check upon issues is greatly impaired by a provision that issues above the maximum may be made by the management under the penalty of a tax of five per cent. on all such excess." * Prof. Jevons said: †

> "This provision appears to be designed to avoid the suspension of the law during times of crisis, and it is quite possible that we might with advantage introduce a similar modification into our own currency law. But the fine or tax upon the excessive issue ought surely to be much more than five per cent., and in this country should certainly not be less than ten per cent."

Failure of Arbitrary Limits on Note Issues.

These utterances, made very soon after the passage of the German bank law in 1875, were not supported by events. The authority to issue notes under the tax of five per cent. was indeed availed of, as Gen. Walker anticipated, to impair the check upon issues which an absolutely rigid limit would have imposed, but the necessity for additional issues to meet the growing volume of business in Germany was so great that for many months in the autumn of 1897 and 1898 notes were continuously kept in circulation subject to the tax of five per cent., and in the revision of the bank charter, made in 1899, to take effect in 1901, the limit of uncovered issues not subject to tax was raised from 250,000,000 marks to 450,000,000 marks ($107,000,000). ‡ The necessity for long continued additional issues, even under the penalty of five per cent., was evidence of the serious fetters which would have been imposed upon business operations in Germany if the tax had been fixed at ten per cent., and the increase of the maximum of uncovered issues demonstrated that the original limit had proved too narrow for the natural expansion of German trade. §

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* "Money," p. 514. † "Money and the Mechanism of Exchange," p. 319.

‡ The actual margin of authorized circulation not covered by coin and bullion was already 293,400,000 marks in 1899, having been increased by the surrender of the right of issue by many of the banks of the smaller German States, as provided in the banking law of March 14, 1875.

§ The restriction of the note circulation proved also to have little effect upon the movements of the precious metals. As stated by Prof. Sidney Sherwood, "The limit of uncovered notes, at first adequate, became entirely too small to enable the bank to hold its proper place

In the case of the Bank of Japan also, it was found necessary to advance the original limit of uncovered issues. The limit was first fixed in 1882 at 70,000,000 yen ($35,000,000), but was advanced in May, 1889, to 85,000,000 yen, and a further increase of 120,000,000 yen was approved by the lower house of the Imperial Diet in the spring of 1899.* In the case of Austria-Hungary the expansion of business has been less rapid than in other countries, and the limit of uncovered issues, which was fixed at 200,000,000 florins ($80,000,000) has not been advanced by law. The limit has been often exceeded, however, and the excess of taxed circulation has tended to become persistent in recent years. This excess reached a maximum of 101,260,000 florins ($40,000,000) for the week of February 23, 1898, and there was an excess of circulation subject to tax continuously from October 23 to December 31, 1898. The tax paid to the Government on this account in 1898 was 214,683 florins, as compared with payments of only 24,318 florins for 1896 and no such payments for 1897.†

Limitation of the Issues of the Bank of France.

The fixing of an arbitrary limit upon note issues, when it has been adopted, without requiring that the notes be fully covered by coin and bullion, has usually been an incident of the suspension of specie payments. The principal case where the limit has been continued after the resumption of specie payments is that of the Bank of France. The law of August 3, 1875, under which specie payments were resumed on January 1, 1878, did not abolish the legal maximum for the circulation. This maximum, fixed by the law of July 15, 1872, at 3,200,000,000 francs, was not changed until early in 1884, when the actual circulation had risen to 3,162,000,000 francs. The law of January 30, 1884, raised the limit to 3,500,000,000 francs. The circulation steadily increased, owing largely to the preference for bank notes over silver five-franc pieces, until the amount on January 12, 1893, was 3,473,000,000 francs. The legal maximum was extended by the law of January 25, 1893, to 4,000,000,000 francs and was again extended by the law of November 17, 1897, which renewed the charter, to 5,000,000,000 francs.‡

The adoption of an arbitrary limit for note issues cannot be commended from a scientific standpoint, but has not been permitted in the case of the Bank of France to hamper the natural increase of credit issues with the expansion of business. If the limit had any effect upon the policy of the Bank or the conduct of banking business in France during the suspension of specie payments, it was by way of setting a landmark, which tended to confine the governing board of the Bank within prudent limits in the increase of its issues and to keep the notes close to par with gold. The Government never failed to raise the limit when it was obvious that business conditions required it, and the maximum has been gradually extended as modern commerce has

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in the system. On the other hand, in order to protect the gold supply of the empire, the Bank has often had to raise its rate of discount above five per cent., when its uncovered issues were far below the limit. In other words, there has not been that influence of the tax upon the discount rate which, it was believed, would exist."—"Quarterly Journal of Economics," (February, 1900), XIV, p. 272.

* New York "Bankers' Magazine" (April, 1899), LVIII, p. 543.

† New York "Bankers' Magazine" (April, 1899), LVIII, p. 528. The high discount rates and general paralysis of business in Austria kept the circulation down during 1899, the largest issue of notes above the legal limit being 44,924,000 florins in the first week of the year and the tax paid for the year being 81,125 florins.—New York "Bankers' Magazine" (April, 1900), LX, p. 511.

‡ "*Bulletin de Statistique*" (December, 1897), XLII, p. 583.

created larger demands for tools of exchange and bank notes have come to be preferred to coin. The objections to an arbitrary limit were forcibly set forth by M. Léon Say in the debate of 1884. He declared that when the legal maximum should be again approached, the Bank would be compelled to pay out gold, thereby reducing the previous guarantee of the circulation, reduce its discounts, or seek a new extension of the limit. He predicted that it would do neither of the former two things, but would ask the setting of a new maximum.* His prediction was verified in 1893, when a run upon the Bank was threatened for notes, and again in 1897, when resistance to the extension of the limit had practically ceased. The present limit of 5,000,000,000 francs has been fixed well beyond any possible demands upon the Bank for some years to come and will undoubtedly be raised again if there is a general demand for a larger volume of notes. No important object is attained by fixing a limit so far beyond present demands for notes, while the notes are redeemable in coin on demand, but it may find justification in the fact that no other specific restrictions are imposed upon the amount and method of note issues by the Bank of France.

A fixed limit for issues has some justification in the case of banks which are permitted to suspend specie payments, because it constitutes a safeguard against over-issues. In most cases, however, where suspension of specie payments has been long continued in time of peace, the limit fixed by the Government has not been such as to promote an early return to a solvent basis. The Government of Italy in 1874 fixed limits for the circulation of the six banks of issue then in operation at an amount of 755,250,000 lire ($150,000,000), but there was already in circulation a large volume of Government notes. These were converted into bank notes of the National bank for 840,000,000 lire and made legal tender throughout the Kingdom by the *Consorzio*, a syndicate by which the banks were forced to aid the Government. There were other changes in the legal maximum from time to time, which resulted in 1893 in a limit of 1,097,000,000 lire for the three banks which had survived official dishonesty and bad banking in Italy. Additional issues to the amount of 115,000,000 lire were authorized by the decree of January 23, 1894, and other changes have since been made.† The limit in these cases no doubt served a purpose in restraining unlimited issues of irredeemable paper by the banks, but was not fixed at a point which enforced the early restoration of sound banking conditions and was not a barrier which proved long insurmountable.

The method of fixing an arbitrary limit for the circulation proved equally futile in the case of Portugal. Gold payments were suspended on May 7, 1891, and the legal requirement that the notes outstanding should not exceed three times the metallic reserve soon proved too restrictive for the needs of the Government in view of the steady depreciation of the notes. The suspension of payments, at first decreed for three months, was extended from time to time. The circulation at the beginning of May, 1891, was 8,230,000 milreis ($8,000,000). This amount was increased by successive steps to 34,760,000 milreis on December 31, 1891, and on December 4, 1891, a contract

* Arnauné, "*La Monnaie, le Credit, et le Change*," p. 325. M. Arnauné observes that "The value of a legislative provision may well be doubted when the public authorities do not hesitate to prevent its enforcement at the moment when there is danger of its taking effect."

† *Vide* the author's "History of Modern Banks of Issue," pp. 29-34.

between the Government and the Bank authorized the increase of the issues to 40,500,000 milreis—the amount of the capital of the bank. The situation of the Treasury grew continuously worse and the limit of circulation was raised by successive acts to 54,000,000 milreis on April 4, 1892; to 63,000,000 milreis on February 8, 1895; and to 72,000,000 milreis by decree of June 30, 1898. The gratuitous credit extended to the Government was increased by the contract of 1895 to 21,000,000 milreis and after July, 1898, to 27,000,000 milreis. Exchange has grown almost constantly more unfavorable to Portugal and stood in the summer of 1899 about thirty per cent. below par.*

II.—THE REGULATION OF THE REDEMPTION SYSTEM.

One of the most important means of ensuring the redemption of bank notes in standard coin on demand is an efficient system of redemption. Such a system has been established voluntarily by the banks in several countries where banking has made the greatest progress, but has often been a subject of regulation by law. The regulations governing redemption have been directed not merely towards testing the ultimate solvency of the issuing bank and the security of its note issues, but also to preventing the depreciation in the value of the notes which might arise from the cost or inconvenience of redemption at points far removed from the parent bank. If the cost of redemption is considerable, it may cause a fall in value of the notes below standard coin equal to the cost of sending them to a redemption office, receiving them back, and losing the use of them during transmission. Regulations for redemption are usually less stringent and redemptions are more sluggish in the case of notes specially secured than in the case of those resting upon the general resources of the bank and depending for ultimate redemption upon their soundness. The frequent redemption of notes operates towards two ends—to test the solvency of the bank and to keep the volume of the currency adjusted to business conditions.

The test of solvency is constantly applied in an effective manner to the general business of a bank when the bank is required from day to day to pay standard coin or its equivalent for its notes. Such payments are among the best proofs that the bank is in a position to meet all its demand obligations when they are presented. Settlements between the banks are usually made through the clearing-houses, and the ability to meet these settlements, whether notes or checks, proves the possession of adequate liquid resources.† In respect to bank notes it is highly desirable that they should be presented often for redemption, especially where they constitute the chief means of circulation, in order that they may not fall below the standard and cease to be a convertible currency. In the language of the Report of the Monetary Commission, "It is only when the value of a promise to pay money on demand is being constantly put to test that there exists no danger of its depreciation. And it is through redemption, in the case of a bank currency, that this test is made." ‡

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* These facts were set forth in the report presented to the Portuguese Cortes by Senor de Espregueira, the Minister of Finance, in the spring of 1899.—"*Économiste Européen*," June 16, 1899, XV, p. 741.

† It was largely the inability of the Western Bank of Scotland to settle its clearing-house exchanges which finally forced its suspension in 1857.—MacLeod, "Theory and Practice of Banking," II, p. 230.

‡ "Report of the Monetary Commission," p. 326.

Constant redemption tends to keep the volume of bank notes adjusted to the needs of business, because those notes which are not needed are thus received back by the issuing banks and are retired from use. They cannot be kept in circulation in the face of a diminished demand for banking accommodation, because the amount paid into the bank in notes and other forms of money will exceed the amount paid out. The notes may be substituted in circulation for the precious metals, but this cannot be done beyond the extent which the habits of the community permit. If forced into circulation by the bank in lieu of coin kept in its vaults, the notes would constitute substantially coin certificates and would do no harm. If notes are paid out which are not desired by the community, they soon return under an efficient redemption system and it becomes obvious to the banker, after a series of unsuccessful experiments for forcing the notes into circulation, that they are not desired and cannot be made to circulate at a profit. If the general body of notes issued by all the banks is in excess of the public needs for the purposes of ordinary exchanges, the notes come into the banks in the form of deposits and each bank returns those of the other banks to them for redemption.

Forces Operating to Cause Redemption.

It may be asked what motives lead a bank to return the notes of other banks for redemption and whether there may not be a general agreement that notes shall not be so returned. The motive is found in the profit derived by each bank from the circulation of its notes. A bank having received the notes of another bank in the ordinary course of business has the option of paying them out to borrowers and depositors, or of paying its own notes. If it pays its own notes, it derives a profit from their circulation. It derives no profit from the circulation of the notes of another bank beyond what it would derive from the loan of gold. They are received for their full cost and do not afford any profit derived from credit. The controlling motive of self-interest therefore, leads prudent bankers to pay out their own notes whenever they will be accepted in lieu of money and to leave a vacuum for them by withdrawing the notes of other banks. More than this, the notes of the other banks, if exchanged for standard coin, enable the bank making the exchange to strengthen its reserves by the amount of the coin obtained for the notes. No intelligent banker would think of holding the notes of another bank as a part of his current reserve any more than he would hold checks on the bank, even though he knew them to be good. Such an act, as suggested in the Report of the Monetary Commission, would be "a loan without interest to that other bank for the length of time the note was held, or (being put in circulation) for the time it might be expected to remain outstanding." *

It is the direct interest of an issuing bank, therefore, to keep as many of its own notes in circulation as circumstances permit, but it is the interest of all its rivals to send these notes back for redemption as rapidly as they come into their hands. It is in the counter interest of the first bank to present for redemption all the notes of its rivals. This does not occur in cases where the bank has in circulation all the notes which it is permitted to issue. The bank has then no opportunity for increasing its own issues and there is less motive for returning for redemption the notes of rival banks. This is the explanation

* "Report of the Monetary Commission," p. 326.

of the sluggish operation of the redemption system under the National Banking Law of the United States. The notes of the National banks, being based upon specific security, which cannot be increased or decreased without much formality, a bank usually has in circulation all the notes to which it is entitled upon the amount of this specific security, consisting of bonds which it has pledged for the purpose, and pays out in current business the notes of other banks which fall into its hands. Thus, redemptions under the National Banking Law amount annually to only about fifty per cent. of the circulation, or at a rate which would result in the complete redemption of the currency in two years.*

REDEMPTIONS UNDER THE SCOTCH, CANADIAN AND SUFFOLK SYSTEMS.

The proof that redemptions would be much more rapid under a bank-note currency, secured by the general assets of the banks and redeemable in coin, is afforded by the history of such systems in actual operation. Under the the Scotch system the redemptions are so active that the entire circulation is redeemed twenty times over in the course of a year. Under the Canadian system, with its more scattered territory, redemptions average about twelve times a year, and under the Suffolk system, which was in operation in New England before the Civil War, the redemptions, in spite of the inferior means of transportation then available, amounted within a year to eight times the average circulation of the banks. The Scotch system was the earliest in which prompt and frequent redemptions were inaugurated among competing banks. The practice at the time of the investigation of banks of issue in 1875 was as follows: †

"By agreement among the banks, exchanges of notes are held in every town where two or more of the banks have branches; in every instance one a week, on Saturday; at the larger towns, twice a week; and at Edinburgh and Glasgow, three times a week. The settlement of the Glasgow and country exchanges is made by draft on Edinburgh, and the general balance of the whole exchange is settled at Edinburgh by draft on London."

A bank which cannot meet the test of these settlements is driven to suspension, as happened to the Western Bank in 1857. These constant exchanges of notes are the great regulator of the paper currency and by their means, according to the admission of one of the most radical opponents of free banking, "the average circulation of Scotch bank notes is reduced to a term of a few days." ‡ Notes which are not demanded by the convenience of trade quickly come back to the banks as deposits on current account and are returned through the exchanges to the issuing bank to be retired and cancelled.

The Canadian redemption system is substantially similar in its operation to that of Scotland. The system was not under legal regulation prior to 1890 and bank notes, while they were accepted without hesitation by all other banks, were accepted in the same manner as other banking paper—at a discount determined by the prevailing rate of exchange.§ This was remedied

* That the redemption would be many times more rapid if the notes received by National banks were presented for redemption, instead of being paid out, is indicated by the fact that statistics collected by the Comptroller of the Currency in 1890, when the outstanding bank-note circulation was about $125,000,000, showed that the amount in notes received by the banks daily was between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000, but the amount which they presented for redemption was less than $250,000.—"Report of the Monetary Commission," p. 339.

† Cited in "Report of Monetary Commission," p. 331.

‡ Wolowski, "*La Banque d' Angleterre*," etc., p. 515.

§ L. Carroll Root, "Sound Currency" (May 1, 1897), IV, p. 15.

by the amendments of the banking law in 1890, which required each bank to provide a redemption agency for its notes in each province. The notes are now presented directly for settlement at the clearing-houses where they exist—at Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Hamilton, Winnipeg and St. John—and directly where the issuing bank is represented and no clearing-house exists. Settlements through the clearing-house are made in Dominion notes and outside of clearing-house points by mutual arrangement, frequently involving a draft on a financial centre. The operation of redemption is carried on almost exclusively by the banks; it is rarely that a note is presented for redemption by a private individual.*

The operation of the Canadian system prior to 1890 illustrates on a small scale an evil which impaired the efficiency and convenience of bank currency in the United States prior to the Civil War. The notes of State banks were at a discount when they drifted far from the issuing bank because of the expense of returning them for redemption and putting to the test the solvency of the bank. This expense was the greater at that time than it would be at present under the same system in somewhat the ratio that lack of facilities for transportation at that time bore to the cheap and efficient mail and express systems of to-day. The Bank of the United States, while it did a sound business in the early decades of the century, afforded a national medium of exchange by making its notes, wherever they were issued, redeemable at any of its agencies.† The National banking system provides at present only for direct redemption of notes at Washington, without other arrangements for redemptions between the banks, except occasional direct redemption at the bank's counter; but as the notes are received for public dues and by all National banks, they have the qualities of the legal-tender money in which they are redeemable and have circulated at par with gold since such money became redeemable in gold by the Treasury on January 1, 1879.

CHARLES A. CONANT.

(To be continued.)

* "In consequence, the country through, there are frequent and thorough tests of the possibility to convert bank notes into the money promised by them. The public take little active part in this; the banks do the work by presenting for payment whatever notes they receive in the course of their day's business."—Breckenridge, p. 401.

† Because of the greater ease of transmission of the notes, they were declared by Senator Smith, of Maryland, in 1832 "a currency as safe as silver, which through the whole Western and Southern and interior parts of the Union, is eagerly sought in exchange for silver; which, in those sections, often bears a premium paid in silver."—House Rept. 460, 22d Cong., 1st Sess., p. 312.

THE APPAREL AND THE MAN.—Mr. Russell Sage, the venerable Wall street millionaire, is a favorite subject with the newspaper writers of a more or less inventive turn of mind. They declare that when Mr. Sage buys a new suit of clothes he shows an economical disposition far beyond that commonly ascribed to feminine bargain-hunters in their shopping expeditions. Our present ambassador to the Court of St. James, in a famous lawsuit to which Mr. Sage was an unwilling party, once attempted to get some definite information as to the cost of the latter's wardrobe, but without much success.

In a recent interview with the great financier he is reported to have said that when a young man came to him seeking employment, he took particular note of his dress, and preferred to employ only those who were modestly garbed. A bright red necktie, for example, was reported to be enough to condemn the applicant in Mr. Sage's estimation.

Perhaps the clerk seeking to make his way in the world can not dress in the severely plain style affected by Mr. Sage, but certainly anything approaching flashiness in dress is unbecoming in bank employees. Neat and well-fitting clothes, of "quiet" pattern and color are an index of good breeding, and constitute one of the passports to good society; but extravagance and "loudness" in dress are indications of a mind and disposition ill suited to the conduct of so serious a business as banking.

BANKING LAW DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISIONS OF INTEREST TO BANKERS.

All the latest decisions affecting bankers rendered by the United States Courts and State Court of last resort will be found in the MAGAZINE'S Law Department as early as obtainable.

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BOOKS OF NATIONAL BANK AS EVIDENCE—LIABILITY OF STOCKHOLDERS.

United States District Court, District of Vermont, June 1, 1900.

BROWN *vs.* ELLIS.

The books of a National bank are, among the shareholders, public records, and evidence of what they show, and are admissible against a shareholder in an action brought against him by the Receiver to recover an assessment upon his stock.

The certificate of the Comptroller of the Currency approving a reduction of the capital stock of the bank is itself proof of the reduction.

The original order of the Comptroller of the Currency, laying an assessmeht upon the shares, under his signature and official seal, proves itself.

This was an action at law by the plaintiff, as Receiver, to recover an assessment upon shares of stock held by the defendant in a failed National bank.

WHEELER, *District Judge:* The plaintiff, as Receiver of the Sioux National Bank, of Sioux City, Iowa, sues the defendant, as executrix of the will of Jabez W. Ellis, for an assessment of seventy-five per cent. on twenty-four shares, made by the Comptroller of the Currency upon the shareholders. The case stands upon the general issue, and has been tried by the court upon agreement of counsel, and waiver in writing of a jury. The statutes provide:

"Sec. 5152. Persons holding stock as executors, administrators, guardians or trustees, shall not be personally subject to any liabilities as stockholders; but the estates and funds in their hands shall be holden in like manner, and to the same extent as the testator, ward, or person interested in such trust funds would be, if living and competent to act and hold the stock in his own name."

The State statutes requiring claims against estates to be presented to commissioners do not apply to suits in this court. They stand as at common law. The defendant has not interposed any plea of *plene administravit*, or otherwise set up any lack of assets; and the liability of the defendant for the assets by this mode of pleading admitted to be in her hands is, by the force of this statute, the same as that of the testator would be if he was living. To make out this liability the plaintiff must show that the defendant holds stock as executrix, and that it has been assessed by the Comptroller to this extent. To prove that the defendant holds the stock as executrix, the plaintiff offered the deposition of the Cashier, which was objected to for want of form in the taking, and admitted, who testified that the capital of the bank was $500,000, of which the testator held forty shares, of $100 each; that the capital was

reduced to $300,000 February 5, 1895; that the defendant returned the certificates for the forty shares held by the testator, which he produced, and that new certificates for twenty-four shares were issued to "J. W. Ellis' Estate;" and that a draft of $48 for a dividend of two per cent. on the twenty-four shares, payable to "J. W. Ellis' Estate," was sent to her, and came round indorsed by her, as executrix, as paid. The original certificate made by the Comptroller of the reduction of the capital stock in the sum of $200,000, and reciting that since the reduction it is $300,000; a copy of part of a page of the stock ledger, showing:

Date,	*No. Cert.,*	*Name,*	*Residence,*	*No. Shares.*
March 5, '95.	889.	J. W. Ellis' Estate.	Montpelier, Vt.	24.

and a stub certificate No. 889, dated March 5, 1895, and issued to J. W. Ellis' estate—are attached to the deposition. This was all objected to, in many and all necessary forms, as incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial, at the time of the taking of the deposition, and the objections are insisted upon now. The original certificates issued to the testator, of themselves, show that he was in his lifetime the holder of the forty shares. By section 5143, Rev. St. U. S., the reduction of the capital would become valid only upon the approval of the Comptroller obtained. His certificate of approval, obtained by the bank, of itself proved the reduction. The reduction of the capital, and of the number of shares of each shareholder proportionately, would not change the assets of the bank, nor the proportionate shares of the shareholders, respectively, in the assets or liabilities; but only the number of shares of each would be reduced proportionately, leaving the proportion of each to the whole the same as before. When the testator and defendant, as executrix, held forty shares of a capital of $500,000, they had 1-1250 part of the bank; and when she held the same shares, reduced to twenty-four, of a capital reduced to $300,000, she had the same share—1-1250 part of the bank. She has, as executrix, held after him the same share in the bank, in the same right, all the while. If the capital had not been reduced, an assessment of only forty-five per cent. on the par value of each share would have been needed. One of seventy-five per cent. on the par value of the reduced number of shares produces the same sum. The books of the bank are, among the shareholders, public records, and evidence of what they show. The entry from the stock ledger was testified to by the former Cashier, with the book before him, and it shows that twenty-four shares of the reduced stock belong to the estate of J. W. Ellis. (*Hayden* vs. *Williams*, 37 C. C. A. 479, 96 Fed. Rep. 279.)

The defendant, as executrix, holds all the assets of that estate, and so holds these shares. This much appears without considering the testimony of the Cashier, merely as such, as to who were shareholders or otherwise, except as identifying the books and papers mentioned, and proving the copy of the entry in the stock ledger.

The original order of the Comptroller, laying the assessment upon the shares, is attached to a deposition of the Receiver, taken upon the same occasion and in the same manner as that of the Cashier, and admitted subject to the same objections. This original order of that department of the Government, under his official signature and seal, proves itself. It conclusively fixes the liability of the shareholders from its date. (*Casey* vs. *Galli*, 94 U. S. 673; *Bank* vs. *Case*, 99 U. S. 628.)

The point is made that no demand is shown. The deposition of the Receiver shows a copy of a notice of the assessment, and request of payment sent by mail from the Receiver to the defendant. It is objected to because the original is not accounted for. The objection may be well taken; but as no demand of or notice to the stockholders needs to be added to the order of the Comptroller, to create the liability, the exclusion of the evidence of the notice will not affect it.

LIABILITY OF ESTATE OF DECEASED STOCKHOLDER—DEATH OF RECEIVER OF NATIONAL BANK—SUBSTITUTION OF SUCCESSOR—SALE BY RECEIVER—JURISDICTION OF STATE COURT—AUTHORITY OF RECEIVER TO INSTITUTE PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court of Nebraska, September 19, 1900.

SCHABERG'S ESTATE *vs.* McDONALD.

Where, during the proceedings in the trial of a case in the district court, the plaintiff, the Receiver of an insolvent bank, dies, and a successor is appointed, and such facts are suggested to the court, supported by affidavit, with a request for the substitution of the successor, and defendant files objections to such substitution, *held*, that the issuance of summons or conditional order of revivor was thereby waived, and that upon the hearing of such application and objections, a positive order substituting such successor as plaintiff in the action was proper, no sufficient reason why the same should not be done having been shown on the objections raised.

It is no defense to a stockholder in an insolvent National bank who is sued by the Receiver on his individual liability upon an assessment ordered by the Comptroller of the Currency, to say that the Receiver has unlawfully disposed of such claim, and that the creditors of such bank will not receive of the proceeds thereof as much as they are entitled to.

A sale made by a Receiver of a National bank under an order of a court of competent jurisdiction is a judicial sale, and the approval thereof by the court has the force and effect of a judgment, and such proceedings are not subject to collateral attack.

The United States Circuit Court having jurisdiction over a Receiver and questions growing out of the administration of the assets of an insolvent bank, this court will not interfere with such jurisdiction or the carrying out of its orders and judgments.

A Receiver has authority to institute proceedings and collect assessments ordered by the Comptroller of the Currency against stockholders of an insolvent National bank on their individual liability, and satisfaction of a judgment obtained in such proceedings satisfies and obliterates the obligation, regardless of the disposition made of the proceeds of such assessment by the Receiver of such National bank.

HOLCOMB, *J.* (omitting part of the opinion): It is next urged that error was committed in the trial of the case on appeal to the district court in entering an order of substitution or revivor in the name of McDonald as the successor of Hayden, Receiver of the German National Bank.

The claim against the estate was presented and prosecuted to that point by Hayden, as Receiver of the said bank then insolvent, for an assessment on stock held by the deceased at the time of the failure of the bank. After the case had been appealed to the district court by the administratrix, and issues formed by the pleadings, it was suggested to the trial court by affidavit that the Receiver, Hayden, had recently died and that McDonald had been appointed Receiver as his successor, and asked that McDonald be substituted as plaintiff in the proceedings.

The exact nature of the proceedings does not appear from the record, and no conditional order of revivor appears to have been entered or supplemental proceedings filed by the new Receiver showing his right to be substituted as

plaintiff. One of the two methods should ordinarily be followed. (*Railroad Co.* vs. *Fox*, 56 Neb. 746, 77 N. W.130; *Rakes* vs. *Brown*, 34 Neb. 312, 51 N. W. 848; *Fox* vs. *Abbott*, 12 Neb. 328, 11 N. W. 303.)

The record, however, shows that the adminstratrix appeared and filed objections to the substitution requested, and that on the hearing of the application and objections, the objections were overruled, and McDonald ordered substituted as the plaintiff in the action.

The appearance and filing objections would be a waiver of the issuance of summons or conditional order of revivor, and the court thereby acquired jurisdiction over the parties, and was authorized to pass upon the application. The objections were simply open statements, unsupported by affidavit or otherwise, and, while formally denying the appointment of McDonald, were principally directed to the claim of the defendant that, the Receiver having sold the assets of the bank, there was nothing further to be done, and no trust to execute, and that no Receivership in fact existed.

The suggestion of the death of the Receiver having been supported by affidavit, and objections having been interposed, it became the duty of the defendant to show some sufficient cause why the action should not be revived in the name of the successor of the deceased person, and, having failed to do this, the court was authorized to enter the positive order as prayed for (*Railroad Co.* vs. *Fox*, *supra*).

Since the order of substitution, all subsequent proceedings have been in the name of McDonald, Receiver, as successor of Hayden, the original plaintiff. Although the proceedings on the suggestion of the death of the plaintiff Receiver, and the appointment of his successor, in whose name it was asked to have the action proceed, were informal and irregular, we think that when the final order was made all parties were properly before the court, and that its action was based upon a sufficient showing, and should be upheld. The second objection is therefore not sustained.

Lastly, it is urged that the judgment cannot be sustained because it was made to appear that during the pendency of this action in the district court the claim which was the subject-matter of the controversy had been by the Receiver upon an order of the United States District Court, with other assets of the bank, sold to a third party, and the Receiver no longer had any interest in the controversy; also, that a claim or demand of this character, being in the nature of a trust fund for the benefit of all the creditors of the bank, was not the subject of sale and transfer, nor could it be compromised or compounded. By the stipulated facts, it appears that, upon an order of the judge of the Circuit Court for the District of Nebraska, the Receiver was ordered to dispose of all of the remaining assets of the bank, "including choses in action for assessments upon stockholders or judgments obtained upon liability of stockholders;" that, in pursuance of each other, the claim in controversy was by the Receiver sold to one Schlesinger for the sum of $115, being about one-fifth of its face value.

Under the provisions of Section 45 of the Code, the right of the Receiver to continue as a plaintiff in the action is established, notwithstanding the sale of his interest in the subject of the controvesy. It is there provided in plain terms that, "in case of any other transfer of interest, the action may be continued in the name of the original party, or the court may allow the person to whom the transfer is made to be substituted in the action." (*Dodge* vs.

Railroad Co. 20 Neb. 276, 29 N. W. 936.) The transfer of the claim in controversy comes within the provisions of the part of the section quoted.

As to the claim of the administratrix, that the money due on the claim in controversy is a trust fund for the benefit of the creditors, and cannot be sold, transferred, compounded, or otherwise disposed of, but must be collected and distributed among the creditors, it seems to us that this contention, conceding it to be correct, cannot be urged successfully as a defense to this action. It is not a defense to the stockholder's individual liability to say that, if his assessment is paid, the creditors of the bank will not receive of it all they are entitled to. The principle sought to be applied is for the benefit of the creditors of the bank in a proper case, and is not available as a defense by a shareholder to thereby escape liability on his assessment. The alleged transfer in nowise changes, increases, or lessens the liability of the estate.

If it be true that the sale is void for the reasons urged, then the right of the Receiver to collect the money for the benefit of the creditors remains unquestioned, and, if the sale be valid, the authority of the Receiver to continue as plaintiff is given by the statute referred to. If such sale is irregular or voidable only, then it is to be treated as a valid sale, until, by proceedings in the proper tribunal whence the order of sale emanated the irregularity is corrected. In no view of the case is it a matter which vitally concerns the stockholder who is liable for the assessment, or materially affects the merits of the obligation resting upon him under his shareholder liability. It becomes a material and vital question only as between the creditors and the Receiver of the bank who administers the insolvent estate for their benefit, and the rights and obligations of these parties cannot be tried in the present suit.

A sale made by a Receiver of a National bank under an order of a court of competent jurisdiction is a judicial sale, and approval thereof by such court has the force and effect of a judgment, and such proceedings are not subject to collateral attack. (*In re Third Nat. Bank*, 9 Biss. 535, 4 Fed. 775; *Bradley* vs. *Manufacturing Co.* 3 Hughes, 26 Fed. Cas. No. 1,789; *Libbey* vs. *Rosekrans*, 55 Barb. 202; *Greeley* vs. *Bank*, 103 Mo. 212; *Koontz* vs. *Bank*, 16 Wall. 196, 21 L. Ed. 465.) The United States Circuit Court having jurisdiction over the Receiver and the questions growing out of the administration of assets of the insolvent bank, this court will not interfere with such jurisdiction, or the carrying out of its orders, judgments, and decrees. (*Mead* vs. *Weaver*, 42 Neb. 149; *Hough* vs. *Stover*, 46 Neb. 588; *Tzschuck* vs. *Mead*, 47 Neb. 260; *Prugh* vs. *Bank*, 48 Neb. 414; *Bank* vs. *Stevens*, 169 U. S. 432.)

It is urged that the claim having been, as claimed, illegally sold, payment by the estate would not release it from future demands by the creditors of the bank upon the same assessment. The claim is founded upon an assessment ordered by the Comptroller of the Currency upon the stock of the insolvent bank owned by the deceased. It was presented and filed against the estate because of the liability thus owing. The litigation following is for the purpose of testing such liability, and no other. Its satisfaction upon final judgment would, in fact and upon principle, absolve the estate from any further liability. The liability of the estate cannot be enlarged or diminished by the application made by the Receiver of the proceeds derived therefrom. The order of the Comptroller directing the assessment is conclusive. (*Bank* vs. *Case*, 99 U. S. 628, 34 L. Ed. 1018.) The right of the estate to a discharge from such liability is all it is entitled to. The Receiver's authority to institute

the proceedings and enforce payment is unquestioned, and a satisfaction of a judgment obtained in such proceedings would obliterate the obligation, regardless of the disposition made by the Receiver of the proceeds of such assessment. (*Scott* vs. *Armstrong*, 146 U. S. 499; *Kennedy* vs. *Gibson* 8 Wall. 498; *Stanton* vs. *Wilkeson*, 8 Ben. 357, Fed. Cas. No. 13,299.)

No reversible error appearing from the record, the judgment of the trial court is affirmed. Affirmed.

CHECK AS ASSIGNMENT—CASHIER'S CHECK.

Supreme Court of Illinois, June 21, 1900.

CLARK *vs.* CHICAGO TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY.

The rule that the drawing and delivery of a check operates as an equitable assignment of the funds against which it is drawn does not apply in the case of a Cashier's check.

This is an appeal to reverse a judgment of the appellate court for the first district affirming a decree in favor of appellee rendered in the circuit court of Cook county. On Saturday, April 3, 1897, appellant had on deposit in the Globe Savings Bank of Chicago over $3,000. Shortly before 12 o'clock of that day, the hour for closing business on Saturdays, appellant called at the bank, and received what is called a "Cashier's check" for $3,000, payable to his order. This check was deposited in another bank, and on Monday morning following was thrown out by the clearing-house; the Globe Savings Bank having meanwhile passed into the hands of the appellee, as Receiver, by appointment of the court.

In the proceeding to wind up the affairs of the bank, appellant filed an intervening petition, alleging that "by the giving of said check the said bank assigned to the petitioner $3,000 in cash out of its account, and thereupon credited itself with the said sum of $3,000, leaving your petitioner with a deposit of $60.30, and that at the time of giving said check by the Cashier he handed to the bank his pass book, from which book a copy of the page showing deposit and payment is attached, and thereupon the said bank marked in said book payment of said $3,000; that the said bank had on hand at the time of giving said check more than $3,000, and continued to have the same until the time the Receiver took possession on Monday morning, April 5, 1897, before the opening of said bank for business on April 5, 1897; and that the said sum of $3,000 out of the moneys taken possession of by said Receiver on April 5, 1897, belongs to your petitioner, and is unlawfully detained."

The prayer is for an order directing the Receiver to turn over to appellant $3,000. A copy of the order or Cashier's check is as follows: "Capital, $200,000. Globe Savings Bank, Chicago, Monadnock Building. Chicago, April 3, 1897. Pay to the order of Fred Clark three thousand dollars ($3,000.00). C. E. Churchill, Cashier." The entry on appellant's pass book, referred to in the petition is as follows:

63. Bank Book of Fred Clark.

Globe Savings Bank, in account with Fred Clark.

DATE. 1896.	*Withdrawn.*	*Deposits.*	*Balance.*
September 28...	....	$3,000.00	$3,000.00
Interest January 1, 1897..............	....	30.00	
Interest April 1, 1897.....	....	30.30	
" " 3, "	$3,000.00		3,060.30 60.30

The answer of the defendant, Receiver of the bank, denies the claim made by the petitioner, and sets up that no money was in fact set apart by the bank at the time of drawing the check, but that a credit, merely, was changed from the pass book of appellant to a Cashier's check, and that the relation of creditor and debtor between the bank and appellant was in no wise changed; also that all the moneys received by it from the Globe Savings Bank were in one fund, and that no separate fund came to its hands as Receiver.

On a reference to the master to take the evidence and report the same, with his conclusions, he found the facts as to the original deposit by appellant, the making of the Cashier's check, the entry upon the pass book, and the having on hand of more than enough money to pay the check, as alleged in the petition; but found, as a matter of law, that petitioner was not entitled to a preference over other depositors, and that the Cashier's check was an evidence of indebtedness merely, of no higher character than the check of any other person having a sufficient deposit in the bank to meet the amount of his check, and recommended the dismissal of the petition. Objections to this report by the petitioner being overruled, the petition was dismissed, at his costs. There is no pretense—in fact it seems to have been agreed by the parties—that no money was set apart by the bank for the payment of the Cashier's check; also that the Receiver, at the time of filing the petition by the appellant, held all the assets of the bank for distribution subject to the order of the court; that at the close of business, on April 3, 1897, there was due from the bank to its savings depositors $288,144.97, and to individual depositors $107,150, not including Cashier's checks; and that its assets were wholly insufficient to pay its indebtedness.

WILKIN, *J.:* It is impossible to perceive upon what theory of law appellant can maintain or claim that the transactions had by him with the bank on April 3 amounted to an assignment by the bank to him of the amount of the check. The claim seems to be based upon the law announced by this court in *Munn* vs. *Burch* (25 Ill. 35), and many later cases, to the effect that "the check of a depositor upon his banker, delivered to another for value, transfers to that other the title to so much of the deposit as the check calls for, which may again be transferred to another by delivery, and when presented to the banker he becomes the holder of the money to the use of the owner of the check, and is bound to account to him for that amount, provided the party drawing the check has funds to that amount on deposit, subject to his check, at the time it is presented." That doctrine can have no application to the facts of this case. What is here termed a Cashier's check is in no sense a check within the definition of such an instrument as used in *Munn* vs. *Burch*, *supra*, and other similar cases. The check was not drawn by a depositor against a deposit, but was simply an acknowledgment of an indebtedness on the part of the bank to the payee of the order. As between the bank and appellant, it was, in legal effect, the same as a certificate of deposit or a certified check.

We concur in the views of the appellate court in the opinion by Mr. Justice Freeman (85 Ill. App. 293), where it is said: "The drawing of the Cashier's check, even if it changed the form of indebtedness, did not change the fact. The Globe Savings Bank was still indebted to the appellant for the $3,000 represented by its Cashier's check. There was no change in the nature of the debt. The only change was in the evidence of it. * * * Appellant's

counsel insist that 'it is not a question of preference; it is a question of title to money—to whom does it belong?' A creditor is entitled to money due him from any debtor. In a sense, the money due belongs to him; but that fact does not change—it establishes—the relation of debtor and creditor, and subjects the parties to the rules of law governing that relation. It is urged that the giving of the check 'passed the title to the money.' That might be so * * * had the check been drawn against a fund in another bank, as against a claim for the same money by some third party. But, as against a bank drawing a check upon itself, no change in title was thereby made. The check was equivalent to an acknowledgment of indebtedness. The payee was entitled to the money before the check was drawn, and he or the holder of the check was entitled to it afterwards, in the same manner and to the same extent."

The judgment of the appellate court will be affirmed. Judgment affirmed.

SET-OFF—RIGHT OF BANK TO APPLY DEPOSIT OF INVOLVENT.

Court of Civil Appeals of Texas, May 31, 1900.

TEMPLEMAN *vs.* HUTCHINGS.

A bank holding a debt against an insolvent, who makes a statutory assignment, may appropriate a deposit of the insolvent to the liquidation of the debt.

The right of a bank to offset a debt due to it from a customer against the liability growing out of the deposit, does not depend on the existence of a lien in its favor on the funds deposited, but on the principle that the balance due between the parties is thus ascertained.

GILL, *J.:* This suit was brought by Ward Templeman, as assignee of Joseph and T. A. Cook, to recover of Hutchings, Sealy & Co., appellees, the sum of $5,932.37, which was alleged to have been held on deposit by appellees to the credit of his assignor at the date of the deed of assignment. Trial before the court without a jury resulted in a judgment in favor of appellant, the assignee, for $1,436.66 and costs, from which he has appealed, claiming that he was entitled under the law and the facts to the entire sum sued for. This claim is asserted on the ground that the assignors had sold to appellees certain notes; that the proceeds of such sale, less the discounts, were credited to them on the books of the appellees' bank; that the account stood thus when the assignors made a statutory assignment naming appellant as assignee: that by reason of the assignment all the property and estate of the assignors vested immediately in the assignee; and that the appellees could not thereafter, for any reason, in the absence of a lien, obtain any advantage over the other creditors. The appellees claim that the assignors had borrowed $5,077.20 from them, indorsing the notes above named, and placing them in their hands as collateral; that immediately upon learning of the insolvency of the assignors (which they heard on the date of the assignment) they credited out of such deposit a sum sufficient to satisfy said loan, leaving the remainder of the deposit and the notes above named subject to the order of the assignee; and that this they were entitled to do under the law.

There is no statement of facts in the record, but the trial court has set out the facts fully in his findings, which we adopt without setting them out at length here. It is necessary, however, for the purposes of this opinion, to state the facts briefly.

Hutchings, Sealy & Co. were engaged in the private banking business at Galveston, and had been so engaged for a number of years. Joseph and T.

A. Cook were engaged in the private banking business at Navasota, Tex., and had been so engaged for a number of years, under the firm name of E. F. Baxter. As such they did business with the Galveston concern, and large sums of money and transactions passed between the two banks during the course of their dealings with each other.

Prior to the execution of the deed of assignment by the Cooks, they sent to appellee three promissory notes—one of R. R. Anderson for $2,543.75, one of T. W. & R. H. Wilson for $2,051.67, and a note of D. E. Kelly for $550—aggregating $5,145.42. Accompanying them was a letter requesting appellees to discount them, and place the net proceeds to the credit of the Cooks in their deposit account. A discount of $68.22 was charged, and the sum remaining, viz. $5,077.20, was placed to their credit as requested, and the notes were charged to the Cooks in the bills receivable account. All of these notes were dated prior to November 22, 1897, the date of the assignment, and were due thereafter. They were payable to the "Baxter Bank," and were indorsed in blank by the payees. After the assignment, and after the amount advanced on these notes had been discharged by the appropriation by appel. lees out of said deposits of a sufficient sum for the purpose, the three notes were sent by them to a National bank at Navasota for collection. The Kelly note was collected, and the proceeds remitted to appellees, which amount was added to the deposit. The Anderson and Wilson notes were returned uncollected, the makers being insolvent.

The assignee demanded of appellees the entire amount of the deposit, but payment of any sum was refused because a writ of garnishment had been served on appellees at the suit of Moody & Co., and they held the entire sum to await the result of the garnishment proceedings. On the —— day of —— the garnishment suit was dismissed by the plaintiff in the writ. Thereafter no further demand was made on appellees by the assignee, nor did they at any time prior to the trial make a tender to appellant of the amount which appellees concede to have been due him, but appellees have been at all times ready, able, and willing to pay the amount due, and to surrender to the assignee the two uncollected notes. Subsequent to the discounting of the notes, and prior to the assignment, the Cooks had made several additional deposits with appellees, against which they had also drawn from time to time, so that the trial court from the balance due appellant (after allowing the offset of appellees' debt) to be $1,436.66, which included legal interest from the date of the release of the garnishment.

On the trial the appellees tendered to appellant $1,326.66 and the two uncollected notes in full of his claim, but this tender was refused. It does not appear from the record that the sum tendered was actually paid into the registry of the court. The trial court found, in effect, that the discount of the notes, construed in the light of past transactions between the parties and the circumstances attending it, amounted to no more than a loan of money, which for convenience was placed to the credit of the borrower as a deposit subject to draft, and that the notes were placed with appellees merely as collateral. This conclusion is assailed, but, in the absence of a statement of facts, cannot be reviewed. If, however, it was not in fact a loan, the Cooks were nevertheless liable as indorsers, and, the makers having been shown to be insolvent, the indorsers could have been held directly liable. So the result could not be influenced by the distinction sought to be drawn.

The assignments of error present the question, "May a bank holding a debt against an insolvent, who makes a statutory assignment, appropriate a deposit of the insolvent to the liquidation of the debt?" While it is true that the assignee becomes, by virtue of his trust, entitled to all the assets of the assignor, yet the act of insolvency cannot destroy valid defenses which might have been urged against the insolvent. The assignee acquires his title without parting with value. Had the assignor sued appellees for the amount of the deposit, it would not have been gravely contended that appellees could not have offset their debt against the demand for the amount due by reason of the deposit. When one makes a general deposit in a bank it is not contemplated that the identical money shall be returned, but the relation of debtor and creditor arises between the parties. (*Van Winkle Gin and Machinery Co.* vs. *Citizens' Bank*, 89 Tex. 153, and authorities cited.)

The right of the bank to offset its debt against the liability growing out of the deposit does not depend on the existence of a lien in its favor on the deposited funds, but on the principle that the balance due between the parties is thus ascertained. If the deposit exceed the debt, the assignee recovers the difference. If the debt exceeds the deposit, the bank may present to the assignee for allowance the amount of the debt remaining unpaid. The right of offset in such a case is not now regarded as an open question. Mutual obligations cancel each other, and the insolvency of either party will make no difference in the adjustment of their mutual accounts. (*Fry* vs. *Houston*, 6 Tex. Civ. App. 710; *Yardley* vs. *Clothier*, 2 C. C. A. 349, 51 Fed. Rep. 506.) In *Van Winkle Gin and Machinery Co.* vs. *Citizens' Bank* (*supra*), it is held that, as soon as the liability of an indorser is fixed, the indorsee may at any time thereafter apply to the payment of the indorser's liability any of his money coming into the hands of the indorsee in the regular course of business. It is needless to multiply authorities or extend this discussion further. The authorities cited by appellant have been found upon inspection not to be in conflict with the doctrine here announced. The appellees' cross assignments have been considered, and we are of opinion they are without merit. The judgment of the trial court is affirmed. Affirmed.

CASHIER—CERTIFICATION OF HIS OWN CHECK—PAYMENT OF INDIVIDUAL DEBT.

United States Circuit Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, July 5, 1900.

GALE *vs.* CHASE NATIONAL BANK.

A Cashier's acceptance or certification of his own check is void; for he cannot act in regard to the same check in two capacities—both as drawer, and as agent to bind the bank to its payment.

Nor can a Cashier issue a Cashier's check or draft to his own order in payment of his individual debts.

To establish an implied authority on the part of the Cashier to use the bank's name for his individual benefit requires clear proof that the directors have by long or frequent acquiescence permitted him to exercise such authority.

In Error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.

Before Wallace, Lacombe and Shipman, Circuit Judges.

SHIPMAN, *Circuit Judge:* Gale, as Receiver of the Elmira National Bank, which became insolvent in May, 1893, brought in the circuit court for the

Southern District of New York an action at law against the Chase National Bank, a National banking association established in the City of New York, upon the cause hereinafter stated, which action resulted in a verdict of the jury for the defendant. This writ of error was brought by the plaintiff below to review the judgment which was entered upon the verdict. The transaction between the Elmira Bank and the defendant was, as stated in the charge of the presiding judge, as follows:

"Mr. J. J. Bush was the Cashier of the Elmira National Bank. He had borrowed money of the Chase National Bank, and given his note for $25,000, payable at the Chase National Bank, and secured by the stock of the Elmira National Bank. This note had been reduced by payments to $15,000. On May 4, 1893, the officers of the Chase National Bank telephoned to Bush that his collateral was unsatisfactory, and asked him to come down and settle the matter up. Mr. Bush came in response to this telephone message on the morning of May 5, 1893, bringing with him $8,000 in money and a draft of the Elmira Bank on the Quaker City Bank of Philadelphia for $7,000, which was originally made either to the order of Bush individually or as Cashier. * * * Bush said that with this money and draft he wished to take up his $15,000 note. Mr. Porter, the Vice-President of the bank, objected to the $7,000 draft on Philadelphia, as there was some considerable delay with collections from Philadelphia, something of a panic in the money market, and some uncertainty about collections from Philadelphia banks. He said that, as they wanted to use funds, and Philadelphia funds were not available to pay this loan, which was payable at the Chase National Bank, and therefore payable in New York funds, a different arrangement should be made. Mr. Porter asked Mr. Bush if he had a personal account with the Elmira National Bank, and he said he had. Porter then suggested to him that he (Bush) should put the money to the credit of the Elmira National Bank, and the $7,000 draft in its collection account, and make a personal draft for $15,012.50, the amount of the note and interest, on the Elmira Bank, payable at the Chase National Bank, so that it would be in New York funds. Mr. Voorhees, one of the clerks in the Chase National Bank, then brought the form which is ordinarily used in making such a draft; and Mr. Porter made it out, and Bush signed it individually as maker, and certified and accepted it as Cashier, and left the $7,000 draft and the money."

Whether the $7,000 draft was originally made to the order of Bush as Cashier was a matter in dispute. Bush testified that it was so drawn. Porter testified that, when Bush indorsed the draft as Cashier, he called Bush's attention to the fact that it was made payable to him individually, whereupon he added "Cashier" to his name as payee. The plaintiff is of opinion that the question, whether or not actually decided by the jury, must be regarded as settled by the verdict in favor of the defendant's version of the transaction. The check for $15,012.50 was immediately charged to the Elmira Bank, and the currency was credited to it. The $7,000 Quaker City draft was nominally taken for collection, and was collected and credited to the Elmira Bank on May 8. The note and collateral were left with the defendant. No notice of the transaction was given by Porter to the Elmira Bank, but the charge of $15,012.50 appeared on the defendant's account rendered June 6, 1893, to the Receiver, who brought the suit to recover that amount. The $8,000 in currency was embezzled by Bush from the Elmira Bank, and the use of the

$7,000 draft was also an embezzlement. His account with the bank on May 4 was overdrawn.

If the transaction rested entirely upon the fact that Porter received this certified check for $15,012.50 in payment and discharge of Bush's individual debt, there would be no doubt as to the illegal character of the transaction, and of its invalidity as against the Elmira Bank. Porter took in payment of Bush's debt his individual check upon the Elmira Bank, payable at the Chase Bank, which was certified by Bush as Cashier; the certification being in violation of section 5208 of the Revised Statutes. The trial judge charged that there was no evidence tending to show that Bush had any real or apparent authority for the certification, or to make the check payable at the office of the defendant. The certification was invalid because it was the certification of the Cashier's individual check, given and received for his individual benefit, with no authority either to certify it, or to make it payable elsewhere than at the office of the Elmira Bank.

The validity of the certification by the President or Cashier of a bank of his individual check was examined by Chief Justice Selden in *Claflin* vs. *Bank* (25 N. Y. 293)—a well-known case, in which it was held that the acceptance or the certification of the President's individual check by the President was void, irrespective of the question whether he had funds in the bank to meet it; for he could not act in regard to the same check in two capacities—both as drawer and as agent to bind the bank to its payment. While this is true, yet, if Bush had, at the time when this unauthorized and therefore void certification was made, deposited with the defendant an equal amount of his own funds to meet the check, the Elmira Bank, having lost nothing by the transaction, could not recover the amount of the deposit from the defendant. In that case Bush would have deposited $15,012.50 of his own funds to the credit of the Elmira Bank, and have drawn the same amount to pay his note to the Chase Bank—a transaction which, while it would have been irregular, would not have injured the Elmira Bank. The real defense is not that the certified check created a liability against the Elmira Bank, or that either the money or the $7,000 draft was the property of Bush, but that the transaction was, though in form a payment by certified check, actually a payment of the face of the note with the currency and the Quaker City draft, and that the money could not be recovered, although stolen by Bush from the Elmira Bank, because received by the defendant in good faith, and that the amount of the draft could not be recovered, because Bush had implied authority to use Cashier's drafts to his own order in payment of his individual debts. The money was, without question, taken by Bush from the vault of the Elmira Bank without authority, and was its property; but if received by the defendant in due course of business, in good faith, and for the payment of a valid debt, the defendant is not subjected to the risk of repayment to the person from whom it was illegally obtained. (*Stephens* vs. *Board*, 79 N. Y. 187; *Holly* vs. *Society*, 34 C. C. A. 649, 92 Fed. Rep. 745.)

The remaining question in the case was in regard to the authority of Bush to draw a Cashier's draft for $7,000 upon the Quaker City Bank to his own order in payment of his own individual debt, and thus embezzle the funds of the Elmira Bank. The question turned, not upon an express authority, on the part of Bush, but upon an implied authority, which was to be inferred from the alleged acquiescence of the Elmira Bank in his prior assumption of

authority. That, in the absence of any authority in a Cashier to draw Cashier's drafts to his own order in payment of his individual debts, the person who receives such a draft in payment of the Cashier's individual debt takes the risk of being obliged to repay the draft to the bank, was not denied. (*Bank of New York Nat. Banking Ass'n* vs. *American Dock & T. Co.* 143 N. Y. 559; *Hanover Nat. Bank* vs. *Same*, 148 N. Y. 612; *Corn Exchange Bank* vs. *Same*, 149 N. Y. 174; *Anderson* vs. *Kissam* [C. C.] 35 Fed. Rep. 699; *Lamson* vs. *Beard*, 36 C. C. A. 56, 94 Fed. Rep. 30.)

The cases proceed upon the line of reasoning in the Claflin Case, *supra*, and, therefore, if a Cashier has no authority to issue a Cashier's draft to his own order in payment of his own debt, the creditor who receives such a draft in payment "takes the risk" of the Cashier's lack of authority, although he may have had individual funds upon deposit. If the Cashier had express authority to issue Cashier's drafts to his own order upon the same terms upon which he could issue them to an individual (that is, upon payment therefor), two New York cases hold that the creditor is justified in receiving such draft, although it was issued fraudulently. (*Goshen Nat. Bank* vs. *State*, 141 N. Y. 379; *Hanover Nat. Bank Case*, *supra*.) The trial judge charged in accordance with these general propositions, and said:

"But this general authority as such general agent of the bank to draw drafts or checks on the bank in the conduct of its business does not, by itself, permit him to draw such drafts or checks in payment of his personal debts, or to raise money for the transaction of his personal business. Where, therefore, as in this case, he draws a draft or check on the bank, payable to his own order, and for his individual debt, the party acting thereon takes the risk that the agent or the Cashier may act without authority to do so. But if it appears that the agent had repeatedly done such acts on previous occasions, and that such acts had been ratified and not repudiated, by the officers of the corporation, then, providing such acts have been done for a period sufficiently long to establish a settled course of business, it may be inferred, from the general manner in which they have been done, that such acts were known, or ought to have been known, by the directors, and that the Cashier had authority to do such acts. If that be shown, the bank is liable. The authority to make such personal use of the funds of the bank may be shown, therefore, by the long continued doing of such acts under such circumstances as warrant the inference that the acts were known and authorized by said bank; that is, the authority of the Cashier may be inferred from the power he was accustomed to exercise without the dissent of the bank, and with its acquiescence."

He further charged:

"If you find that Bush had no implied authority to use the funds of the bank in this way, then your verdict as to the $7,000 and interest should be for the plaintiff."

The charge upon this point was in accordance with the views of the supreme court, as expressed in *Martin* vs. *Webb* (110 U. S. 7) in which it is said that the authority of a Cashier "may be inferred from the general manner in which, for a period sufficiently long to establish a settled course of business, he has been allowed, without interference, to conduct the affairs of the bank. It may be implied from the conduct or acquiescence of the corporation, as represented by the board of directors. When, during a series of years, or in numerous business transactions, he has been permitted, without objection,

and in his official capacity, to pursue a particular course of conduct, it may be presumed, as between the bank and those who in good faith deal with it upon the basis of his authority to represent the corporation, that he has acted in conformity with instructions received from those who have the right to control its operations." The authority is to be implied from the acquiescence of the directors in permitting the officer, during a series of years or in numerous business transactions, to pursue a particular course of conduct; and their acquiescence is derived from their actual knowledge, or from what should have been their knowledge, of the conduct or course of business of the officer. In a case of this sort, in which a Cashier's use of the bank's funds, and assumption of authority to use the bank's name for his individual benefit, was so much out of the line of the ordinary conduct of a Cashier that it would seem that its unusual boldness would have prevented him from making the attempt, we are of the opinion that clear proof should be required to satisfy a jury that the directors had, by their long or frequent acquiescence or laches, permitted him to exercise authority which directly leads to embezzlement. A defendant cannot be permitted to shield itself under the implied authority of a Cashier to embezzle the funds of the bank, without clear and satisfactory proof that such implied authority existed.

The question upon this part of the case is whether there was adequate evidence upon which the fact of implied authority could be affirmatively found; for, unless it could be affirmatively found, the draft was upon its face no protection to the defendant. The form of procedure by which it was received, nominally for collection for the Elmira Bank, and really, when collected, in part payment of Bush's note, was no protection. It was proved that in 1892 Bush, as Cashier, drew three checks, amounting to $1,000 in all, upon the National Bank of North America, in favor of himself, individually. It does not appear whether on these occasions his account with the Elmira Bank was overdrawn. In 1893 he, as Cashier, drew drafts upon the defendant as follows: One for $77.50, to his own order, in payment of interest upon his note for $25,000; one for $500 to the order of a life insurance company; one to order of the defendant for $77.50, for interest; one for $300 in favor of the Central Trust Company; and one for $75 to the order of the defendant, for interest. The life insurance company and the Central Trust Company were creditors of Bush. In 1893 he drew a Cashier's draft for $600 upon the Hide and Leather Bank to the order of M. L. Grieder, an individual creditor. In 1893 he drew a check upon his personal account in the Elmira Bank for $250 to pay for drafts upon some other bank, but by whom the drafts were signed does not appear; and in 1893 he drew a check upon his personal account in the Elmira Bank for $90 to pay for a draft upon the Hide and Leather Bank. Who signed the draft does not appear. The Assistant Cashier was in the habit of signing drafts upon correspondent banks. In March, 1893, he drew two Cashier's drafts upon the defendant for $228.50 to the order of H. K. Bush Brown, his brother, as a loan to him, and a Cashier's draft upon the defendant to the order of one Jenkins for $257.50, also as a loan to his brother. He paid for these drafts by his personal check upon an overdrawn account; and in May, 1893, he drew a Cashier's draft upon the Quaker City Bank for $100 to the order of his brother, which was also a loan, but paid by his own personal check upon his overdrawn Elmira Bank account.

It thus appears that in 1892 three Cashier's drafts were drawn to the order

of Bush upon the Bank of North America for $1,000 in all, and in 1893 one Cashier's draft for $77.50 was drawn upon the defendant to the order of Bush, and two Cashier's drafts were drawn upon the defendant to its order—one for $75, and the other for $77.50. In the same year three drafts were drawn by Bush, as Cashier, upon correspondent banks, for $1,400, to the order of his creditors. The Cashier's drafts not known to have been drawn by Bush were not material to this issue; and we do not regard the drafts drawn in favor of Brown or Jenkins as of importance, because the question is in regard to Bush's course of business, which was known, or ought to have been known, by the directors of the bank.

The argument of the defendant is that if the auditing committee had searched the history of the Brown and Jenkins drafts, it would have been discovered that they were loans by Bush or by the bank to Brown, which had been paid by Bush's personal checks. These drafts were on their faces apparently the ordinary Cashier's drafts in favor of a third person, which are constantly issued to a depositor or to a purchaser. An auditing committee is not required to search into the history of each draft of that class, beyond the fact that payment has been made therefor. This course of conduct, from which implied authority is to be inferred, began in October, 1892, and ended in May, 1893, and consisted of nine drafts, five of them to the order of creditors, all amounting to $2,630. This evidence is very far from being adequate to show a settled course of business "during a series of years," or in "numerous business transactions," whereby Bush was permitted to draw Cashier's drafts to his own order, and use the funds of the bank for his own personal benefit. It is too weak to establish an implied authority to do the thing which Bush boldly undertook to do by a misuse of his position and opportunity as Cashier. There was no evidence in the case that Porter did in fact rely and act upon this supposed course of conduct of Bush, and therefore no estoppel *in pais* was created upon the plaintiff, as the representative of the Elmira Bank. (*Bloomfield* vs. *Bank*, 121 U. S. 125.)

The plaintiff requested the court to direct the jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff in at least the sum of $7,000 and interest. The court refused to charge as requested, to which refusal the plaintiff excepted. Upon the evidence in the case a verdict should have been directed in favor of the plaintiff to recover $7,000 and interest, in the event of a finding by the jury that he was not entitled to the entire sum in controversy. The judgment is reversed, with costs, and the case is remanded to the circuit court, with instructions to set aside the verdict and order a new trial.

REPLIES TO LAW AND BANKING QUESTIONS.

Questions in Banking Law—submitted by subscribers—which may be of sufficient general interest to warrant publication will be answered in this department.

A reasonable charge is made for Special Replies asked for by correspondents—to be sent promptly by mail. See advertisement in back part of this number.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: ——Wash., November 15, 1900.

SIR: I would like to ask you for information regarding protestation of a demand draft. I was recently handed a draft by our bank with a request to protest same; the draft read "On demand pay to the order & Ct." The person on whom it was drawn was a physician who travels from one town to another, staying possibly a week in a place, and at the time the

draft was handed to me he was not in town, had no residence in this town, had no office here only during the time he was in the city; he then stayed at the hotel, and of course when he departed practically took his office with him, consequently there was no place or person to whom I could make the demand for payment. I therefore returned it to the bank and stated that I was unable to protest same. The bank thought there was certainly some way of protesting it and I would like your advice on this matter. GEO. B. BAKER.

Answer.—The Negotiable Instruments Law, which is now in force in Washington, provides that "Presentment for payment is made at the proper place (1) where a place of payment is specified in the instrument and it is there presented; (2) where no place of payment is specified, but the address of the person to make payment is given in the instrument and it is there presented; (3) where no place of payment is specified and no address is given and the instrument is presented at the usual place of business or residence of the person to make payment; (4) in any other case, if presented to the person to make payment wherever he can be found, or if presented at his last known place of business or residence."

Under the facts of the case stated by our correspondent, we do not see how proper presentment could have been made in the place to which the paper was sent, and our correspondent was quite correct in returning it as he did.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., November 28, 1900.

SIR: A and B (father and son) doing business as A and Son, fail, owing C, $5.000. C sues A and B and gets judgment. A has his property covered up, B has nothing. C is unable to recover anything. B files petition in bankruptcy, listing no assets. C discovers that A has $5,000 paid up ordinary life policy in leading insurance company, payable at A's death to A's only son (B) and A's only daughter D. Who owns the policy, A or B and D? Has A power to control policy during life? Can C attach A and B's interest in the policy? Is the policy an asset? Can C prevent B from being discharged in bankruptcy, because B has not filed policy as an asset? BANKER.

Answer.—The title to a life insurance policy belongs not to the person upon whose life it is written, but to the persons named therein as beneficiaries. Hence, in the case stated in the inquiry, the owners of the policy are B and D, and it constitutes no part of A's estate in bankruptcy. By the laws of the different States, the interest of a child as beneficiary in an insurance policy on the life of a parent is exempt from execution, and, therefore, B's interest is not subject to attachment. And the policy being so exempt, B was not required to include it in the schedule of his assets; and his failure to do so is no ground of objection to his discharge. (Bankruptcy Act, Sec. 6.)

Editor Bankers' Magazine: LOS ANGELES, Cal., November 21, 1900.

SIR: Where a check is drawn "payable in silver" has the holder a legal right to demand payment in silver dollars for the amount in excess of the subsidiary coin authorized as legal tender? SOUND MONEY.

Answer.—As a matter of strict legal right, the customer of a bank is not entitled to draw a check payable in a particular kind of money, and the holder has no right to demand that it be so paid. The relation between a bank and its depositor is that of debtor and creditor, and the bank, like any other debtor, may meet its obligation in whatever is a legal tender. It is, therefore, not bound to honor a check "payable in silver;" and if the holder of the check is not willing to receive what the bank offers him, it may refuse payment altogether.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: NEW YORK, November 22, 1900.

SIR: There has arisen some discussion about a promissory note that reads as follows: "Three months after date, *with grace*." Will you kindly state in your next issue, when such a note would be due, and also whether in your opinion such a note is negotiable. The note is assumed to be made and payable in New York State. JOHN C. EMORY.

Answer.—While days of grace, as an implied part of the contract, have been abolished in this State (Negotiable Instruments Law, Sec. 145) there is nothing in the statute which forbids the parties to expressly stipulate that grace shall be allowed. And the term "grace" used in the note mentioned would be deemed to have the meaning which it has in commercial usage, that is to say, three days in addition to the three months specified. Such an instrument would be negotiable, for it would be payable "at a determinable future time" (Sec. 20).

Editor Bankers' Magazine: CLEVELAND, Ohio, November 8, 1900.

SIR: Kindly advise the proper course to pursue in case of a number of checks received through clearance, drawn on an account not having balance enough to meet the entire lot. First: There not being balance enough to pay all these clearing checks, should the bank pay any of them? Second: While all these checks remain in the drawee bank, presented through clearing, could it use any portion of the balance against which they were drawn to pay any check of that drawee, large or small, which might be presented at the counter of the bank.

EDWIN S. BENTLEY, *Asst. Treas.*

Answer.—In those States where the drawing and delivery of a check operates as an equitable assignment of the deposit, there is some difficulty in paying one or more of a number of checks presented at the same time, when the drawer's balance is not sufficient to pay all. But in other States where the rule is, as in New York and the Federal courts, and in all the States where the Negotiable Instruments Law has been adopted, that the bank, until it has accepted or certified the check, owes no obligation to the holder, there is no reason why the bank may not pay such of the checks as it has funds to meet, and in so doing make its own selection. Nor does there seem to be any reason why it is required to pay in the order in which the checks are presented. The only person to whom the bank is under legal obligations is the drawer, and as his wrong in drawing for more than his balance would be the proximate cause of any injury to him, he would not be heard to complain that the bank should have made some different selection.

Editor Bankers' Magazine: TROY, Pa., December, 1, 1900.

SIR: Can a certificate of deposit reading "interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum if left thirty days," be called in by writing a letter for rate to be reduced without a "tender" of money? POMEROY & MITCHELL.

Answer.—No. The bank, like any other maker of an instrument payable on demand, would have to make a valid tender of payment in money to the holder in order to stop the running of interest at the rate specified in the instrument.

Two Cents on Porto Rico Drafts.—The officers of the First National Bank of Brooklyn recently submitted to the Internal Revenue Collector the question as to whether a draft drawn in this country on a person in Porto Rico was liable to the usual stamp tax for an inland bill of exchange or whether it should be regarded as a foreign bill of exchange. Following is the reply of acting Commissioner James C. Wheeler: "This office is of the opinion that Porto Rico is not a foreign country within the meaning of the paragraph in Schedule A of the war revenue act relating to bills of exchange, foreign, and that a ten days' sight draft drawn in the city of Brooklyn on a person in the Island of Porto Rico is not to be considered 'as drawn in but payable out of the United States.' This instrument should be stamped at the rate of two cents for each $100 or fractional part thereof."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL NOTES.

REVIEW OF THE WORLD'S MONETARY PROGRESS.

EMPLOYMENT FOR AMERICAN CAPITAL.

That there is to be an active field for the profitable employment of American capital, both at home and abroad, is the opinion of the London "Statist," which reviews the outlook as follows in its issue of November 10:

"In the United States there have been four years of extraordinary prosperity, and yet there has not been so great a creation of new industries as might have been anticipated. Of course, the towns have grown at a very rapid rate. Of course, also, the older industries have been greatly extended, especially in the Middle West and in the South. Lastly, there was for a while a very rapid and even dangerous manufacture of so-called trusts. Upon the whole, however, the creation of new companies has not kept pace with the growth of wealth and population. And now that Mr. McKinley has been re-elected, and that sound money is assured for at least four years, it is reasonable to anticipate that there will be an outburst of new enterprise. Railway building was carried too far for some years before 1890, and it was necessary in the interests of the people that a halt should be called. Ten years, however, have since elapsed, and it is probable that there will be greater activity in railway construction during the immediate future. Then the new colonial empire has to be consolidated and developed. And lastly it is to be borne in mind that the accumulation of capital has proceeded during the past four years at an extraordinarily rapid rate. We have seen during the year now drawing to a close that the American banks have largely contributed to the financing of industry in Germany. We have seen also that the greater American capitalists have lent on a considerable scale to our own Government, to Germany, and to Russia. All this points to a new departure in the United States. It shows that rapid as has been, as the census proves, the growth of population in the United States, the growth of wealth has been far more rapid. Therefore there is accumulating so much unemployed money that it must find a vent somewhere. Probably the greater part of it will seek for employment at home and in the new colonial empire which was gained two years ago. But a portion will likewise be employed in the older countries.

In our issue of October 27 our Washington correspondent pointed out that, immense as has been during the past year or two the increase in the paper issues of the United States, those issues had been entirely absorbed in the circulation, and yet there is actual stringency in New York at present. Of course, if anything were to give a check to trade the circulation would soon become redundant. But on the other hand, if prosperity continues—and now that Mr. McKinley has been re-elected it is reasonably certain that it will continue—further issues will be needed. Probably the need will not be on the scale of the past twelve months. It is to be recollected that from 1878, when the Bland Act was passed, up to 1890, there was a continuance and very considerable increase of the note circulation of the American Government. The Sherman Act of 1890 increased the issues very largely. And as the increase of the issues was almost contemporaneous with the Baring collapse, it was found in a very short time that the circulation had become greatly redundant. Confidence was shaken, and panic followed. In 1893 the new Government issues were stopped; and practically, therefore, such issues have been brought to an end for about seven years. It is true that during the past year or so the issue of gold certificates has been recommenced, and large numbers of them have been added to the note circulation. But the main increase of late has been in bank notes. After so long a stoppage of the increase of the circulation it is not surprising that the demand for new currency should be large. And it is probable that the demand will not be anything like so large in the immediate future. Still, the demand will continue if credit remains good and there is an outburst of new enterprise."

Foreign Opportunities for American Bankers.

When peace is restored in the Philippines there will no doubt be opened up a considerable field for profitable banking operations in that part of the Far East. Commerce will rapidly revive once the business of the Archipelago becomes settled, besides the American occupation will probably tend to a more speedy development of the country's resources than has taken place in the past. Whether Cuba shall ever become United States territory or not, the island will offer advantages for American banking capital. Porto Rico and Hawaii are also regions into which our banking institutions are finding their way. The latter island now has a territorial form of government under the Constitution of the United States, hence the National banking system is applicable. But with the other countries it is different, and as Congress has refused to charter a bank with international privileges, the business must be carried on at present as a private partnership or under a charter procured of some authority other than the United States. This deprives American banks of the prestige they would gain abroad by reason of a Government charter.

A More Elastic Bank Note Currency.

In commenting on the re-election of President McKinley, and the probability as to future financial legislation, "The Statist" (London) of November 10 says:

"All thoughtful Americans are now agreed that the Government should not issue more paper currency; that, on the contrary, every opportunity should be taken to withdraw Government currency, and, in short, to get the Government, as soon and as far as may be, out of banking. That being so, the banks ought to be enabled to issue notes to any amount that may be required. At present the banks can issue notes only by depositing interest-bearing bonds of the United States in the Treasury as a security for their notes. It is not probable that that system will be brought to an end. It has existed since the Civil War, and upon the whole it has worked fairly well. But it ought to be supplemented by another system. The banks ought to be allowed to issue notes without depositing United States Government bonds. In the United States it is thought requisite that the Government should see that there is absolute security for the redemption of the notes, and therefore the requirement to deposit bonds is insisted upon. But there are many other kinds of deposits which would answer quite as well; for example, the holding of gold, as in the cases of the Bank of England and the Imperial Bank of Germany. Why should not the banks, while depositing bonds as at present, be given leave also to issue notes against gold? In any event, there will be sooner or later a convulsion in business unless some satisfactory method of increasing and decreasing the currency automatically is devised. Banks could provide an automatic system better than anybody else. They could issue notes at harvesting time, when the demand for notes is strong, and they could redeem them and cancel them in the first half of the year, when the demand for them is small. A government cannot do this. What it issues cannot be regulated automatically, and therefore at one time a government currency is redundant, and at another time it is too small. But a true banking currency, properly regulated, automatically conforms itself to the requirements of the time—it increases or decreases as the demand for the notes rises or falls."

When the present high tide of prosperity in the United States recedes—as it inevitably must—there is certain to be a redundancy in the currency, and contraction is not likely to take place in the volume of paper, or in the credit element of our money supply, but the reduction will be made most probably in the metallic element, by exportation of gold. Thus the best part of our money is lost at the time when it is most needed to ensure confidence. Instead

of reducing the size and weight of the credit structure, we make it more insecure by weakening the foundation.

THE FUTURE CURRENCY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Considerable difficulty is being experienced in the Philippines owing to the diversity of the currency in circulation and the fluctuations in its value. As Mexican dollars constitute the chief part of the circulation, the soldiers receiving their pay in American gold or its equivalent have their money converted into Mexicans, but there is much uncertainty in values. At one time during the past two years a United States gold dollar was worth in the Philippines $2.11 Mexican, and at another time the same dollar was worth but $1.96 Mexican—a fluctuation of fifteen cents. This difference was due to local conditions, as the fluctuation in the value of bullion alone would have changed the value of the Mexican dollar less than six cents.

In his annual report the Comptroller of the Currency presents a large amount of correspondence relating to the subject from army officers stationed in the Philippines and from a number of experts. Some of the latter regard a silver basis the most desirable, but the Paymaster-General of the Army says that due weight should be given to the fact that at least some of these experts find their greatest profits in a fluctuating currency.

The views of those who seem to have considered the matter most thoroughly and disinterestedly appear to warrant the conclusion that the introduction of the American gold standard would be a great convenience to the army of occupation, that it would be of great advantage to the mercantile interests at Manila, and ultimately benefit the producers of the Archipelago generally. On the other hand, in the opinion of the most conservative, the time is not ripe for such a sweeping change. To antagonize the native preference for silver would add to the difficulty of pacifying the islands. It is suggested, therefore, that the Government should coin a Philippine dollar, similar to the British dollar, of 416 grains, coined at Bombay, and which seems to have answered the purpose for which it was designed.

The $8,500,000 gold taken in since the American occupation has either been exported in exchange for Mexican dollars or hoarded.

BANKS IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

A charter has been granted a Belgian company to establish a bank in Rio de Janeiro, with a capital stock of 25,000,000 francs ($4,825,000). The bank will deal exclusively in loans and mortgages. It is authorized to operate for ten years. The main office is in Antwerp.

There are already in operation nineteen banks, local and foreign, with $64,787,950 capital. Some of these concerns have concessions for building railways, etc., and carrying on other development work. Americans are not interested as stockholders.

As a result of the failure of the Banco Republica, most of the Brazilian banks operating in Rio de Janeiro have been seriously affected and have availed themselves of the sixty days' notice on checks granted by law under stress of circumstances. The affairs of the Banco Republica have been placed entirely in the hands of the Government, with the consent of a majority of the stockholders, and the crisis has been more or less successfully tided over.

Further Borrowing by the British Government.

In the opinion of one of the well-informed London journals it will be necessary for the Government of Great Britain to borrow about $45,000,000 by the first week in January and $30,000,000 additional at the end of March.

Parliament met on December 3 for the purpose of giving the Government increased authority to borrow to carry on the war in South Africa. This undertaking has been more costly than was expected, and the end is not yet in sight, according to the London "Economist."

Of the £56,000,000 which the Government had been authorized to borrow up to the beginning of last August loans had been issued to the amount of £40,000,000, leaving an available margin of £16,000,000. Since the above-named date, however, Exchequer bonds have been issued to the amount of £10,000,000 and £2,000,000 has been raised by Treasury bills, reducing the sum which the Government has authority to borrow to £2,000,000.

Though it is proposed to make the Transvaal pay a considerable part of the war expenses, it is believed that the burden must be mainly shouldered by the home taxpayer. That the outlook for the latter individual is not very hopeful may be inferred from a statement made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in an address at Bristol. "He was bound," he said, to tell his audience "that he could not anticipate that it would be his happy task to relieve the country in his next budget from any of the existing taxation, and he would be glad if it was not his unhappy fate to have even to propose more."

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JOHN LAW OF LAURISTON.

(*From "The Accountants' Magazine," Edinburgh, Scotland.*)

[Read to the Chartered Accountants' Students' Society of Glasgow, June 23, 1900, by Joseph Patrick, C. A., Glasgow.]

I have undertaken to-night to give you a brief sketch of the history of an eminent Scotsman of a past age who became the most famous financier—perhaps the best-known man—in Europe of his day. In doing so I am aware that I am taking you away from the consideration of those questions of more strictly professional interest which are wont to occupy your attention in this place; but I am not sure that I require to offer any apology for distracting your attention for once in a way from such fascinating subjects. We are all students of finance, and it is wonderful how much resemblance there is between the financial movements, crises, and disasters of successive epochs, so that it becomes possible for the enlightened student of history to gather wisdom for the present and for the future out of the experience of the past.

I am not without hope that you may find something in my brief and imperfect sketch of John Law and his theories, triumphs, and fall which may prove interesting and even instructive.

In considering the life and opinions of one who lived two hundred years ago we have to face the initial difficulty of getting at the standpoint from which he looked at things—of realizing for ourselves the conditions under which men lived and worked in times so different from our own. It is too much the habit of historians to tell us at great length of the kings who reigned, of their loves and their quarrels, the wars they waged, and the plots and intrigues of their courts; and it is a very difficult matter for us living in Glasgow at the close of the nineteenth century—if, indeed, we have not, as some would have us believe, entered the twentieth—to realize the social condition of Scotland two hundred years ago, the manners and customs of everyday life, the state of trade and agriculture, and the diffusion of knowledge and education. Consider for a moment the vast numbers of books which have made their appearance since then, the majority of them, no doubt, quite worthless, but some of them creating a veritable revolution in our habits of thought and ways of looking at things.

If we are to do anything like justice to the memory of a man like Law, we must endeavor to understand and make some allowance for the difference between his times and ours.

Poor in natural resources—for its mineral wealth was then undreamed of—Scotland had been left by a long series of wars far behind in the race for wealth and civilization. Its population did not exceed, if it reached, one million. Even at a much later time, Fullerton's description of the rich and highly cultivated county of Ayr reads almost exactly like an account of Skye or Sutherland now. Writing of a somewhat earlier period, Robert Chambers says: "The Scotland of that day was ruder than the England of that day, ruder than many other European States. Few persons could read or write. Few knew aught beyond their daily calling. Men carried weapons, and were apt to use them on light occasion; the lords and the rich generally exercised enormous oppression upon the poor. * * * The ruling class knew no more of a just public economy than the poor. Through absurd attempts to raise the value of coin by statute the Scotch pound had fallen to a fraction of its

original worth. By ridiculous endeavors to control markets and adjust exportation and importation, mercantile freedom was paralyzed and penury and scarcity among the poor greatly increased."

Let me give you one or two elegant extracts from an account by a somewhat splenetic and ill-tempered English traveller in 1679. "The people," he says "are proud, arrogant, vainglorious boasters, bloody, barbarous and inhuman butchers. Cozenage and theft is in perfection among them. * * * Their cities are poor and populous, especially Edenborough, their metropolis, which so well suits the inhabitants that one character will serve them both—viz., high and dirty."

Poor and thinly inhabited as the country undoubtedly was, it is remarkable how high she managed to hold her head among her neighbors, a result due no doubt to some extent to the numbers of eminent Scots who sought their fortunes abroad. Scots scholars taught in the universities of Spain, of France, and of Italy; Scots soldiers fought and commanded in the European wars; and Scots merchants held their own with Jews and Venetians in the commerce of the world.

Law's name was generally pronounced "Lass" by the French people—I suppose from the unfamiliar "w" being mistaken for a double "s"—and there is, indeed, a treatise of considerable length, written by M. Alex. Beljame, on the pronunciation of his name.

Scotsmen are not generally supposed to be lacking in a "good conceit" of themselves; but when we consider the poverty of the country and the great number of eminent men she has produced, I think we may well wonder at our own modesty.

Among these "Scots worthies," two, not the least remarkable, and certainly *facile princeps* in the domain of finance, were born in the latter half of the seventeenth century, William Paterson in Dumfriesshire in 1658, and John Law in Edinburgh in 1671. I should apologize in passing to the author of the phrase, "Scots worthies," for applying it to the subject of this paper, for I may admit at once that Law has little claim to high moral character. Lockhart of Carnwath indeed tells us that even at an early age he was "nicely expert in all manner of debaucheries." Paterson, whose career in many respects strangely resembled that of Law, is well known from his connection with the great Darien scheme. He has, however, a more enduring monument than that unfortunate project—namely, the Bank of England, of which he was the founder. Thus these two Scotsmen, born within a few years of each other, both conceived great colonial schemes—Darien and Mississippi—which were doomed to disaster, and founded each a great bank which remains to this day—the Bank of England and the Bank of France.

The Financier's Ancestry and Early History.

I do not know much about the ancestry of John Law, and I shall not trouble you with many details of his early life. He was born in Edinburgh, as I have said, in April 1671, his father, William Law, being a goldsmith and banker there, while his mother was a Campbell, and supposed—like most Campbells—to be in some way connected with the noble house of Argyll. The goldsmith or the banking business, or both, did so well that Law, the father, was able in 1683 to purchase the small estate of Lauriston, containing about 180 Scots acres, in the parish of Cramond. He must have died shortly afterwards, as we find John Law served heir to his father in September, 1684, and duly infeft in the lands of Lauriston. The Law family seems to have come originally from Eaglesham in Renfrewshire, where the future financier spent some of his early years. William Law, the goldsmith's great-grandfather, or great-grand-uncle—it seems to be doubtful which—was James Law, Archbishop of Glasgow from 1615–1632, whose tomb is a prominent object in the crypt of our cathedral.

John Law, now of Lauriston, was educated in Edinburgh, and does not appear

to have neglected his studies, as he is said to have attained to a remarkable knowledge of mathematics and what passed for political economy in these "pre-Adamite" days, as we may call them. At the same time, however, he devoted much of his time to lighter pursuits, becoming skilled in fencing and games of dexterity, a noted gambler, and an expert in affairs of gallantry. Edinburgh soon proved too narrow a sphere for his peculiar talents, and he went to London, where his manner of life brought him to such straits that before he was twenty-one years of age he found himself compelled to dispose of the fee of Lauriston. This was conveyed to his mother, a remarkably clever and active woman, who advanced enough to pay his debts, and also relieved the family estate of all burdens and resettled it in the family.

In 1694 he was unfortunate enough to kill another man of fashion named Wilson in a duel, for which he was condemned to death, but received a pardon on a representation to the Crown. Wilson's friends, however, lodged an appeal, and Law was detained in the King's Bench Prison, but soon found means to escape to the Continent, not, it is supposed, without the connivance of the authorities, as the description of him published in the "Gazette" was notoriously inaccurate, and apparently meant to favor his escape. It may be noted that it was not till 1721, twenty-seven years later, and after his downfall in France, that he finally got clear of this charge. He now spent some time in Holland—part of it as *attaché* to the British Embassy, and with that strange faculty for hard work and steady application, combined with reckless addiction to pleasure, which distinguished him through life, he found time to study the methods of conducting business in that country, which was then the headquarters of trade and the richest country in Europe. In particular, he studied the operations of the Bank of Amsterdam, then nearly a century old, while the Bank of England was only founded in the year of his trial and flight. The principal object of this bank was to remedy the troubles arising from the fluctuating and uncertain value both of the Dutch coinage and the still larger quantities of foreign coins which found their way into the country, and which rendered it impossible for a merchant to know with any certainty in what kind of value a bill drawn at a future date would be met. The bank gave credit for coins of all kinds by weight and fineness of the bullion irrespective of the nominal value, and its notes and bills afforded such relief that they passed current at a premium over their face value in gold or silver.

Returning to Scotland, Law published early in 1701 his first work, entitled "Proposals for Establishing a Council of Trade."

This was a broad and ambitious scheme for encouraging the industries of the country, and reminds us in some of its features of the socialistic schemes of the present day. The whole public revenues and taxes were to be vested in the council, and employed—after a deduction for the king's use and public charges—in the promotion of all kinds of trade, maintaining highways and harbors and other useful purposes. All prejudicial monopolies and unfair taxes on industry, including all duties on exports, were to be abolished; fraudulent bankrupts punished; and beggars and vagabonds, who then abounded in the country, were to be seized and forced to work. This great scheme, foreshadowing as it did free trade and much subsequent legislation, was too advanced for the times, and was but coldly received; but it brought its author into the notice of many eminent persons, and encouraged by their support he, a few years later, in 1705, published his great work, "Money and Trade Considered," which embodies most of the ideas which afterwards came to be known as his "*Systeme.*" This treatise begins with considerations of the true import and uses of money, which are so just and sound, and so far in advance of the times that they might in many cases be written by the most orthodox political economist of our own day. He even controverts so great an authority as John Locke, who had held that silver, by general consent, had an imaginary value on account of its

use as money. He says, "I cannot conceive how different nations could agree to put an imaginary value upon anything, especially upon silver, by which all other goods are valued; or that any one country would receive that as a value which was not valuable equal to what it was given for; or how that imaginary value could have been kept up. The additional use of money silver was applied to would add to its value; but this additional value is no more imaginary than the value silver had in barter as a metal. If either of these values is imaginary, then all value is so, for no goods have any value but from the uses they are applied to. Silver being capable of a stamp, princes, for the greater convenience of the people, set up mints to bring it to a standard and stamp it whereby its weight and fineness was known without the trouble of weighing or fining, but the stamp added nothing to the value. Its being coined was only a consequence of its being applied to the use of money in bullion, though not with the same convenience."

If we merely read gold instead of silver, to suit our modern standard of value, these observations might find a fitting place in any argument against the bimetallist theories of to-day.

He goes on to explain the theory that the trade of Scotland languished and was incapable of expansion owing to the scarcity of specie in the country. It was impossible to increase the quantity of specie because Scotland, being a poor country, had little or nothing to export in exchange for it, and foreign exchange being uniformly against Scotland increased the disadvantage under which she lay. But gold and silver were not the only forms of money—in fact they had certain natural disadvantages, because they became scarce in proportion as the demand for them increased. Further, it had long been a common expedient for needy princes and governments to gerrymander the coinage by reducing the weight of the coins, under the idea that they could either compel or deceive people into taking them at their former value.

Then he unfolds his great idea of land as the basis of credit and foundation for paper money. The land, he points out, cannot be removed out of the country, the quantity does not vary, and the quality is capable of improvement as the demand increases, while the value is (or was at that time) fairly steady and likely to increase with the advance of trade which he anticipated. No doubt some troublesome people might ask coin in exchange for their notes; but as the issue was strictly limited and firmly secured, he conceived that it would not only be equal, but preferable to gold or silver, as being more stable in value.

Doubling the Country's Wealth by the Issue of Paper Currency.

The idea thus was that you could practically double the wealth of the country because you still held your land, and you had at the same time an equivalent value in paper currency which was to be used to promote all kinds of trade and industry.

This idea of Law's was not quite original. Dr. Hugh Chamberlayne and Thomas Briscoe had for years been trying to induce the English Parliament to establish a Land Bank on somewhat similar lines; though Law is careful to point out Chamberlayne's errors and disclaim any charge of plagiarism. And indeed Chamberlayne had a pet heresy of his own which was sufficient to condemn any scheme on the very face of it: for he held, contrary to all rules of interest, that if an estate was worth £1,000 a year, a grant of that estate for fifty years must be worth £50,000 down, and the bank could safely lend that amount on a conveyance for such a term; and this absurdity he persisted in, although he could see for himself that the whole value or fee simple of an estate was not worth more than twenty years' purchase.

The Scots Parliament resolved that any compulsory system of paper credit "was an improper expedient for the nation." It is said that this decision was influenced by the fear of the landowners that all the land would fall into the hands of the Government, but for my own part I give the Scots Parliament credit for sufficient

"canniness" to see the danger of establishing a forced currency on the security of land. Adam Smith—who, however, hardly does justice to Law—says that his "splendid but visionary ideas still continue to make an impression upon many people, and have perhaps contributed in part to that excess of banking which has been complained of both in Scotland and in other places." These words were published in 1776—their significance may still be felt when we consider the disastrous results of numerous attempts to combine the businesses of banking with speculation in land in Australia and elsewhere.

His grand scheme thus rejected by his own countrymen, Law returned to the Continent and resumed his old life of pleasure and high play. I regret, however, to say that his career as a gambler will hardly serve to point a moral for a Sunday-school story. He did not lose his all, as he undoubtedly ought to have done—though that would probably have been a small loss at the time—nor was he reduced to beggary. On the contrary, his gambling seems to have been almost uniformly successful. He wandered about through France, Germany, Hungary and Italy, mixing with the first society, and giving financial advice in his leisure moments to various princes and potentates, and when he at length returned to settle in Paris in 1714 he brought with him a fortune of upwards of £110,000 sterling—an enormous sum for these days, especially to be gained by such irregular means.

Law's Career in France.

About this time the condition of France was just as near that of hopeless bankruptcy as could well be imagined. The long and costly wars of Louis XIV had not only depleted the Treasury, but had imposed an intolerable burden of debt and taxation upon the miserable people. Trade was almost destroyed, the merchants were reduced to beggary, and the agriculturists to little better than bond-slaves. The coinage was debased again and again; and when the Grand Monarque died in 1715 he left to his infant great-grandson and successor, Louis XV, a debt of about 3½ milliards of livres, or about 250 millions sterling. The regency was in the hands of the Duke of Orleans—a man of profligate and debauched habits, but still with some sparks left of honor, for he refused the advice of his Council to repudiate the State debts by means of a national bankruptcy. A commission was appointed to regulate the claims against the State, which were at length reduced to about 142 millions, part of which was allocated upon particular funds and part on *billets d'etat*—both bearing interest at four per cent.

France's extremity proved to be Law's opportunity, and from 1716 to 1720 he played the leading part in a drama such as has never been equalled in the world's history.

By translating his treatise on Money and Trade into French, by letters and memorials to the regent, and perhaps, most of all, by his fascinating and persuasive manners, he managed to inculcate his principles and recommend them to such effect that he was allowed to establish a private bank to carry out his plans, which received letters patent on May 2 and 20, 1716. The capital consisted of 1,200 shares of 5,000 livres each, giving a total—at the value of the livre at that time—of about £300,000 sterling. The bank was prohibited from engaging in any description of commerce; its notes were payable at sight, and issued only against effective securities, and their terms were as follows: "The Bank promises to pay to the bearer at sight the sum of —— crowns in coin of the weight and standard of this day, value received." This last was a most important feature, for it secured the holders of the notes against arbitrary alterations in the weight and fineness of the coins—an expedient frequently resorted to, as already stated, both in France and other countries. It is worth noting that long before this—in 1495—the Scots Parliament, on some such attempt being made to gerrymander the coinage, had passed an act that all bargains

were to be carried out in coin of the same value as at the date when the bargain was made. The bank, thus established on sound principles, prospered exceedingly—so much that its notes passed current at a considerable premium above coin. Its success aroused the cupidity of the regent, and in December, 1718, it was taken into the king's own hands—Law being named Director-General. At the same time two important, and as the event proved, fatal changes were made. The notes were to be fabricated in virtue of public acts of the king and council, and thus were made dependent on the public, or rather the royal credit, and the tenor of the note was altered—the condition of payment in coin of the weight and standard of this day being left out. The import of this change, however, was not seen at the time, and the notes which were legal tender for all taxes, enjoyed as much credit as did those of Law's private bank. When the Royal Bank stopped payment on May 29, 1720, there were no less than 2,235 million (2,235,083,590) livres of these notes in circulation : this would amount to about to £111,754,000 sterling.

THE COMPANY OF THE WEST.

Meantime Law had found means to carry out his ideas in trade by the formation of the Company of the West in 1717. This company, meant to rival and outshine the English East India Company, obtained a grant of the immense territory of Louisiana in North America. This province was very much larger than the modern State of the same name. It included the whole basin of the Mississippi and its tributaries, and extended from Mexico to the Great Lakes of Canada. In 1682 La Salle had sailed down the river and claimed the whole country for France—naming it Louisiana, in honor of the French King Louis XIV. He had started from Canada —which of course was then a French province—and sailed down the Ohio River with the expectation of reaching China, as he supposed the mouth of that river would be on the Pacific coast. After the collapse of Law's company, Louisiana reverted to the crown, and was ceded to Spain in 1762. In 1800 it became French once more, and was sold by Napoleon to the United States for 60,000,000 francs, or $120,000,000.

It was from this circumstance that Law's future operations came to be known as the "Mississippi system." The capital was in 200,000 shares, and the subscription was in State notes or *billets d'etat*, then worth about 150 livres, but such was the demand for shares that these billets soon rose to their full face value of 500 livres.

But this was only the beginning of a scheme destined to absorb the whole commerce and financial business of France. The company soon obtained possession of the monopoly of tobacco, then, as at the present day, belonging to the State, and probably with the same result, for I am sure many of you must have experienced the difficulty of getting a good cigar in France except at an extortionate price.

Then followed the transfer of the charter and properties of the Senegal Company —a company which had been formed to develop trade with the west coast of Africa, but had hitherto met with but little success, and also of the old China and India companies, on which occasion the name was changed to "The Company of the Indies." In 1719 the mint was made over to the company, and soon afterwards the farming of the royal taxes and the collection of the royal revenues. As already stated the Royal Bank and the Company of the Indies were merged into one in February, 1720, so that this one stupendous undertaking had acquired the whole foreign trade and possessions of the kingdom, the management of the taxes and revenues, along with the whole banking business and note issue.

Of course these various concessions were met by generous advances and payments to relieve the Royal Exchequer, but the revenues were estimated at the enormous sum of 131 millions, out of which the company promised dividends of at least 200 livres per share, or forty per cent. on the face value.

Speculation Growing out of Law's Schemes.

It would be impossible to describe the rage for shares and fury of speculation which now seized like a fever the whole French nation.

Some French statesmen, jealous of Law's influence, endeavored to form a rival scheme of their own; but their "*anti-systeme*," as it was called, soon collapsed, and its fall helped to raise Law's company still higher in the popular favor. The shares originally of 500 livres, rose by leaps and bounds—with of course occasional relapses—to 5,000, to 10,000, and even to 15,000, a price about one hundred times the original value, if we consider the discount at which the *billets d'etat* in which they were subscribed for stood.

At this price, even with the fabulous dividends which the company promised, it might easily have been seen that an investor would only get about one and one-half per cent. for his money, but the mania for speculation had reached such a height that reason was cast to the winds, and the company's shares became mere pawns for gambling. The immense issues of bank notes in which the State creditors were repaid supplied funds for these transactions, and there was an active demand for notes wherewith to buy the shares. The transactions were at first carried on in the Rue Quinquempoix, and such was the concourse of speculators that by daybreak even the neighboring streets were choked with crowds. Houses in this street, formerly rented at 800 livres a year, now readily fetched 10,000 and 16,000 livres a month; a cobbler made 200 livres a day out of his stall, and a man with a humpback is said to have realized a fortune of 150,000 livres (£7,500) by employing his hump as a desk for the brokers. The traffic was transferred to the Place Vendome, and then to the gardens of the Hotel de Soissons, where pavilions were erected among the trees, flowers, and fountains—a veritable arcadia of a stock exchange. Hardly a soul was free from the excitement. Princes, dukes, and marshals; scholars, physican, and priests; tradesmen, artisans, and lackeys, jostled each other in the rush for shares—and the Duc de Richelieu says the few who kept aloof were looked on as cowards or fools. It is estimated that half a million people crowded to Paris from the provinces and from abroad to join this race for riches.

Many anecdotes are told of the fortunes realized by lucky speculators. A gentleman sent his servant to sell 250 shares at 8,000 livres, but, delaying on the way, he sold them for 10,000, thus realizing 250,000 livres, which he afterwards increased to two millions (£100,000). Another messenger lay hid, and cleared a million by his delay. Law's own coachman made a great fortune, and started a coach of his own; but the first day it came to his door, instead of getting inside, he by mistake jumped up to his old station on the box. A certain Madame de Begoud discovered in a magnificently dressed lady at the opera her own cook, who had gained a fortune on the Rue Quinquempoix. A milliner from Lyons, having gained a small sum in a lawsuit, invested the whole in shares, and in a few months had amassed a sum equal to five millions sterling of our money. The excitement, too, was not without its tragic side. Robbery, and even murder, became frequent; and Law, determined to make a terrible example, caused a young Flemish nobleman, Count Horn, who had murdered a rich stock jobber, to be broken alive on the wheel.

Meantime Law had reached an extraordinary pinnacle of power and splendor, and, keeping a cool head, he might be said to "rule the whirlwind and ride on the storm." Whenever he appeared the streets resounded with shouts of "Vive M. Lass!" The nobility of France and the ambassadors of foreign Powers crowded his levees, and bowed submissively before him. Ladies of the highest birth were willing even to strain the bounds of modesty to win his smiles. In order to see him one lady raised a cry of fire outside his house; another caused her coachman to overturn her carriage in front of his that she might have the honor of speaking to him. He

was made a member of the Academy, and his native city of Edinburgh sent him the freedom of the city in a gold box which cost £300. His conversion to the Catholic faith having removed an obstacle to his further advancement, he was on January 5, 1720, declared Comptroller-General of the Finances, and virtual Prime Minister, or rather Dictator, of France.

But there was one man at least at the Court of France who refused to bow the knee before the Comptroller, and it is worthy of note that the greatest man in France at this time, and also his greatest opponent, were both Scotsmen. This was John Dalrymple, second Earl of Stair, the British Ambassador at the French Court, an able member of a singularly able and famous family. He was the son of that Lord Stair who is chiefly known for his connection with the infamous Massacre of Glencoe, and grandson of the author of the "Institutes," whose wife was a reputed witch, and whose daughter was the famous and unfortunate bride of Baldoon. Her story has nothing to do with Law or his schemes, but it is worth noting, as having afforded Sir Walter Scott the idea of the most tragic of his novels—"The Bride of Lammermoor."

The young lady, like many others before and since her time, had fallen in love with a handsome young gallant, whose suit was frowned on by her parents, as they destined her for the wealthier and more elderly Laird of Baldoon. Overawed by parental authority, or, as some thought, influenced by her mother's uncanny spells, she gave up her lover and unwillingly consented to the match with Baldoon. The marriage was duly solemnized, but on the wedding night a scream was heard from the nuptial chamber. The door was burst open, and Baldoon was found weltering in his blood, while the unhappy bride was a gibbering idiot. She never recovered her reason, and soon afterwards died.

But to resume. It was not so much that Lord Stair suspected the stability of Law's phenomenal success as that he feared lest the triumph of his schemes might mean the ruin of British commerce. But his remonstrances with his own Government, and his carefully laid machinations against Law with the French regent, were of no avail, and only procured his own recall from the embassy.

Change in Law's Fortune.

But the end of the drama was at hand. This same year, 1720, which saw the rise of the adventurous Scot to the point I have described—a rise resembling rather the dreams of romance than the realities of history—saw also his decline and fall. Had the whole nation not been filled with the delirium of speculation there might easily have been seen sure signs that a day of reckoning must come. As we have seen, the issue of notes, based on no security whatever but the will of the sovereign, had been abused to an outrageous extent, and the price of shares had become inflated to a more than fancy value. Now, there is a well-known law of currency that, when a baser and a more valuable medium are equally legal tender, the more valuable is gradually displaced, and is either driven abroad or into the arts. This was exactly what happened in France. Many of the more prudent speculators had secured the whole, or part, of their gains abroad, while immense quantities of bullion had been melted down into plate or used up in the arts. Dutot says 500 millions of livres were exported. One of the company's inferior cashiers, for example, remitted twenty millions to Holland, and prudently quitted the kingdom. It soon became obvious that the country had become displenished of specie, and difficulty was found in meeting notes when demanded in coin. At the same time realizations of shares in order to secure profits caused a fall in their value. Law saw this difficulty, and the only way he saw out of it was to carry a little further his love for paper currency by making it inconvertible. It had not been necessary before to force the currency of the notes, because, as we have seen, the skilful way in which a demand and an

outlet for them had been provided caused them to command a premium over silver of as much as ten per cent. It was now ordained that the bank notes should have a legal value of five per cent. above specie. Payment of sums of over 100 livres was forbidden to be made except in bank notes. In order to discredit the coinage, the value of the coins was made to fluctuate with the most arbitrary rapidity; the importation of gold or silver was absolutely forbidden; and, finally, by a decree of February, 1720, it was ordained that no one, under penalty of heavy fine and confiscation, should have in his possession either specie or plate to an extent exceeding 500 livres. This law was carried out with such rigor that even members of the same family were suspected to be informers, so as to get the reward; and it is related that some owners of plate informed against themselves, so that they might in this way retain a share of their riches.

While we may wonder at this frantic legislation, we must remember that Law had, practically alone, to make prompt decisions, not only in the face of grave peril, but of circumstances so entirely novel that neither history nor experience could afford any guidance. From his pamphlets, published at the time, it is evident that he carefully reasoned out the question to the best of his ability. He maintains that the choice of a standard value is wholly a matter of opinion, and that the value of anything can be maintained simply by declining to sell it under a certain price. We need not wonder at these views when we find the French Revolutionary Government, so much later as the end of the century, endeavoring to maintain their assignats at par by decreeing the punishment of death against any one who should refuse to take them at full value. But no decree of any government can stand against the laws of nature, and just as the revolutionary assignats fell in spite of the penalties, so the notes of the Royal Bank and the Mississippi shares continued steadily to decline in value. A modern instance may occur to many of you of an attempt, and apparently a successful attempt, to maintain an artifically enhanced value in exchange by the expedient of restricting the currency. Some years ago, acting on the conclusions of the Herschell Commission, the Indian Government resolved to put a stop to the free coinage of silver into rupees, with the avowed object of maintaining the value of the rupee at 1s. 4d. Though the rupee continued to fall for some time, it cannot be denied that the value has now for a considerable time been maintained at, and sometimes a little above, 1s. 4d., though the bullion value of the rupee at the present price of silver is only about 10d.

The Government at length saw they must bow to the inevitable, and on May 21 they published an edict reducing the value of the note by gradual stages to one-half their face value. This fatal decree was the death-blow of the whole system. Although it may be said to have only recognized, or, at most, precipitated the inevitable collapse, it for the first time brought home to men's minds that the much coveted notes had fallen to one-half, and might just as easily fall the other half. For hitherto the nominal value of the notes had been arbitrarily kept up at the face value, and their actual fall could only be marked by the rise in the prices of commodities. Just as in more recent times the appreciation or scarcity of gold is gauged by a general decline in prices, and its depreciation by a corresponding rise in prices.

The edict of May 21 was very shortly afterwards recalled, but the mischief was done, and was soon found to be irreparable; for it is very much easier, as we all know, to deal a blow to financial credit than to restore it, even if it should happen that the blow was entirely unjustified.

It would be painful, though in some ways it might not be unprofitable, to linger over the decline of the great financier and the wreck of his mighty schemes. Crowds still followed his carriage, but it was with shouts of execration instead of adulation. Crowds still thronged the Bank and the Bourse, but it was now in the vain endeavor to get for their useless paper something to procure the necessaries of life. Such

indeed was the press to get to the counters that many were crushed to death in the crowd. Men and women might die of starvation—and not a few did—with thousands of pounds of nominal value in their possession.

For six months Law remained at his post, and made heroic struggles to restore confidence, or at least to ensure an orderly liquidation. But a storm had been raised which it was beyond his power or that of any man to quell, and in December of the same year he left France never to return.

Let us endeavor to do justice to his memory. The Duc de St. Simon, whose voluminous Memoirs make us acquainted with most of the notable men of the time, knew Law well, and he was in general a pretty good judge of character. He says of him that he was "innocent of greed or knavery, a mild, good, and respectful man whom fortune has not spoilt."

In any case, he was perfectly honest in his belief in his great system, and sacrificed all his own interests to it. He settled in France with a fortune of upwards of £100,000; and the great wealth he subsequently acquired was invested in estates and property in that country, which were confiscated when he withdrew, so that he left it with only a few Louis d'or. His principles were in the main both sound and admirable, and it was their abuse, the pushing of them both too far and too fast that brought about disaster; and for this he was not alone responsible. If much misery and suffering was caused by his schemes, it may be remembered that many through them realized princely fortunes; and there can be no doubt that, notwithstanding the temporary collapse, he gave a mighty impetus and a new birth to the commerce of France and of Europe. Voltaire remarks of his system, that "though altogether chimerical, it produced a commerce that was genuine, and revivified the East India Company, founded by the great Colbert and ruined by war. In short, if many private fortunes were destroyed, the nation became more opulent and more commercial."

On his flight from France he does not at once plunge into oblivion. In fact he had only got the length of Brussels when he received a pressing invitation from the Czar Peter to visit St. Petersburg and undertake the rehabilitation of the Russian finances. This offer was declined; but next year he accepted an invitation from the British Government to visit England, where he continued to reside for several years. He was presented to George I., but got into some little trouble on account of his adherence to the Roman Catholic Church and his alleged sympathies with the Jacobites. It would appear also that he continued to correspond with the Duke of Orleans, possibly with some hopes of a recall. But these were never realized. And after some further wanderings—his mind still full of great ideas and projects—he died in Venice on March 21, 1729, at the age of fifty-nine, in circumstances but little removed from indigence.

Should any of you visit that ancient city, and chance to enter the comparatively insignificant church of San Moyse, you will there find his monument, with a dutiful epitaph inscribed by his grand-nephew, the Comte de Lauriston, a favorite aide-de-camp of the great Napoleon, and afterwards a Marshal of France.

To more than most men his life was indeed a fitful fever, and perhaps you will feel disposed to echo the words engraved on his tomb—"Requiescat in Pace!"

New Counterfeit $10 Silver Certificate.—Series of 1891; check letter A; plate number 16; portrait of Hendricks; B. K. Bruce, Register; Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer; serial number E25411665. This is a counterfeit of inferior workmanship, the face of the note with the exception of the seal being a photographic print, the numbers being colored by blue pencil; the seal is printed separately and is brick red instead of carmine; the back of the note is printed from an etched plate, and the green is much too vivid. It is printed on a single piece of rather heavy paper. No attempt has been made to imitate the silk fiber. The print on the face of the note is one-quarter of an inch short. In the sample seen the green ink used on the back is so heavily charged with oil that it shows through on the face of the note in a greenish-yellow stain. Thus far these notes have only appeared in portions of Texas, and are not of a character to deceive any one familiar with currency.

SECRETARYSHIP OF THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

PROPOSAL TO FILL THE POSITION BY COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

After the report of the committee on education, of which Wm. C. Cornwell is chairman, was made to the convention of the American Bankers' Association at its meeting in October, James G. Cannon introduced a resolution appropriating an amount, not exceeding $10,000, to enable the committee to organize an institute of bank clerks. This institute is to conduct a course of study for bank clerks and provide examinations. The clerks who are proficient in these examinations are to receive certificates from the institute, which Mr. Cornwell in the course of his remarks upon the subject justly observed would have a money value, and benefit the clerks in obtaining promotion.

There is no doubt as to the great importance of this new undertaking of the association, under the management of a man so well fitted to make it a success as the chairman of the educational committee. Apart from the great benefits it is capable of conferring on the employees of banks and, through the raising of the educational standard of bank clerks, upon the entire business of banking, it cannot fail to add greatly to the power and prestige of the American Bankers' Association. It may prove of equal importance with the work of the protective committee in inducing a larger proportion of the banks and banking firms of the country to become members. Out of 14,274 banks and bankers in the country, in 1899, about 4,000, or less than one-third, were members. The association can never be the advantage it might become to the banking community until membership in it is so desirable that it will induce practically all banks to join. The clearing-houses, the chambers of commerce, and exchanges of the country, combinations somewhat analogous to the association, have no difficulty in securing members. In fact membership in these never go begging—they are at a premium, and the privilege of such membership is eagerly sought.

The development of the American Bankers' Association during the last five years gives promise that if the inducements to join continue to increase it may make its membership so desirable that no bank or banker will be willing to remain outside. The organization of an institute for bank clerks will have the effect of advertising the association among the young and ambitious who are just entering on a banking career, and will give it a much more prominent place in the good will of the future bankers of the country than it seems to enjoy among the majority of bankers now.

It is very desirable, if the institute of bank clerks is to prove a success, that the inducements held out to pursue the educational course marked out and to enter for the examinations should be substantial. Mr. Cornwell proposes as a reward simply a certificate of successful compliance with the conditions of the examinations. While as stated by him these certificates will have a money value to those who obtain them, yet they will not be so great an inducement as if there were, in addition, definite prizes offered to those who show the greatest ability. This is done in the case of the London Institute of Bankers, and has the effect of causing exceptional talent to distinguish itself. Without definite prizes the certificates merely indicate a general average of attainment. Where, however, a certificate indicates

that the holder has in a competitive examination, participated in by the bank clerks of the whole country, taken the first, second, or third prize, this certificate confers a positive distinction that greatly enhances its value. These prizes may be medals or sums of money, but they would produce results that would well repay their cost to the association.

Perhaps no more appropriate reward for attaining the first place in examinations of the institute could be offered than the secretaryship of the executive council, for a certain period. This office, since the division of the work of the association among committees, each with its staff of clerks, has become in some respects an ornamental one. The secretary of the executive council has charge of the conventions and perfects and preserves the records of the association. The work is not of a kind that requires any great experience. To an ambitious young man it would prove a means of obtaining a large acquaintance and be a stepping-stone to a high banking position. If it were offered as a prize for the best examination passed under the auspices of the institute it would remove the impression which now prevails, whether justly or unjustly, that this office is treated as a plum to be given to needy relations and dependents of influential members of the executive council.

In order to insure that the winner of the prize was not unfittted for the position the examination should be adapted to show his familiarity with the duties of the office. It might include an essay on "How to Improve the Work of the Association," and also an examination calculated generally to determine the qualifications of the applicant for the position of secretary to the council. The personality, bearing, manner and general fitness of the competitors should also be taken into consideration. The competitors would deliver an address at the annual convention, and the contest would add an interest to the occasion, which would go far to increase the prestige of the institute.

The position should be given for three years at most. This would induce the incumbent to make the most of his position and to obtain recognition as a desirable bank officer.

A young man who could successfully compete for this position would in all probability be offered something better long before the three years had expired, and would be ready to yield to a successor.

There could be no more democratic way of filling this office, nor one which would redound more to the credit of the association, and remove the petty causes of dissatisfaction which now seem to hinder its progress. In addition to the secretaryship of the executive council being offered as a first prize to be competed for by the bank clerks of the United States, positions in the clerical force of the other working committees could be offered as secondary prizes. The association and the institute would thus be mutually bound together. Of course under the constitution the secretary is elected by the vote of the executive council, but there is no reason why the council should not consent to vote for the candidate who was successful in the competition, and thus relieve themselves from the importunity of office seekers, which is so distasteful to men in important positions both in private and political life.

This suggestion is in line with the principle of civil service reform, which seeks to make fitness the sole test of those seeking appointment to office.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3, 1900. EX-COUNCILMAN.

Postal Savings Banks.—The value of a postal bank in encouraging thrift and in furnishing the poorer classes a secure investment for their savings is recognized. If it could be made profitable for the Government as well, there would be an added argument for the scheme. But at present an appeal can hardly be made to the British system as promising success for the experiment, and there are conditions that would make better results in America even more doubtful. There are undertakings that governments should conduct for the benefit of the people, even at heavy cost instead of profit; but under the circumstances it is a question whether the Postal Savings bank comes within this class.—*Christian Endeavor World.*

*MODERN BANKING METHODS.

A NEW SERIES ON PRACTICAL BANKING—HELPFUL HINTS DERIVED FROM EXPERIENCE.

In the description of the clearing-house methods in the previous chapters those in use in New York have been the only ones referred to. As New York was the first city in the United States to adopt this system of making exchanges it was natural that other cities should look to that center for ideas upon the same subject.

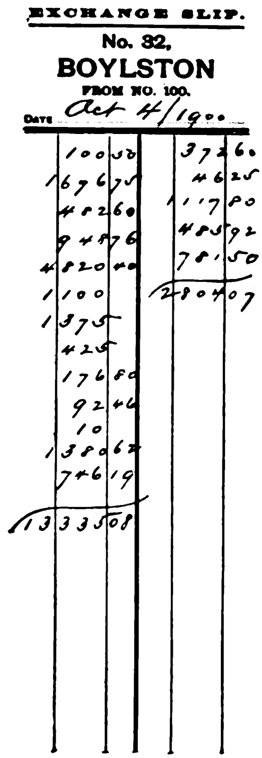

FIG. 1.

One universal custom all over the country is the use of numbers for designating the clearing-house banks in the various cities, and the stamping of all the checks or other items passing through the exchanges with the bank number as shown in the BANKERS' MAGAZINE for September, page 178.

The methods in use in various parts of the country are naturally similar, yet in many instances there are slight differences. I will endeavor to illustrate the methods in use in several of the principal cities, also some smaller ones for comparison.

METHODS OF THE BOSTON CLEARING-HOUSE.

Beginning with Boston, which was the second city to adopt the clearing-house, we find that they have naturally put in use many of the same forms seen in New York. Thus Fig. 1 shows the exchange slip.

Fig. 2 shows the settling clerk's statement.

In the settling clerk's statement there will be seen two more columns than on the New York sheet—first debit and additions. The first debit column is used in which to write the totals of the slips at the close of the day. On the following morning, up to shortly before the hour for going to the clearing-house, many items come into the bank, through the mail and otherwise, that are to be collected through the clearing-house; these are listed separately and their total put in the column named additions. The figures in these two columns are then added together and the totals carried into the total debit column. This subdividing of the debits may be considered an advantage in facilitating the tracing of any items.

Figs. 3, 4 and 5 show respectively the small or check ticket, the credit ticket and the debit or balance ticket.

Fig. 6 shows the form for the receipt given to the clearing-house for credit balances. As will be seen this is signed by the Cashier and taken by the messenger to the clearing-house at the proper hour for settling, generally one P.M.

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* Continued from the November number, page 718. This series of articles commenced in the MAGAZINE for August, 1898, page 790.

No. 33. BLACKSTONE NATIONAL BANK.

Settling Clerk's Statement, Oct. 4/1900

No.	BANKS.	FIRST DEBIT.	ADDITIONS.	TOTAL DEBIT.	BANKS CR.	No.
1	Massachusetts National.	11 348 75	5 876 20	17 224 95	22 756 81	1
2	National Union.	18 956 25	9 655 81	28 612 06	35 418 20	2
3	Old Boston National.	26 752 80	8 432 80	35 185 60	29 658 92	3
4	State National.	28 648 19	11 385 40	40 033 59	47 756 80	4
5	New England National.	33 496 20	12 738 67	46 234 87	40 325 96	5
10	Washington National.	29 647 98	9 654 81	39 302 79	31 486 28	10
12	Atlantic National.	31 481 20	12 480 68	43 961 88	44 290 70	12
	33 other Banks	646 756 81	281 048 17	927 804 98	914 648 96	
	FOOTINGS.	827 058 18	352 177 49	1 179 260 67	1 161 342 63	
			BALANCE.		17 918 04	
					1 179 260 67	

Fig. 2.

No. 17,

SECOND NATIONAL BANK,

FROM

No. 2, National Union Bank.

18435 Dolls. 19 Cts.

Fig. 3.

CREDIT TICKET.

No. 46. BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE.

Oct. 4/1900

Credit,

National Security Bank. $28.945 91

S. J. Lamont Settling Clerk.

Fig. 4.

BALANCE TICKET.

No. 46. BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE, Oct. 4/1900

DR. National Security Bank. Am't Rec'd, $23648 76

CR. " " " Am't Bro't, $28.945 91

Balance $.................................due Clearing House.

Balance due the National Security Bank, $5297.15

S. J. Lamont Settling Clerk.

Fig. 5.

WINTHROP NATIONAL BANK.

$41,376.81 E.A. Ruggles Boston.

Received from ~~N. G. SNELLING~~, *Manager of the Boston Clearing House,*

by Geo. P. Jones, *Messenger of this Bank,*

Forty one thousand three hundred seventy six 81/100 *Dollars,*

being the amount gained by this Bank to-day at the Clearing House.

R. S. Latham *Cashier.*

FIG. 6.

In New York this receipt is in a book and is signed by the clerk receiving the money for the bank.

Fig. 7 is a form for a transfer check and is used, as its face shows, in transferring

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE.

$25000.00 Boston, Oct 1 1900

Transfer to the Credit of THE Natl. Currency Bank *or order,*

Twenty five *THOUSAND DOLLARS,*

And Charge the same in Settlement of the balance due to

THE Washington Natl. Bank

To ~~N. G. SNELLING,~~
E.A. Ruggles Manager.

Benj. S. Rush *Cashier.*

FIG. 7.

any funds due the bank from the clearing-house to some other bank. This is only used between the local banks, and is a convenience. In Philadelphia a due bill, as it is called, is used for the same purpose. The back of this transfer draft or check has ruled spaces for further transfers, as follows:

Transfer to..................or order,

making it in reality a negotiable instrument between the banks.

Boston, Oct 4/1900

BALANCE PAID CLEARING HOUSE THIS DAY BY

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK.

Be sure and itemize your balance. Have bills properly strapped and distinctly marked.

Change			65
Bills		510	
Legal Tenders .	2	500	
U. S. Gold Ctfs. .	5	000	
Coin	1	000	
Gold Certificates .	10	000	
Orders	10	000	
Amount	29	010	65

FIG. 8.

Fig. 8 shows a ticket used when making payments to the clearing-house. In New York this statement of the character of the money paid is made up on the back of the receipt which the Manager of the clearing-house signs upon receiving the money, and in this case remains in the possession of the bank paying the money. The ticket here shown is given to the clearing-house with the money.

Fig. 9 shows the clearing-house proof sheet, which is almost identical with that in use in New York.

The settling clerk's statement and clearing-house proof have been much abbreviated.

THE PHILADELPHIA CLEARING-HOUSE.

The chief difference in methods between those in use in Philadelphia and in other cities is that here they have two clearings daily, one at 8.30 A.M., which relates to the checks and items at the close of the previous day, and one at 11.30 A.M., called the runner's exchange, which takes the items which have come to the bank that

Boston Clearing House Proof. Oct 4/1900

No.	BANKS.	BALANCES. Due to Clearing House.	EXCHANGES. Banks, Dr.	EXCHANGES. Banks, Cr.	BALANCES. Due to the Banks.	No.
1	Massachusetts National.	27718 35	648481 19	619761 81		1
2	National Union.		539814 26	541576 20	2061 94	2
3	Old Boston National.	10263 65	980696 48	970432 80		3
4	State National.	12223 97	770596 62	758372 65		4
5	New England National.		1385641 17	1401876 50	16235 33	5
10	Washington National.		1696348 20	1711648 76	15300 56	10
12	Atlantic National.		1285640 76	1301472 18	15831 42	12
	33 other Banks	2657558 92	28342680 04	28345035 52	2675830 76	
	AGGREGATES.	3169644 95	35650481 72	35650481 77	3169644 95	

FIG. 9.

morning, by mail or otherwise, and collection items due that day. There is, however, only one settlement and that is between 11 A.M. and 12 M. for the debtor banks and at 12.30 P.M. for the creditor banks, except on Saturday when the runners' exchange is made at 11 A.M., and the settlements are made an hour earlier than on other days.

Fig. 10 shows the form of the settling clerk's sheet, and Fig. 11 the form for the runner's exchange sheet used in Philadelphia, both abbreviated.

PHILADELPHIA CLEARING HOUSE.

No. 39. The Fourth Street National Bank Settlement, Oct. 6 1900.

Debtor Banks.	Total Debits.	Amount Received.	No.	BANKS.	Amount Sent.	Total Credits.	Creditor Banks.
	907	41415 31	1	PHILADELPHIA,	46726 14	918	11
	648	17872 56	2	NORTH AMERICA,	19432 81	659	11
4	716	30418 32	3	FARMERS & MECHANICS,	26875 02	712	
9	490	8481 19	5	MECHANICS,	9762 55	481	
9	327	8876 51	6	NORTHERN LIBERTIES,	6914 31	318	
	448	6592 18	7	SOUTHWARK,	7281 15	452	4
6	547	9431 72	8	KENSINGTON,	8438 96	541	
3	849	10768 50	9	PENN.,	13762 56	846	
	861	23848 38	10	WESTERN,	25914 72	878	17
8	776	12,941 16	11	MANUFACTURERS,	11314 46	758	
	945	35430 69	13	GIRARD,	39645 73	962	17
		518696 48		23 other banks	644823 88		
		724702 20		AGGREGATE,	860892 59		
		136160 39		BALANCE,			

FIG. 10.

Fig. 12 shows the Manager's settlement sheet, or as it is called in New York and Boston, proof sheet, also abbreviated.

It will be noticed that in these sheets the names of the banks are in the center, the debit and credit items being arranged on the left and right-hand side respectively. This method, it is claimed, helps to prevent errors.

5

Philadelphia Clearing House,

RUNNERS. EXCHANGE.

Settlement, Oct 6 1900

AMOUNT RECEIVED Dr.	No.	BANKS.	AMOUNT DELIVERED Cr.
25432 16	1	PHILADELPHIA,	25678 72
12762 58	2	NORTH AMERICA,	15481 19
13481 16	3	FARMERS & MECH.,	11762 15
14693 72	5	MECHANICS,	10676 48
7281 73	6	NOR. LIBERTIES,	9348 75
6438 27	7	SOUTHWARK,	9496 23
9648 19	8	KENSINGTON,	10872 19
17914 31	9	PENN,	18756 28
15431 72	10	WESTERN,	20896 49
20548 34	11	MANUFACTURERS,	19326 35
24918 13	13	GIRARD,	26429 13
259498 17	23	other banks	268438 19
433848 48		TOTAL,	447159 15
13310 67		BALANCE,	
447159 15			

FIG. 11.

PHILADELPHIA CLEARING HOUSE.

Manager's Settlement, Oct 6 *1900.*

BALANCES DUE CLEARING HOUSE.	TOTAL DEBITS.	No.	BANKS.	TOTAL CREDITS.	BALANCES DUE BANKS.
	487752 01	1	PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL,	548722 16	60969 85
	518438 65	2	NORTH AMERICA,	585342 72	66904 07
	301875 76	3	FARM'S & MECH'S NATIONAL,	317318 16	15442
8831 39	294614 82	5	MECHANICS NATIONAL,	285783 43	
4037 51	102652 19	6	NATIONAL BK. N. LIBERTIES,	98614 68	
	61614 76	7	SOUTHWARK NATIONAL,	63514 72	4899 96
4886 61	81325 17	8	KENSINGTON NATIONAL,	76438 56	
3676 08	330431 26	9	PENN NATIONAL,	326755 18	
1692 13	306375 31	10	WESTERN NATIONAL,	304682 58	
7743 83	89658 46	11	MANUFACTURERS NATIONAL,	81914 63	
	471318 95	13	GIRARD NATIONAL,	487641 96	16323 01
413317 90	3260669 33	23	other Banks	[illegible]	[illegible]
444198 15	2565275 96		AGGREGATE,	2565275 96	444198 15
			RUNNERS EXCHANGE,		

FIG. 12.

In Philadelphia, as in New York and Boston, the same character of exchange slips are used, and the same form of delivery or package clerk sheet is in use.

A. R. BARRETT.

(To be continued.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

TO THE SECOND SESSION OF THE FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, December 3, 1900.

SIR: I submit herewith, in compliance with the requirements of Section 333 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the thirty-eighth annual report of the operations of the Currency Bureau for the year ended October 31, 1900.

The authorized capital of the 3,935 National banking associations existing on October 31, 1900, was $632,502,395, a net increase since October 31, 1899, of $23,-974,350. Of the increase, $20,025,000 was the capital of banks organized during the year, and $21,126,800 increase of capital of previously existing associations. There was a reduction of $12,474,950 by the voluntary liquidation of forty four associations. This amount includes the capital stock of banks which have not yet deposited lawful money to retire their circulation and withdraw their bonds, the accounts being still carried on the books of this office. The failure of five banks depleted the capital to the extent of $1,500,000, and $2,692,500 was lost by the reduction during this period of the capital of active banks. Of the forty-four associations placed in voluntary liquidation, sixteen, with capital of $8,330,000, were liquidated for the purpose of consolidating with other National banks; nine, with capital of $1,835,-000, for the consolidation of their business with State institutions, and nineteen, with capital of $2,304,950, for the purpose of going out of business.

A summary of the principal items of resources and liabilities is of interest as exhibiting changes which have occurred since the issue of the Comptroller's report in 1899. Referring to the loans and discounts and comparing the returns on September 5, 1900, with those made on September 7, 1899, there is shown to have been an increase of $170,008,391. At the date of the December 2, 1899, statement, the loans aggregated $2,479,819,494, followed by a gradual increase during the year, until the maximum was reached September 5, namely, $2,686,759,642.

As approximately fifty per cent. of the loans and discounts of National banks are held by associations located in the central reserve cities and in Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburg, a statement with respect to money rates at those points is of interest. During the first week in September the rates on call loans in New York were 1¼ to 1½ per cent; in Boston, 2 to 3; in Philadelphia, 3 to 3½; in Chicago, 4½ to 5; in Pittsburg, 5, and in St. Louis, 5 to 7. The rates on time loans were as follows: New York, 3 to 5; Boston, 3½ to 5; Philadelphia, 4 to 4½; Pittsburg, 5; Chicago, 5 to 6, and St. Louis, 5 to 7 per cent. Rates prevailing during the first week in September, 1899, were as follows: Time loans, Boston, 4 to 5; Philadelphia and St. Louis, 4½ to 5; Chicago, 4½ to 5½; Pittsburg, 6 to 7. Call loans, Chicago and Philadelphia, 4; Boston, 4 to 4½; St. Louis, 4 to 5; Pittsburg, 6 to 7 per cent.

United States bonds on deposit to secure National bank circulation increased from $234,403,460 on December 2, 1899, to $294,890,130 on September 5; Government bonds on deposit to secure public deposits were at their lowest on December 2, $81,-265,940; at the maximum on April 26, namely, $112,251,540, and dropped to $102,-811,380 on September 5; other United States bonds, owned by the banks, fell in amount from $19,677,390 on April 26 to $11,047,870 on September 5. The premium

account on all United States bonds was reduced from a maximum of $19,891,938 on February 13 to $9,951,815 on September 5, due principally to the substitution of new twos for bonds surrendered.

Specie reached the maximum, $373,828,410, at date of the last call, an increase since December 2 of over fifty-eight and one-half millions. At date of the December, 1899, call, gold coin and certificates amounted to $274,687,240, silver coin and certificates, $40,138,000. On September 5 the holdings of gold had increased to $312,158,312, and the silver to $61,170,098. Legal-tenders in bank, amounting to $101,675,795 on December 2, increased with each report, the amount on September 5 being $145,046,493. Of the $15,320,000 United States note certificates outstanding on February 13, the National banks held $14,500,000. On March 14, the date of the passage of the currency bill, which contained the provisions repealing the authority to issue these note certificates and to count them as lawful money reserve, there was outstanding $15,045,000. The reports on April 26, June 29 and September 5 show a reduction in the amount of holdings of these certificates by the banks from $6,360,000 on the earliest-named date to $2,085,000 on September 5.

The total resources of the associations increased since September 7, 1899, in the sum of $397,783,365; on December 2 the resources aggregated $4,475,343,923, and increased during the year to $5,048,138,499 at the date of the last statement.

The banks' individual deposits represent over fifty per cent. of their entire liabilities, and amounted on September 5 to $2,508,248,557, an increase from $2,380,610,361 on December 2, 1899.

United States deposits with the banks were at their minimum, $73,866,941, on December 2; at their maximum on February 13, $103,781,155, and decreased to $87,596,246 on September 5.

With the increase of reporting banks from 3,602 on December 2 to 3,871 on September 5, there was an accompanying increase in the capital stock paid in from $606,725,265 to $630,299,030. The surplus has fluctuated between $250,000,000, approximately, on December 2, and $262,000,000, nearly, on September 5. The undivided profit account was at its lowest on February 13, namely, $111,003,876, and at the maximum, $135,298,386, on June 29.

National bank notes outstanding on December 2 and February 13 amounted to a trifle over $204,900,000. As a result of the passage of the currency act, permitting the issue of circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited, there was an increase of nearly $32,000,000 between February 13 and April 26. On September 5 the amount reported outstanding was $283,948,631, an increase since September 7, 1899, of $83,603,064.

The law requires National banks located in the central reserve cities—New York, Chicago, and St. Louis—to maintain a reserve on deposits of twenty-five per cent., all of which is required to be lawful money, with the exception of the amount with the Treasurer of the United States, in the five per cent. redemption fund. Banks located in other reserve cities are required to maintain the same percentage of reserve, but one-half may consist of funds on deposit with reserve agents in the central reserve cities. Banks located elsewhere are required to hold fifteen per cent. reserve, two-fifths of which must consist of cash in bank and the three-fifths may consist of balances with approved correspondents. By reference to the returns of September 5 it is seen that the liabilities on which the banks were required to maintain a reserve aggregated $3,280,985,590, the reserve required being $684,127,497, and the reserve held $983,333,289, or 29.67 per cent. Of the reserve held, $518,474,903 consisted of lawful money and the balance funds on deposit with reserve agents and in the five per cent. redemption fund. The average rate of reserve in central reserve city banks exceeded the amount required by 2.58 per cent.

The excess in other reserve city banks was 6.93 per cent., the average excess for

both classes being 4.64 per cent. Banks located outside of the reserve cities held an average reserve of 30.44 per cent., or more than double the requirement. The average reserve of all banks was 29.67 per cent. The composition of the reserve held is as follows: specie, $373,328,410; legal tenders, $145,046,493; funds with reserve agents, $450,714,269; redemption fund with the Treasurer, $14,244,066.

Amendments Recommended.

Section 333 of the Revised Statutes of the United States provides that the Comptroller of the Currency, in his annual report to Congress, shall suggest amendments to the banking laws by which the system may be improved.

[The Comptroller expresses doubts as to his authority to extend the charter of a National bank for more than twenty years, and recommends that the law be amended so as to empower him to extend the charters for a second period of twenty years.]

Restrictions upon Loans to Directors and Executive Officers of Banks.

During the past year the Comptroller has made an investigation into the matter of loans of National banks to directors and officers, with a view to gathering information bearing on a proposed amendment to the National Banking Act placing additional restrictions upon such loans. The experience of this office teaches that large loans to the directors and executive officers of a bank have been the cause of a large percentage of the failures of National banks in the country, and that the restrictions of the present law are not sufficient to enable the Comptroller to properly check in some cases an undue tendency of those in executive authority to misuse their powers for personal purposes.

It is the belief of the Comptroller that additional restrictions should be placed upon the power of directors and executive officers of a National bank to borrow the funds intrusted by the depositors and stockholders of a bank to their management; and an investigation into the extent to which such loans are made emphasizes the desirability of such legislation.

In regard to the proportion of failures attributable to excessive loans to officers, it appears that of the 370 National bank failures since the organization of the system five were attributable exclusively to excessive loans to officers and directors; twenty-two to excessive loans to officers and directors and depreciation of securities; eight to excessive loans to officers and directors and investments in real estate; fifteen to excessive loans to officers and directors, fraudulent management, and depreciation of securities, and twelve to excessive loans to officers, directors, and others, and fraudulent management. In other words, sixty-two failures, or practically seventeen per cent. of the total failures, were due to excessive accommodations to officers and directors and the other causes mentioned.

The large percentage of these failures attributed to improper loans to directors and officers and the consideration of a proper provision of the law to protect the business community hereafter, led to the investigation of all directors' loans now outstanding in the National banks of the country, the results of which are given herewith.

This investigation shows that on June 29, 1900, the date of the Comptroller's call for a statement of condition from the National banks of the country, there were 28,709 directors of National banks, of which 18,534 were directly or indirectly indebted to National banks under their management. The aggregate sum owed by these 18,534 borrowing directors and 2,279 officers and employees who were not directors was $202,287,441.

The total loans and discounts of the National banks of the country at this time were $2,623,512,200. The liability of directors and employees was, therefore, 7.75 per cent. of this amount.

The capital stock of the National banks of the United States on this date was $621,536,461. The direct and indirect liability of directors, officers, and employees of National banks, therefore, amounted to 32.55 per cent. of this sum.

The stock owned in National banks by the 18,534 borrowing directors amounted to $114,759,300. The direct loans of officers and directors amounted to $115,094,157 and their indirect liabilities to $87,193,284.

In the New England States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, in 563 National banks, of $137,460,520 capital, the total number of directors on June 29, 1900, was 4,258, of which 2,268 were indebted directly or indirectly in a sum aggregating $31,897,830.

In the Eastern States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and the District of Columbia, in 1,001 National banks of $204,982,745 capital, the total number of directors on June 29, 1900, was 9,127, of which 6,270 were indebted directly or indirectly in a sum aggregating $82,289,446.

In the Southern States of Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky and Tennessee, in 568 National banks of $67,149,467 capital, the total number of directors on June 29, 1900, was 4,236, of which 2,909 were indebted directly or indirectly in a sum aggregating $23,436,304.

In the Middle States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Missouri, in 1,094 National banks of $161,698,927 capital, the total number of directors on June 29, 1900, was 7,698, of which 4,928 were indebted directly or indirectly in a sum aggregating $51,406,835.

In the Western States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Indian Territory, in 384 National banks of $30,931,552 capital, the total number of directors on June 29, 1900, was 2,592, of which 1,333 were indebted, directly or indirectly, in a sum aggregating $6,690,881.

In the Pacific States of Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Utah, Nevada, Arizona and Alaska, in 122 National banks of $19,313,250 capital, the total number of directors on June 29, 1900, was 778, of which 426 were indebted, directly or indirectly, in a sum aggregating $4,008,402.

While these tables do not necessarily indicate that National banking officers and directors as a whole abuse their privileges, and many of these directors' loans are among the safest owned by the creditor banks, the Comptroller believes the tables show clearly the great importance of a properly framed law placing additional restrictions and safeguards around these loans, in which, the experience of the banking system teaches, is involved the greatest danger of the improper and lax use of banking funds.

The necessity for some amendment to the National Banking Act restricting loans by banks to their officers and employees has long been recognized by this office, as is evidenced by the recommendations on the subject of my predecessors in their annual reports to Congress. While the need for such legislation has been generally admitted, it has been found difficult to determine precisely what restrictions should be imposed, owing to the varying circumstances under which such loans are granted.

Comptroller Lacey in his report for 1891 recommended that:

> "The active officers of a bank be excluded from incurring liabilities to the association with which they are connected, and that the direct and indirect liabilities of a director be confined to twenty per cent. of the paid-up capital."

Comptroller Hepburn in his report for 1892 recommended:

> "That the law be so amended as to prohibit officers or employees of a bank from borrowing its funds in any manner, except upon application to and approval by the board of directors."

Comptroller Eckels in his report for 1893 recommended:

"That no executive officer of a bank or employee thereof be permitted to borrow funds of such bank in any manner, except upon application to and approval by the board of directors."

In formulating provisions of law restricting loans to executive officers and directors it is important not to make them so unreasonable as to drive from such service the active, responsible, and honest business men of the country. The problem is to devise such restrictions for the safety of the depositors as will discourage improper loaning to directors while not injuring the depositors by discouraging to too great an extent the assumption of the duties of bank directorship by the active and responsible members of the business community.

Primarily, the law should have in view the safety of the depositors, and it should be recognized that their safety is as much endangered by the passage of a law which would drive good directors from the service as by the existence of a law which does not sufficiently restrict the opportunity of dishonest directors to abuse the powers of their position.

It seems plain to the Comptroller that any law upon this subject should make a distinction in the nature of the restrictions upon directors who are not officers which will not involve as much of a delay in the making of loans to them as in the making of loans to the executive officers of a bank, since the latter have the greater opportunity and latitude for improper methods in the use of trust funds.

The Comptroller gives herewith a copy of the bill introduced at the last session of Congress by Hon. Marriott Brosius, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency (H. R. 12,043, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session), which has had his careful consideration, and the passage of which with some additions he earnestly recommends. This bill has been drawn so as to insure a greater degree of safety in loans to directors and officers with what is believed to be a minimum of inconvenience to such officers consistent with the safety of such transactions. It properly recognizes the distinction in the relations of directors to a bank and those sustained by executive officers.

It will be noted that the provision made by this bill for the fixing of a line of credit for each director in advance reduces to a minimum the inconvenience of the greater supervision proposed. After such a line of credit has been fixed by the board of directors for an individual director, he will be no more hampered within that limit under the proposed law than he is at present.

A BILL for the better control of and to promote the safety of National banks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That no National banking association shall make any loan to its President, its Vice-President, its Cashier, or any of its clerks, tellers, bookkeepers, agents, servants, or other persons in its employ until the proposition to make such a loan, stating the amount, terms, and security offered therefor, shall have been submitted in writing by the person desiring the same to a meeting of the board of directors of such banking association, or of the executive committee of such board, if any, and accepted and approved by a majority of those present constituting a quorum, and then not in excess of the amount allowed by law. At such meeting the person making such application shall not be present. The said acceptance and approval shall be made by a resolution, which resolution shall be voted upon by all present at such meeting answering to their names as called, and a record of such vote shall be kept and state separately the names of all persons voting in favor of such resolution, and of all persons voting against the same, and how each of the persons voted. In case such proposition shall be submitted to the executive committee, the resolution and its vote thereon shall be read at the next meeting of the board of directors and entered at length in the minutes of such directors' meeting.

SEC. 2. That every President, Vice-President, director, Cashier, teller, clerk, or agent of any such association who knowingly violates section one of this act, or who aids or abets any officer, clerk, or agent in any such violation, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and

shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not more than five years, or by both.

SEC. 3. That the board of directors of any National banking association may at any regular meeting fix by resolution the limit of credit which shall be extended to any director, and said action of the directors shall be determined by a yea and nay vote, and the names of those voting for and against shall be entered of record in the books of the association. Within the limit of this credit and in the discretion of the executive officers of the association loans may be made to directors without other action by the board. When, however, such limit of credit has not been previously fixed by the action of the board, no loan to a director shall be made unless approved by the board or the executive committee of the bank in the method provided herein for loans to executive officers or in the following manner: An application for a loan, not in excess of the amount allowed by law, to a director may be submitted in writing by the director desiring the same to not less than two additional directors, who shall signify in writing their approval of the acceptance by the bank of said application. A loan to a director may, in the discretion of the executive officer of the bank, be made in accordance with such written application, accompanied by the written approval of two additional directors as aforesaid. At the time such loan is made said application and approval shall be entered at length in a record book of the bank and shall be read at the first meeting of the directors following the making of said loan. Any National banking association making a loan to any director in violation of the provisions of this section shall forfeit to the United States a sum equal to double the amount of interest charged by said bank upon such loan, the same to be collected by the Comptroller of the Currency and paid into the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 4. That each report of every National banking association made to the Comptroller of the Currency in accordance with the provisions of section fifty-two hundred and eleven of the Revised Statutes of the United States shall exhibit in a schedule to be added thereto, under such classifications and in such forms as the Comptroller of the Currency may direct, the amount of debts due or to become due to such association from its President, Vice-President, each of its directors, and from its Cashier and any of its clerks, tellers, bookkeepers, agents, servants, or other persons in its employ, as principals, indorsers, sureties, guarantors, or otherwise, in a separate item from the other assets of said bank, and shall also state separately the amount of all debts to such association which are past due and remain unpaid by the aforesaid parties: *Provided*, That nothing contained in this act shall require, or be deemed to require, or permit the publication of such schedule of the debts due or to become due to such association from each of its directors or officers or employees in any statement published in a newspaper as now required by law. No such association shall permit its President, its Vice-President, its Cashier, or any of its clerks, tellers, bookkeepers, agents, servants, or other persons in its employ, to become liable to it by reason of overdrawn account.

SEC. 5. That section fifty-two hundred of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 5200. The total liabilities to any association of any person or of any company, corporation, or firm for money borrowed, including in the liabilities of a company or firm the liabilities of the several members thereof, shall at no time exceed one-tenth part of the amount of the capital stock of such association actually paid in. *But the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values, and the discount of commercial or business paper actually owned by the person negotiating the same shall not be considered as money borrowed:* [see note] *Provided*, That the restriction of this section as to the amount of total liabilities to any association of any person, or of any company, corporation, or firm for money borrowed shall not apply where a loan in excess of one-tenth part of the capital stock shall be less than two per centum of the total assets of said bank at the time of making said loan. Said loan shall be at all times protected by collateral security equal to or greater in value than the excess in the amount of said loan over one-tenth of the capital stock."

NOTE 1.—The provision of the bill printed in italics and which is a part of section 5200, U. S. R. S., as it stands at present, is omitted in H. R. 12,043, but in the judgment of the Comptroller should be allowed to remain in its present form.

NOTE 2.—A penalty should be provided for infractions of this section, either personal in its nature or of double the amount of interest charged on such loan, with a method prescribed for collection of such penalty.

GENERAL LIMITATION OF LOANS.

With the provisions of the National Banking Law as they are at present the proposal to add restrictions upon a certain class of loans unavoidably involves the discussion of the desirability of a change in the present provisions restricting other loans of National banks. It is essential that the Comptroller be given some practi-

Liability as Payers, Indorsers, etc., of National Bank Directors, of Officers and Employees other than Directors; Aggregate Loans and Discounts and Capital Stock; Percentage of Liability as Payers and Indorsers, of Directors, Officers and Employees; Total Number of Directors; Number of Borrowing Directors, Officers, etc.; Number of Shares owned by Borrowing Directors and by other Officers and Employees; Total Number of Banks' Shares, at par of $100, on June 29, 1900.

Geographical divisions.	Number of banks.	Liability as payers.		Liability as indorsers.	
		Directors.	Officers and employees, other than directors.	Directors.	Officers and employees, other than directors.
Total New England States	563	$18,375,992	$242,172	$13,521,838	$117,016
Total Eastern States	1,001	46,995,599	610,825	35,293,847	284,849
Total Southern States	568	12,810,718	234,611	10,625,586	174,789
Total Middle States	1,094	27,641,516	593,975	23,765,319	132,259
Total Western States	384	4,522,154	69,901	2,168,727	21,726
Total Pacific States	122	2,938,108	58,586	1,070,294	17,034
Total United States	3,732	113,284,087	1,810,070	86,445,611	747,673

Geographical divisions.	Total liability of directors, officers, and employees.		Total loans and discounts of banks.	Per cent of liability as payers of directors, officers, etc.	Per cent of liability as indorsers of directors, officers, etc.	Per cent of liability as payers and indorsers of directors, officers, etc.
	As payers.	As indorsers.				
Total New England States	$18,618,164	$13,638,854	$407,260,965	4.57	3.35	7.92
Total Eastern States	47,606,424	35,578,696	1,151,623,418	4.13	3.09	7.22
Total Southern States	13,045,329	10,800,375	205,903,624	6.34	5.24	11.58
Total Middle States	28,235,491	23,897,578	687,882,472	4.11	3.47	7.58
Total Western States	4,592,055	2,190,453	112,969,070	4.06	1.94	6.00
Total Pacific States	2,996,694	1,087,328	57,872,650	5.18	1.88	7.06
Total United States	115,094,157	87,193,284	2,623,512,200	4.39	3.32	7.71

Geographical divisions.	Total capital stock.	Per cent of liability as payers, of directors, officers, etc.	Per cent of liability as indorsers, of directors, officers, etc.	Per cent of liability as payers and indorsers, of directors, officers, etc.	Total number of directors.	Number of borrowing directors.	Number of shares owned by borrowing directors.	Number of shares owned by borrowing officers, etc., other than directors.
Total New England States	$137,460,520	13.54	9.92	23.46	4,258	2,668	110,182	130
Total Eastern States	204,982,745	23.22	17.36	40.58	9,127	6,270	368,302	319
Total Southern States	67,149,467	19.43	16.08	35.51	4,256	2,909	161,807	520
Total Middle States	161,698,927	17.46	14.78	32.24	7,698	4,928	376,178	828
Total Western States	30,931,552	14.85	7.08	21.93	2,592	1,333	94,970	387
Total Pacific States	19,313,250	15.52	5.63	21.15	778	426	36,154	95
Total United States	621,536,461	18.52	14.03	32.55	28,709	18,534	1,147,593	2,279

cable remedy to enforce restrictive provisions and that the present provision should be so altered as to make its enforcement a matter of greater public advantage. The concurrent discussion of the present provision limiting loans to a single individual to ten per cent. of the capital stock of a bank and the proposed provision to limit and safeguard loans to directors and officers, will serve to show them in their true relations and to indicate the great importance of a reformation of the National Banking Law in this connection.

The provision of the present law limiting the amount which can be loaned to any one individual or corporation in order to insure a general distribution of loans, and to prevent an improper concentration of a bank's funds in the hands of a few borrowers, is as follows:

"SEC. 5,200. The total liabilities of any association, of any person, or of any company, corporation, or firm, for money borrowed, including in the liabilities of a company or firm the liabilities of the several members thereof, shall at no time exceed one-tenth part of the amount of the capital stock of such association actually paid in. But the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values, and the discount of commercial or business paper actually owned by the person negotiating the same shall not be considered as money borrowed."

In my report for 1898 I discussed in detail the amendment to this section which seems essential, and I reincorporate here the text of that discussion, having altered the accompanying tables and statistics to conform with the latest reports received from the National banks of the country.

"Almost as if in admission of the fact that this provision is unscientific and ill adapted to carry into practical effect the great principles of protection to depositors and shareholders, subserved by generally distributed and safe loans, the present law provides no specific penalty against individuals which the Comptroller can apply for violations of this section in the making of excessive loans where such violations do not affect the solvency of the bank nor justify the appointment of a Receiver."

A United States court, under the general provision of the law providing for the forfeiture of the franchises of a bank for any violations of the banking act, might adjudicate the question of fact as to such violation, but could apply no other remedy than forfeiture of franchise.

Since the institution of the National banking system the violation of this provision has been common, and the Comptroller, though allowing no known violation to escape his written protest, finds great practical difficulty in his endeavors to enforce this requirement.

On June 29, 1900, the date of a call by the Comptroller for statement of condition of National banks, 1,575 banks of the 3,732 banks that were active on that date, constituting nearly two-fifths of the entire number of banks in the system, reported loans in excess of the limit allowed by Section 5,200 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

The principles underlying the present provision of the law are as valuable to depositors and shareholders in their application to the banks of larger communities as to the banks of smaller communities; but the observance of this provision, while not interfering with the current requirements of either of the banks or the public in smaller communities, proves an almost insurmountable obstruction to the business of our larger cities.

The present need is for an amendment to this provision which, while compelling, under penalty, the safe and proper distribution of loans of larger banks, will enable them to loan more nearly the same per cent. of their total assets which the present provision allows to small banks. In this way the officers of larger banks can supply the proper needs of the larger communities without disregarding the law, and the Comptroller can hold them under personal penalty to strict observance of the amended law, which when disregarded would indicate improper distribution of loans, something which infractions of the present provisions in the case of many banks do not necessarily indicate.

The greater ratio borne by banking resources to banking capital in the larger communities, as compared with a like ratio in smaller communities, is responsible for the defective and unequal working of the present provision.

The average ratio of resources to the average capital of the forty-four National banks in the city of New York is as 17.5 is to 1; of the sixteen National banks in

Chicago as 14.2 is to 1; of the six National banks in St. Louis as 8.2 is to 1; of the 266 National banks in other reserve cities as 9 is to 1; while in the 3,400 country banks the ratio is but as 6.1 is to 1.

The law limiting loans to ten per cent. of the capital, when applied to the 3,400 banks of the smaller communities of the country, as a whole, would allow the loaning of 1.56 per cent. of their total assets to one individual. As compared with this, the banks of the city of New York, on the average, could not loan over fifty-seven one-hundredths of one per cent. of their total assets to any one individual; the banks of Chicago not over seventy one-hundredths per cent. of their total assets; the banks of St. Louis not over 1.21 per cent. of their total assets; the banks of other reserve cities not over 1.10 per cent. of their total assets.

In other words, the proportion of their assets which the country banks of the United States can loan, in strict compliance with Section 5,200, to one individual, is forty-six one-hundredths of one per cent. greater than in 266 reserve cities, thirty-five one-hundredths of one per cent. greater than in St. Louis, over twice as great as in Chicago, and nearly three times as great as in the city of New York.

This provision, as it stands at present, constitutes an incentive to the making of loans the larger in proportion to the total assets of banks in smaller communities, where, as a rule, large loans which are safe are the most difficult to secure, while in the larger business centers of the country, where commercial conditions create a certain demand both from banks and borrowers for large and safe loans, its effect is the reverse to such an extent as to be injurious.

A bank with smaller loans is not necessarily a bank with more distributed and safe loans. A bank with $100,000 capital and $100,000 deposits, the latter being loaned in the maximum amounts allowed by the present provision (to wit, to ten individuals at $10,000 each), has not as well-distributed loans as a bank of $1,000,000 capital and $5,000,000 deposits, the latter loaned to fifty people at the maximum of $100,000 each. In the former case the loans are distributed among only ten people and in the latter case among fifty people, and yet in each case there is strict compliance with the ten per cent. restriction.

One of the objects evidently designed to be subserved by the present provision of the law was the protection of the capital of a bank, as distinguished from other assets of the bank.

The framers of the section undoubtedly considered the capital of a bank as a greater safeguard for the depositors against loss when not over one-tenth part of it was loaned to a single individual or corporation without security. They recognized the fact, however, that when outside security was had for loans the capital did not need for its protection the ten per cent. restriction, and they provided accordingly for the exemption from the restriction of a certain class of secured loans, as follows:

> "But the discount of bills of exchange drawn in good faith against actually existing values, and the discount of commercial or business paper actually owned by the person negotiating the same, shall not be considered as money borrowed."

In the modification of Section 5200, which we will recommend, we invoke the same principle of outside security for the protection of the capital against loss upon loans exceeding the ten per cent. limit.

The size of a loan is of itself no indication of its strength or weakness. If the size of a loan is not such as to be an undue concentration of the assets of a banking institution in the hands of one individual or corporation, thus depriving its creditors and shareholders of the safety of the law of average, it is not wise, either upon economic grounds or upon grounds of public policy, to forbid it by law.

If, however, the size of a loan is such as to cause such undue concentration, its prevention is justifiable on both grounds.

Recognizing these truths, it is the easier to understand why in many instances a strict compliance with this provision of the law (Section 5200, Rev. Stat. U. S.) is consistent with all the needs of the current business of a small community and a proper protection to both banks and the public, yet in some larger communities it seriously interferes with the business requirements of both the banks and the public, and adds in no way to the safety of the depositor.

The limit of the amount of single loans to an arbitrary percentage of either the capital or the sum of the capital and surplus of a bank does not insure a general or proper distribution of loans in all cases. Since, as stated before, the size of a loan is not, *per se*, related to its safety, the more important proportion to consider when endeavoring to regulate the distribution of loans by law is that of the amount of the loan to the total assets, rather than that of the loan to the amount of the capital.

Grounds of public policy suggest as advisable the largest liberty in loans not inconsistent with the absolute safety of the depositor.

The habitual disregard of the present provision by the officers of so many banks interferes with the proper supervision of the banks by the Comptroller and tends to create indifference to the other restrictions of the National Banking Law.

The failure of the present law to provide the power to apply a penalty for the making of excessive loans sometimes embarrasses the Comptroller in endeavoring to check tendencies toward recklessness in loaning, which point to the ultimate ruin of a banking institution.

As before stated, the present provision, when properly altered, should allow the banks of larger communities to have more nearly the privilege of loaning a given per cent. of their total assets to one individual, which now belongs, under a strict compliance with the present provision, to the banks of the smaller communities. From this privilege they are now debarred by law.

The desired results can be obtained, in our judgment, by adding, after the words, in section 5200, "shall at no time exceed one tenth part of the amount of capital stock of such association actually paid in," the following words:

"*Provided*, That the restriction of this section as to the amount of total liabilities to any association of any person, or of any company, corporation, or firm, for money borrowed shall not apply where a loan in excess of one-tenth part of the capital stock shall be less than two per cent. of the total assets of said bank at the time of making said loan. Said loan shall be at all times protected by collateral security equal to or greater in value than the excess in the amount of said loan over one-tenth of the capital stock."

A strict penalty enforceable by the Comptroller should then be provided for infractions of the amended section by the officers of banks to enable the Comptroller to successfully enforce general and strict compliance with its terms.

The suggested amendment will make section 5200 just and equitable in its relation to all National banks and to all communities of our country, large and small, which it is not at present.

It would not lessen the amount which the smaller banks can now loan in compliance with the section as it stands at present. At the same time it would not allow the larger banks to loan to any one individual or corporation more than ten per cent. of the capital, unless such loan, in addition to being secured for the excess, would not amount to a greater per cent. of the total assets than is consistent with the safe distribution of loans and the resultant protection to depositors.

Section 5200, thus amended, will not interfere, as at present, with the right of the banks in the larger communities to meet the legitimate requirements of business in these commercial centers. It will enable the Comptroller, by its enforcement, to prevent any undue concentration of loans and conserve their general distribution.

Under the section thus amended the capital of a bank will be protected, inasmuch as no loan in excess of the ten per cent. limit can then be made, except upon proper collateral security.

The penalty clause will enable the Comptroller not only to limit the size, but to enforce the securing of excessive loans.

The following table shows the inequality of the present law in its practical effects upon the banks of larger and smaller communities, so far as the possible distribution of loans is concerned:

Banks in—	Number of banks June 29, 1900.	Average resources.	Average capital.	Maximum average loan, 10 per cent of capital.	Ratio of average resources to average capital.	Average maximum loan to average resources now allowed by section 5200.
New York City	44	$24,188,833	$1,381,818	$138,181	17.5 to 1	$\frac{57}{100}$ of 1 per cent.
Chicago	16	16,458,878	1,153,125	115,312	14.2 to 1	$\frac{70}{100}$ of 1 per cent.
St. Louis	6	15,651,533	1,900,000	190,000	8.2 to 1	1.21 per cent.
All central reserve cities	66	21,508,817	1,373,485	137,348	15.6 to 1	$\frac{64}{100}$ of 1 per eent.
Other reserve cities	266	5,068,585	561,821	56,182	9.0 to 1	1.10 per cent.
Country banks	3,400	640,197	103,092	10,309	6.1 to 1	1.56 per cent.
United States	3,732	1,324,803	166,542	16,654	8.0 to 1	1.21 per cent.

For the purpose of ascertaining the general result of the suggested amendment to section 5200, United States Revised Statutes, an examination has been made of the

	Cities.	Number of banks.	Total number of loans outstanding Nov. 12, 1900.	Number of excessive loans under section 5200.	Number of loans in excess of the proposed 2 per cent limit.	Number of banks in which loans equaling 10 per cent of their capital would be greater than 2 per cent of total assets, the loaning power of which the proposed limit would not increase.
1	New York City	44	38,102	707	26	14
2	Chicago	16	23,272	86	11	5
3	St. Louis	6	9,967	19	4	3
	Total	66	71,341	812	41	22
1	Boston	38	33,269	7	2	2
2	Albany	6	4,794	77	14	5
3	Brooklyn	5	3,576	47	6	3
4	Philadelphia	36	26,463	156	42	13
5	Pittsburg	31	18,345	180	70	19
6	Baltimore	19	17,955	30	7	6
7	Washington, D. C	11	9,808	28	5	3
8	Savannah	2	1,532	4	4	1
9	New Orleans	7	5,019	67	7	6
10	Louisville	8	7,560	8	2	2
11	Houston	5	1,671	27	3	2
12	Cincinnati	13	18,510	19	5	4
13	Cleveland	15	13,019	43	10	6
14	Columbus	6	5,082	3	0	0
15	Indianapolis	4	4,987	6	1	1
16	Detroit	6	6,180	6	3	3
17	Milwaukee	4	5,743	10	1	1
18	Des Moines	4	3,002	4	0	0
19	St. Paul	5	2,800	6	1	1
20	Minneapolis	6	2,202	15	7	3
21	Kansas City	6	6,999	60	4	2
22	St. Joseph	2	891	16	2	1
23	Lincoln	3	2,020	6	0	0
24	Omaha	8	5,032	11	7	5
25	Denver	4	4,875	29	4	2
26	San Francisco	4	3,805	10	6	3
27	Los Angeles	4	2,687	8	5	3
28	Portland, Oreg	4	1,390	9	7	3
	Total	266	219,216	892	225	100
	Total of all reserve cities	332	290,557	1,704	266	122
	Country	100	55,052	301	226	92
	Total	432	345,609	2,005	492	214

reports of condition of the National banks, of date June 29, 1900. In the preceding table is set forth the number of banks in reserve cities named on June 29, 1900, number of loans in excess of the legal limit, loans which would be excessive if allowed to the limit of two per cent. of the total resources, and number of banks in which loans equaling ten per cent. of their capital would be greater than two per cent. of total assets, the loaning power of which the proposed limit would not increase. The table shows similar informatien relative to 100 banks selected at random from various sections of the country and also the total number of separate loans and discounts of such banks and of those located in the reserve cities on November 12, 1900.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF PROVISIONS REQUIRING THE STRENGTHENING OF GENERAL CASH RESERVE.

The question of those laws which affect the right of one National bank to consider as a cash resource a deposit in another National bank, called its reserve agent, is one of great importance and involves the most fundamental principles of safe banking. The extent to which the reserve of one bank can safely be represented by what is practically a loan to another bank, instead of by cash in its vaults, is a proper subject for consideration at this time, in view of the financial experiences through which this country has passed during the past few years.

In times of financial crisis, such as 1893, when there are widespread withdrawals in currency, not only in reserve cities, but throughout the country, the reserve cities are subjected to a strain which endangers the stability of the entire banking system.

The reserve banks, as a rule, recognizing the instability of bank balances, must loan a large proportion of their money on call. To secure sufficient call loans they must go to the speculative exchanges, and the injurious results of that practice are easily understood.

It is only by loaning money on speculative securities that the banks are enabled to pay the high rates of interest on bank-deposit balances which form the attraction to the country banks for the deposit of so much larger a portion of their funds in New York than is needed for the clearance of exchange. During the summer of 1899 there occurred a marked demonstration of the evil effects of this practice upon the legitimate business of the country. At that time there was a marked slackening in the demand for money in the interior of the country, and the banks of that section found it difficult to safely loan their funds. As a result, the interest paid by Eastern reserve agents upon deposit balances attracted an immense surplus to New York and other Eastern cities.

This redundancy of money in New York and the East and the ease with which loans upon speculative collaterals were there obtained immediately created a speculative movement in stocks, which was carried on with a constantly rising range of prices until the fall of last year. At that time the crop movement in the West and the rising rate of interest there led the banks of the interior to draw upon their balances in New York and to order the shipment of large amounts of currency as against these balances. It is to be noted that at the time these demands took place the business of the country was in a prosperous condition, with a tendency toward an increase in general prices and in the wages of labor. There was no lack of confidence in the country and nothing which indicated panic conditions, and yet this demand by the banks of the West for the shipment of currency on deposit with reserve agents resulted in a panic upon the Stock Exchange of New York, which instantly became a grave menace to the entire business of the country.

In the abnormal demand for money created by this panic on the Stock Exchange the ordinary credits to the legitimate business and commercial enterprises of the country were necessarily curtailed by the banks, and unquestionably great damage

would have been done to such interests had not the Secretary of the Treasury, seeing the possibility of evil to the country at large, interfered to prevent a rapidly increasing stringency in the money market.

It is to be remembered, of course, that the exchange business of the interior banks will always necessitate large deposit balances in New York and other reserve cities, and that at certain seasons of the year abnormally large balances of idle funds may be attracted to different parts of the country, following higher interest rates. But it is suggested that public policy demands that banks of the country should not be allowed to deposit with other banks so large a portion of that fund which in theory is regarded as sacredly devoted to the protection of the interests of the depositors. They should be compelled to hold a larger portion of this fund in cash in their vaults, so that it can always be devoted to its proper use beyond peradventure.

In the panics of 1873 and 1893 and on other occasions the New York banks for a considerable time refused to ship currency in response to demands from banks in the interior, showing in the extreme test of panic that the reserve which had been counted as cash by the banks of the country was not, in fact, at all timesavailable to enable them to meet the demands of their depositors. While restrictions placed upon the power of banks to count as banking reserve so large a proportion of money on deposit in reserve cities will not have the effect of preventing speculative transactions in money centers, it will not have a tendency to encourage them to so great an extent as does the present law, at a risk at times to the best interests of legitimate business and at the cost of weakening the banking system as a whole by creating too great a disproportion between the aggregate cash resources and aggregate deposit liabilities.

It is to be remembered that so far as the ability of the banks to serve the public is concerned it will not be impaired by smaller balances in reserve cities. The banks of necessity must furnish exchange, and will accordingly keep the balance with correspondents necessary for such purpose. The permission given by the law to the banks to count as a part of their cash reserve a balance with their reserve agent is primarily for the purpose of convenience and profit for the banks, and not for the convenience of the public in any of its relations to the bank.

The Comptroller believes that under the present law regarding reserve cities too great latitude is now given the banks in connection with the use of the reserve, the primary object of which is the protection of the depositors of the banks, and he recommends that amendments to the laws be passed requiring that a larger proportion of the reserve should be kept in cash in the vaults of the bank. Considering the banking system as a whole, the present ability of banks to use credits with reserve banks as a basis of loans creates too great an extension of aggregate deposit credits as compared with aggregate cash resources, which, in times of liquidation and financial panic, increases the necessity upon the banks of demanding payment of loans from the community and adds to the demoralization of business incident to such period. By increasing the restrictions upon the right of banks to count deposits with reserve agents as cash, a firmer and safer foundation will be built under the deposit credits of the country, and it is the belief of the Comptroller that in times of liquidation the greater strength of the banks will more than compensate them for the loss of the small amount of interest on a portion of their balances which may be due to a change in the present law.

It is, therefore, recommended that section 5192 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be amended so that under its provisions but one-fifth instead of three-fifths of the reserve of fifteen per cent. required by law to be kept by banks, not reserve agents, may consist of balances due to reserve banks; and that section 5195 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which authorizes banks in smaller reserve cities to keep one-half of their lawful money reserve in cash with central reserve cities, be repealed.

Recommendation as to Fees for National Bank Examinations.

The Comptroller repeats the recommendation made by his predecessors, that the present law should be so amended as to provide fixed salaries for bank examiners, to be paid from a fund collected from the banks, to take the place of the fee system now in force. The amount allowed an examiner for the examination of smaller banks is not sufficient to compensate him for the time necessary, in many cases, for an extended examination. The present system encourages to too great an extent superficiality in examinations, and interferes greatly with the proper and wise apportionment of time of examiners among the different banks.

International and Intercolonial Banks and Reports as to Banking Systems in Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines.

The rapid growth of business between the United States and its new island territory and the increasing commerce of the country with South America emphasize the need of laws authorizing and regulating banks for the transaction of international and intercolonial banking, to which, in his last two annual reports, the Comptroller has already called attention.

Under the necessities of trade such institutions are springing into existence, and they are at present under little or no supervision in the interest of the public. A law properly framed to regulate such banking can not be enacted too soon, both for the purpose of public protection and for assuring to institutions contemplating entering this business a stable legal basis.

Through the action of Congress the National Banking Act is now in force in Hawaii and Porto Rico, but no provision has been made for the intercolonial banking essential to trade interests, and for the supervision in the interest and protection of the public of such native banking institutions as were in existence upon our accession to sovereignty of these islands.

Only one National banking institution has been incorporated under present law for the purpose of transacting business in the islands, to wit, the First National Bank of Hawaii, at Honolulu, H. I., with a capital of $500,000.

* * * * * * * * * * *

The subject [of banking in our island possessions] is one of such vast importance, presenting so many complex and new problems in finance and banking, both domestic and intercolonial in nature, that, as preliminary to any step toward legislation by Congress, a commission should be established to investigate and study local conditions and to report upon the nature of the banking legislation best adapted for the interests of this country and her new possessions.

The Currency Act of March 14, 1900.

The currency act approved March 14, 1900, entitled "An act to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes," contains several amendments to the National Banking Act, one of them being a measure which adds a greater element of flexibility to National bank currency. Section 9 of the act of July 12, 1882, provides:

"That any National banking association now organized, or hereafter to be organized, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes, upon a deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States * * * is authorized to deposit lawful money and withdraw a proportionate amount of the bonds held as security for its circulating notes in the order of such deposits; and no National bank which makes any deposit of lawful money in order to withdraw its circulating notes shall be entitled to receive any increase of its circulation for the period of six months from the time it made such deposit of lawful money for the purpose aforesaid: *Provided*, That not more than three millions of dollars of lawful money shall be deposited during any calendar month for this purpose."

The currency act repeals that portion of the foregoing section prohibiting any National bank, which makes a deposit of lawful money in order to withdraw its circulating notes, from receiving any increase of its circulation for the period of six months from the time of making the deposit for that purpose. In other words, National bank circulation may be increased or reduced as frequently and in such amounts as may be desired, having regard to the $3,000,000 monthly reduction limit and the bonds deposited. The act also entitles every National bank to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes, in blank, to the par value of the bonds deposited, not exceeding, however, the paid in capital stock, but restricts the issue of notes of the denomination of $5 to one-third in amount of its total issues. The act further provides for a reduction of the semi-annual duty on circulation of from one-half to one-fourth of one per cent. of the average amount in circulation where secured by a deposit of consols of 1930, authorized to be issued in exchange for five per cents of 1904, four per cents of 1907, and three per cents of 1908. Notes secured by other classes of bonds are still subject to the semi-annual duty of one-half of one per cent.

The minimum amount of capital with which a National banking association can be organized under the National Bank Act is $50,000, and then only in places the population of which does not exceed 6,000 inhabitants. By the act of March 14 it is provided that a bank with not less than $25,000 capital may be organized in any place the population of which does not exceed 3,000 inhabitants.

Paragraph 6 of the currency act repeals section 5,193 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which latter section authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to receive United States notes on deposit, without interest, from any National banking association, in sums of not less than $10,000, and issue certificates therefor in such form as he may prescribe, in denominations of not less than $5,000, and payable on demand in United States notes at the place where deposits were made. The certificates issued were authorized to be counted as part of the lawful money reserve of the association to which issued, and accepted in settlement of clearing-house balances at the places where the deposits therefor were made.

Organization, Etc., of National Banks and Operation of Law of March 14, 1900.

Immediately prior to the passage of the currency act there were in operation in the country some 13,900 incorporated banks, banking institutions, and private banks, of which 3,617 were National; 5,722 State banks and trust companies; 701 Savings banks without capital stock, and about 3,860 private banks and bankers. Eliminating the mutual Savings banks and trust companies, the principal business of these classes of institutions being of a character incompatible with that of commercial banks, there are remaining over 7,000 banks of discount and deposit, including private banking concerns, which mightconvert or reorganize as National banks upon complying with the statutory requirements.

In anticipation of and as a result of the passage of the currency law passed March 14, 1900, approximately one thousand informal applications for authority to organize National banks have been filed with the Comptroller of the Currency. Under office rulings, to meet with approval, applications must indicate the title, location, and capital of the proposed bank, contain the signatures of at least five prospective shareholders, and bear satisfactory indorsement. Formal applications to the number of 509 were approved between March 14 and October 31, of which 382 were for banks with capital of less than $50,000 and 127 with capital of $50,000 or more. Eighty of the applications were from State banks proposed to be converted under the provisions of section 5154 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; 173 from State or private banks proposed to liquidate for the purpose of reorganization under the Na-

tional Banking Law, and 255 from those contemplating primary organizations. Since October 31, 1899, 383 banks with authorized capital of $20,025,000, have been chartered, of which 348 were authorized to begin business between March 14 and October 31, 1900.

Of the thirty-five banks organized between October 31 and March 14, 1900, five, with total capital of $250,000, were conversions; five, total capital $300,000, reorganizations of State and private banks, and twenty-five, with capital of $2,000,000, primary organizations. Sixty-two of the banks organized since March 14, with capital of $4,560,000, were conversions, of which forty-three were with capital of less than $50,000, and nineteen with capital of $50,000 or over. One hundred and twenty-three, with capital aggregating $5,605,000, were reorganizations of State and private banks, eighty-nine of the number being with capital of less than $50,000, and thirty four with capital of $50,000 or over. There were 163 banks of primary organization capitalized in the sum of $7,310,000. Of the latter class 117 were with capital of less than $50,000, and forty six with capital of $50,000 and over. Of the total number of banks organized since March 14, 208, with capital aggregating $5,200,000, were banks with capital of $25,000 each; forty-one, with total capital of $1,375,000, banks with capital of over $25,000 and less than $50,000; sixty-two, with capital aggregating $3,100,000, banks with individual capital of $50,000, and thirty-seven, total capital $7,800,000, banks having a capital of $50,000 or over. The bonds deposited by organizations during this period amounted to $5,348,200, or only about thirty per cent. of the maximum which might be deposited.

By reference to the following table it will be observed that the greatest increase in number and capital of banks organized during the year ended October 31, 1900, occurred in the Middle States, in which 133 associations were formed, with capital aggregating $5,860,000. In the Western States eighty-three banks were organized, with aggregate capital of $2,760,000; in the Southern States, seventy-seven banks, capital $5,323,000; Eastern States, seventy-two banks, capital $4,682,000; New

States.	No.	Capital.
Maine	1	$25,000
New Hampshire	3	175,000
Vermont	....	....
Massachusetts	1	100,000
Rhode Island	....	....
Connecticut	5	300,000
Total New England States	10	600,000
New York	13	1,095,000
New Jersey	8	385,000
Pennsylvania	44	2,882,000
Delaware	1	25,000
Maryland	6	295,000
District of Columbia	....	....
Total Eastern States	72	4,682,000
Virginia	9	300,000
West Virginia	6	305,000
North Carolina	2	50,000
South Carolina	2	85,000
Georgia	4	650,000
Florida	2	230,000
Alabama	3	150,000
Mississippi	....	....
Louisiana	1	50,000
Texas	36	1,383,000
Arkansas	....	....
Kentucky	8	1,970,000
Tennessee	4	150,000
Total Southern States	77	5,323,000
Ohio	25	1,520,000
Indiana	13	495,000

States.	No.	Capital.
Illinois	27	1,070,000
Michigan	5	215,000
Wisconsin	10	805,000
Minnesota	17	500,000
Iowa	32	920,000
Missouri	4	335,000
Total Middle States	133	5,860,000
North Dakota	8	200,000
South Dakota	3	75,000
Nebraska	12	325,000
Kansas	13	440,000
Montana	....	....
Wyoming	3	125,000
Colorado	5	330,000
New Mexico	2	75,000
Oklahoma	18	515,000
Indian Territory	19	675,000
Total Western States	83	2,760,000
Washington	2	75,000
Oregon	....	....
California	4	200,000
Idaho	1	25,000
Utah	....	....
Nevada	....	....
Arizona	....	....
Alaska	....	....
Total Pacific States	7	300,000
Hawaii	1	500,000
Total of United States	383	20,025,000

England States, ten banks, capital $600,000; Pacific States and Hawaii, eight banks, capital $800,000. Pennsylvania leads the States in point of number of organizations and capital, namely, forty-four and $2,882,000, respectively; Texas is second with thirty-six banks and $1,383,000 capital; Iowa is third with thirty-two banks, capital $920,000. Twenty-seven banks were organized in Illinois, with capital of $1,070,000; twenty-five in Ohio, with capital of $1,520,000; in New York, thirteen banks, capital $1,095,000; in Kentucky, eight banks and capital of $1,970,000.

Some difficulty has attended the conversion and reorganization of State banks, owing to the character of their assets. Under the National Banking Law, associations can loan on personal security only, are prohibited from investing in real estate other than that necessary to the conduct of the business of the bank, and restricted in the volume of accommodations to any one person, company, corporation, or firm, etc., to ten per cent. of the capital stock actually paid in, and the courts have held that it is *ultra vires* of a National banking association to invest in the stock of another corporation. It has, therefore, been necessary ro require State banks proposed to be converted and holding prohibited assets as indicated to make disposition thereof prior to receiving official approval to begin business as a National banking association, and to require a statement from directors of State and other banks to be reorganized as National banking associations that none of such assets will be transferred to the National bank.

Earnings and Dividends.

The act of March 3, 1869, requires every National banking association to report, within ten days after the declaration of any dividend, the amount of such dividend and the amount of net earnings in excess of such dividend. The annual reports issued from this bureau have contained abstracts of such reports and a compilation of the returns for the years ended March 1, 1870, to March 1, 1900, will be found in the appendix. It is shown that the average dividend paid during the years ended March 1, 1870 to 1875, was approximately ten per cent., and the lowest, 6.7 per cent., was paid in 1897. The average rate from 1869 to 1900, inclusive, thirty-one years, is shown to have been 8.2.

During the year ended March 1, 1900, the gross earnings of the reporting National banks aggregated $170,758,066. Of this amount $30,509,516, or 17.86 per cent., was devoted to the charging off of losses and premiums; $70,266,738, or 41.15 per cent., to expenses and taxes, leaving net earnings of $69,981,810, or 40.98 per cent. From the net earnings were declared dividends aggregating $47,483,357, or 7.86 per cent., on capital amounting to $603,396,550.

Taxes and Expenses.

Section 54 of the old currency act provided for the taxation of circulating notes of National banks at the rate of one-half of one per cent. semi-annually, and a tax at the rate of one fourth of one per cent. on deposits, with the same rate on capital beyond the amount invested in United States bonds On March 3, 1883, the provision imposing taxation on capital and deposits was repealed. The revenue derived by the Government from the taxes on capital and deposits during that period was $7,855,887 and $60,940,067, respectively. The total amount paid as semi annual duty on circulation up to June 30, 1899, was $85,304,945, an aggregate from the three sources of $154,100,900. The War Revenue Act of 1898 imposed a tax of one fifth of one per cent. on the capital and surplus of the bank, and the act of March 14, 1900, reduced the semi-annual duty on circulation, where secured by consols of 1930, to one-fourth of one per cent.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue collected from the tax on capital and surplus of National banks $1,752,802 during the fiscal year 1899, and $1,780,251 during the year 1900. Tables compiled in the Commissioner's office show the collections

from the tax on capital and surplus of all banks by collection districts, and the foregoing figures are estimates based on the average capital and surplus of National banks during the years named. The duty paid on circulation during the past year amounted to $1,881,922. This indicates the total amount obtained by the Government from National banks during the existence of the National banking system as $159,465,876. In addition to these taxes, the banks have paid on an average $1.31 per thousand annually for note redemption since the establishment of the National-bank redemption agency under the provisions of the act of June 20, 1874. There is no official record of the cost of redemptions prior to the passage of that act. The banks are also assessed for examiners' fees and cost of plates from which circulating notes are printed. Prior to July 12, 1882, the cost of plates was paid from the proceeds of the tax collected on circulation.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION AND BONDS.

The original National Bank Act limited the volume of National-bank currency to $300,000,000, and that of July 12, 1870, permitted the issue of an additional $54,000,000. The act of July 14, 1875, repealed section 5,177, United States Revised Statutes, limiting the aggregate volume, leaving, however, the provisions of section 5,171 still in force. This latter section authorized the issue of notes (ninety per cent. of the bond deposit) in proportion to capital as follows: Banks with a capital of $500,000 or less, ninety per cent. of the capi al; capital of over $500,000 and not oves $1,000,000, eighty per cenr.; capital over $1,000,000 and not over $3,000,000, seventy-five per cent., and capital exceeding $3,000,000, sixty per cent. This section was repealed by the act of July 12, 1882, which latter act authorized the issue of notes to ninety per cent. of the bonds on deposit, regardless of capital,* except that the deposit of bonds should not exceed the aggregate capital paid in. There was no further change in this feature of the law until 1900. Practically, the maximum circulation issuable was outstanding in the years 1867 to 1870, inclusive.

The act of July 12, 1870, increasing the maximum circulation to $354,000,000, resulted in an increase of twenty-two and one-half millions by October 31, 1871. In the next year there was a further increase of sixteen and one-half millions, and on October 31, 1874, the amount outstanding increased to $348,785,906, which was within about five and one-fourth millions of the legal limit. With authority to issue circulation up to ninety per cent. of the bond deposit, the latter not to exceed the paid-up capital, circulation outstanding rose to $362,889,134 on October 31, 1882. This was the highest point ever reached during the existence of the system, but was nearly $78,000,000 less than the amount issuable, as the authorized capital of the banks on that date was $489,741,635. The amount outstanding exceeded $360,000,000 only for the brief period between November 1, 1881, and May 1, 1882. Subsequent to the latter date there was a gradual fall until the minimum, $167,927,574, was reached on July 1, 1891. Of this last-named amount, $127,221,391 was secured by bonds and $40,706,183 by deposits with the Treasurer of the United States of lawful money on account of liquidating and insolvent banks and those reducing circulation. There was no material change in the circulation outstanding until the fall of 1893, when it reached $209,311,993. On March 1, 1895, the amount fell to $205,043,651, but steadily increased thereafter, and on March 13, 1900, reached $258,993,821.

The issue of the additional ten per cent. to which existing banks were entitled under the provisions of the currency act and the issue to banks organized since March 14, resulted in an increase in total amount of bank notes outstanding to $331,613,268 on October 31, 1900. As the authorized aggregate capital of National banks

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*Section ten of the act of July 12, 1882, limits the circulation to ninety per cent. of the paid-in capital.—Editor BANKERS' MAGAZINE.

was $632,502,395, their note issues were only about fifty-two per cent. of the amount to which they would be entitled upon the deposit of the requisite amount of bonds.

The first failure in the National banking system was that of the First National Bank, of Attica, N. Y., with a capital of $50,000, which was placed in the hands of a Receiver April 14, 1865. Under his administration the creditors received $89,472, representing 63.57 per cent. on deposits amounting to $140,750.

From the year 1863 to the year 1873, inclusive, a period of ten years, there were thirty-four National banks which closed their doors, representing in capital $8,211,-100 and $18,915,571 of deposits. These banks were placed in the hands of Receivers, as provided by law, and the records show as a result of collections of assets that $14,772,530, or an average of 78.10 per cent., was paid to the creditors.

From the year 1873 to the year 1883, another decade, there were fifty-five failures of National banks, having an aggregate capital of $11,762,800 and deposits amounting to $24,676,244. The amount paid to creditors was $19,204,181, or 77.82 per cent.

For the next period of ten years, from the close of the year 1883 to 1893, not including 1893, the year of the notable panic, there were ninety-two banks which failed, representing in capital $13,057,000 and $47,554,014 in deposits. The creditors of these banks received $35,911,392, or an average of 75.52 per cent.

For the year 1893, the "panic year," sixty nine banks closed their doors and were placed in the hands of Receivers, representing $11,520,000 of capital and $21,356,-957 of deposits. The amount paid to creditors was $15,944,243, or 74.65 per cent.

The total number of banks which suspended during the year 1893 was 155, with a capital stock of $29,725,000. Of this number, eighty-six, with a capital stock of $18,205,000, placed themselves in a solvent condition and resumed business.

Taking into account the previous nine years, together with the year 1893, making the third decade, the number of insolvent National banks was 161, representing in capital $24,577,000 and $68,910,971 in deposits. Of the latter amount, $51,855,-635 was paid to creditors, being an average of 75.25 per cent.

From the close of the year 1893 to October 31, 1900, inclusive, 143 insolvent National banks have been placed in the hands of Receivers, with a capital stock of $20,926,520 and deposits of $63,683,350. At the latter date creditors had been paid $46,364,824, being an average of 72.80 per cent.

From the date of the adoption of the National Banking Act to October 31, 1900, 393 banks have been placed in the hands of Receivers. Under the supervision of this office which is charged with the liquidation of insolvent National banks, the number of Receiverships has been reduced from 393 to 113. The amount of capital represented in the total number of failed banks from the year 1863 to November 1, 1900, is $65,477,420. The total amount of liabilities has been $176,186,136, of which $132,197,170 has been paid, being an average of 75.03 per cent.

At the date of the last annual report of this Bureau the number of National banks remaining in the hands of Receivers was 135. At the date of this report there remain under the supervision of this office sixty-three active Receiverships and fifty in an inactive condition, being a total of 113. Since the beginning of the system the affairs of 280 insolvent National banks have been finally closed. Included in this latter number are seventeen banks which were restored to solvency and resumed business after their liabilities to creditors had been liquidated wholly or in part through the agency of a Receiver. The claims against the trusts finally liquidated amounted to $78,924,698, on which dividends were paid aggregating $58,640,483, or 74.30 per cent., and including offsets and loans paid, 80.05 per cent. The collections from assets and assessments on shareholders amounted to $67,952,189 and $9,443,691, respectively. It it found to have required, on an average, 8.81 per cent. of the total collections for Receivers' salaries, legal and other expenses incident to liquidation. Of the banks finally closed eighty-one paid claims in full, including interest divi-

dends of 100 per cent. or less; nineteen paid claims in full only; forty-two paid 75 + per cent., but less than 100 per cent.; sixty paid 50 + per cent., but less than seventy five per cent.; fifty-nine paid less than fifty per cent., and three paid no dividends.

There have been finally liquidated during the past year twenty-eight insolvent National banks.

Twenty-eight insolvent National banks which were finally closed during the year ended October 31, 1900, with a capital stock of $5,375,000, total liabilities $12,615,-429. The liabilities paid amounted to $10,471,906, or eighty-three per cent.

From the following recapitulation of the results of the liquidation of insolvent National banks by decades it will be seen that the percentage paid to creditors during the several periods has not materially varied, the average being about seventy-five cents on the dollar:

Years.	Number of banks.	Capital.	Liabilities.	Liabilities paid.	Percentage to creditors.
1863 to 1873	34	$8,211,100	$18,915,571	$14,772,520	78.10
1873 to 1883	55	11,762,800	24,676,244	19,204,181	77.82
1883 to 1893	161	24,577,000	68,910,971	51,855,635	75.25
1893 to 1900	148	20,926,520	63,683,350	46,364,824	72.80
Aggregate	398	$65,477,420	$176,186,136	$132,197,170	75.03

The decrease in the percentage for the period from 1893 to 1900 is due to the fact that a number of the banks which failed during that time are only partially liquidated, and have assets on hand which will, when collected, materially augment the payment to creditors, and will probably increase them to the average of 75.25 per cent. paid during the decade ended December 31, 1893.

State Banks, Etc.

Under the provisions of section 2 of the War Revenue Law of 1898, imposing a tax of $50 on banks with capital of $25,000 or less and $2 on each additional $1,000 in excess of $25,000 (the surplus fund to be included in estimating the amount of capital), the Commissioner of Internal Revenue collected taxes from 13,325 banks and bankers during the year ended June 30, 1900. Deducting from the number of banks which are subject to this tax the National banking associations in operation, there remain 9,692 incorporated and private banks, exclusive of Savings banks without capital, which are exempted from this duty.

Returns from commercial banks classed as State banks are from official sources except from those located in Delaware, South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Idaho, Nevada and Oregon.

The resources of the reporting State banks (4,369) have increased during the past year from $1,636,032,662 to $1,759,835,802. The capital of these banks amounts to $237,004,340, surplus and undivided profits $129,855,738, individual deposits $1,266,-735,282. Consolidating returns from all banks incorporated under State authority and private banks, it is observed that reports have been received with respect to the condition of 6,650 banks and bankers, with resources aggregating $5,841,658,820. The combined capital amounts to $403,192,214, surplus and profits $490,654,957, deposits $4,780,893,692.

Uniting the returns from the banks hereinbefore referred to with those of the 3,732 National banks reporting on the same date, it is found that information with respect to 10,382 banks has been received. The combined loans aggregate $5,657,-687,020; United States bonds, $535,129,251; other stocks, bonds and investments, $1,963,252,230; cash in bank, $749,939,932, of which latter amount $369,925,866 con-

sists of gold and gold certificates, $72,868,746 silver coin and silver certificates, $206,685,068 legal tenders and United States certificates of deposit. The balance of the cash held includes specie and other cash not classified, in State and private banks. The total capital reported is seen to be $1,024,728,675; surplus and profits, $882,-202,792; deposits, $7,331,553,249. In the following table the principal items of resources and liabilities of banks other than National, from 1895 to 1900, inclusive, are shown:

Items.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
Loans	$2,417,468,494	$2,279,515,283	$2,231,013,262	$2,480,874,360	$2,659,940,630	$3,013,449,827
Bonds	1,375,026,025	1,210,827,389	1,248,150,146	1,304,890,322	1,527,595,160	1,723,830,351
Cash	227,743,303	169,198,601	198,094,029	194,913,450	210,884,047	220,667,109
Capital	422,052,618	400,831,399	380,090,778	370,073,788	368,746,648	403,192,214
Surplus and undivided profits	370,397,003	362,602,702	382,436,990	399,706,497	418,798,087	490,654,957
Deposits	3,185,245,810	3,276,710,916	3,324,254,807	3,664,797,296	4,246,500,852	4,780,893,692
Resources	4,138,990,529	4,200,124,955	4,258,677,065	4,631,328,357	5,196,177,381	5,841,658,820

The consolidated statement of all reporting banks on or about June 30, 1900, is given herewith:

	3,732 National banks.	*6,650 other banks.*	*10,382 banks.*
Loans	$2,644,237,193	$3,013,449,827	$5,657,687,020
United States bonds	417,667,435	117,461,816	535,129,251
Other bonds	356,883,695	1,606,368,535	1,963,252,230
Cash	529,272,823	220,667,109	749,939,932
Capital	621,536,461	403,192,214	1,024,728,675
Surplus and profits	391,547,835	490,654,957	882,202,792
Deposits	2,550,659,557	4,780,893,692	7,331,553,249
Total resources	4,944,165,624	5,841,658,820	10,785,824,444

Loan and Trust Companies and Private Banks.

Returns from official and unofficial sources have been received relative to the condition of 290 loan and trust companies, with resources aggregating $1,330,160,343. The capital stock of these companies aggregates $126,930,845, surplus and undivided profits $148,389,339, and individual deposits $1,028,232,407. In 1899 reports were received from but 260 loan and trust companies, with resources aggregating $1,071,-524,994 and deposits of $835,499,064. This indicates an increase during the year of $258,634,349 in total resources and $192,733,343 in deposits.

The number of private banks reporting is 989, as against 756 in 1899, and is the largest number submitting statements since 1895. The resources of these banks aggregate $126,789,041, capital $19,364,735, and individual deposits $96,206,049.

Savings Banks.

The resources and liabilities of mutual and stock savings banks and the aggregate of both classes in each State, taken from returns obtained at the date nearest to the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1900, show the condition of the 1,002 Savings banks, of which 652 are mutuals, the latter being without capital stock and conducted by trustees for the benefit of depositors. The stock Savings banks number 350. Both depositors and stockholders share in the profits of institutions of the latter character. With the exception of one bank located in West Virginia, four in Ohio, five in Indiana, and one in Wisconsin, the mutual Savings institutions are to be found in the New England and Eastern States. The aggregate resources of banks of this class amount to $2,336,460,239, represented in the main by loans aggregating $1,167,-785,000 and stocks, bonds, etc., to the amount of $1,202,471,000. The deposits aggregate $2,134,471,130, the number of depositors, 5,370,109, and the average deposit $397. The total resources of the stock Savings banks is shown to amount to

$288,431,395; their savings deposits aggregate $250,299,719; the number of depositors, 527,982, and the average deposit $474. A consolidated statement gives the aggregate resources of both classes of banks as $2,624,878,634; savings deposits, $2,384,770,849; number of depositors, 5,898,091. The average deposit is shown to be $404. In the statistics showing the growth of Savings banks as indicated by the number of depositors, volume of deposits, and average account, are included returns from a number of commercial banks located in Illinois which maintain savings departments, in consequence of which there is an apparent discrepancy compared with the abstract of the Savings bank reports before referred to in this report. Comparing the number of depositors and amount of deposits as shown by the returns in 1900 with those of 1899, there is seen to have been an increase in depositors of 419,265, and in deposits of $319,180,931. The average deposit has increased from $393.18 to $401.10.

Conditions in the financial world which have resulted in a reduction of the rates of interest on loans and discounts have had their effect on the earning capacity of Savings institutions, as indicated by the rates of interest allowed on depositors' accounts. Within recent years the average rate paid by Savings banks exceeded four per cent., whereas from recent information it is seen to be the exception when four per cent. is paid and with a number of banks the rate varies from a minimum of 2¼ to three per cent., although it would appear that the average rate lies between three and 3½ per cent.

From the report of the secretary of the United States League of Building and Loan Associations made at the annual meeting held at Indianapolis in July last it appears that there are at present (1900) in operation 5,485 building and loan associations with a membership (shareholders) of 1,512,685 and total assets of $581,866,170.

Banking Power of the World.

In banking power the United States leads all nations. In his Dictionary of Statistics, edition of 1898, Mr. M. G. Mulhall states that the banking power of the world in 1890 amounted to 3,197,000,000 pounds sterling.

In estimating the banking power Mr. Mulhall includes capital, reserve (surplus profits) issues, deposits and accounts current (individual and bank deposits). The table referred to is as follows:

Countries.	*1890 (in millions).*	*1900 (in millions).*	*Increase.*
			Per cent.
United Kingdom	£910	£1,172	
Europe, all other	1,037	1,836	28.8
Australia, Canada, Cape Colony, Argentina, Uruguay	220	283	
United States	1,030	*2,203 †374	150.3
Total	3,197	5,869	67.9

* From reports to the Comptroller of the Currency.
† Estimated for non-reporting banks.

In the following table is exhibited in detail the composition of the banking power of the United States for each class of banks as shown by reports to this office at the close of the year ended June 30, 1900:

Banks.	Capital.	Surplus, etc.	Deposits, etc.	Circulation.	Total.
National banks	$621,536,461	$391,547,835	$3,621,541,835	$265,356,112	$4,899,982,243
State banks	237,004,340	129,855,738	1,371,654,702	....	1,738,514,780
Loan and trust companies	126,930,845	148,389,339	1,031,932,536	....	1,307,252,720
Private banks	19,364,735	5,611,125	97,720,936	....	122,696,796
Total	1,004,836,381	675,404,037	6,122,850,009	265,356,112	8,068,446,539
Savings banks	19,892,294	206,798,755	2,390,180,116	....	2,616,871,165
Grand total	1,024,728,675	882,202,792	8,513,030,125	265,356,112	10,685,317,704

Official Associates Commended.

In conclusion, it is with pleasure that the Comptroller commends the associates of his office for the faithful and efficient service rendered the Government by them. For the many extra hours of labor rendered neccessary by the increasing work of the Bureau, which additional time many of them have willingly devoted to the public service without additional compensation, they deserve a full measure of public gratitude. In connection with the recognition of the work of the entire corps of employees, the Comptroller desires to publicly commend the services of Mr. T. P. Kane, Deputy Comptroller; Messrs. A. D. Lynch and George T. May, in charge of the work connected with insolvent banks; Messrs. G. S. Anthony, W. J. Fowler, W. W. Eldridge, E. E. Schreiner and T. O. Ebaugh, in charge of divisions; Mr. W. D. Swan, bond clerk; Mr. J. Y. Paige, chief clerk, and Mr. B. F. Blye, secretary.

Charles G. Dawes, *Comptroller of the Currency.*

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CUPPING THE SECRETARY;

or, Private Admiration on Public Occasions.

[*Written by a literary banker who is an admirer of Kipling.*]

That night through all the lobby bright,
'Mid mirth and jollity,
With many a wink and awful smile,
This tale went rolling free;
Until it stranded on the bar,
And the bar told it to me.

"What's all that gush upon the stage?" said delegates in hall.
"To make you stare, to make you stare," said door-keeper to all.
"What makes you grin, as if in pain?" said delegates in hall.
"We're dreading what we've got to watch," whispered the fathers all.
"For they're cupping Secretary, you can hear the slack jaw play;
The convention's all in hollow joy--they're cupping him to-day.
They've made him stand upon the stage and took his chair away;
And they're cupping Secretary in the morning."

"What makes us here all breathe so hard?" said delegates in hall.
"It's awful rank, it's awful rank, enough to split a wall."
"What makes our badges show so dull?" said delegates in hall.
"That cup so bright, its dazzling light," outspoke the fathers all.
"They are cupping Secretary, they're marching him around;
They have halted of the little man upon the cupping ground,
And he'll spout in half a second with a burst of joyous sound.
Oh! they're cupping Secretary in the morning."

"His room was right-hand one to mine," a delegate he said.
"He wrote his speech up there last night, it strained his little head."
"I'll drink with him a dozen times," a delegate he said.
"With that big cup you'll burst yourself," a country banker said.
"They're cupping Secretary, you must mark him to his place,
For else he'll get the big head, you can see it in his face.
Nine hundred happy delegates his happiness can trace,
While they're cupping Secretary in the morning."

"What's that so bright against the scenes?" said delegates in hall.
"It's him a struggling, jamming wind," soft spoke the fathers all.
"What's that a singing near the roof?" the delegates they said.
"The sign his wind is nearly played," the shorthand writer said.
"For they've done with Secretary, you can hear the gavel play;
The convention's now in session and he's took the cup away.
Ho! the bankers are a shaking, they do not want to stay,
After cupping Secretary in the morning."

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN.

FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE IN THE GALLATIN BANK.

On November 12 Mr. Frederick D. Tappen completed fifty years of continuous service with the Gallatin National Bank, and the occasion was marked by the directors, officers and employees of the bank by presenting him with a gold loving cup, and an illuminated address. Inscribed on the cup was the following:

> Presented to
> FREDERICK D. TAPPEN,
> President of the
> GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK OF THE
> CITY OF NEW YORK.
> In appreciation of his ability and faithfulness
> in every position in its service
> for fifty years.
> Nov. 12, 1850. Nov. 12, 1900.

The address, which was tastefully bound in morocco, in addition to recording the official relations of Mr. Tappen to the bank and the New York Clearing-House, contained the following:

"In presenting this record of fifty years we extend to you our hearty congratulations upon a service no less noteworthy in its character than in its duration, extending over a period of half a century. The quick perception, sound judgment and undaunted courage displayed by you in times of extreme financial peril have been of inestimable value to the institution with which you have been so long connected and have called you to wider fields of influence, in which you have won a reputation second to none.

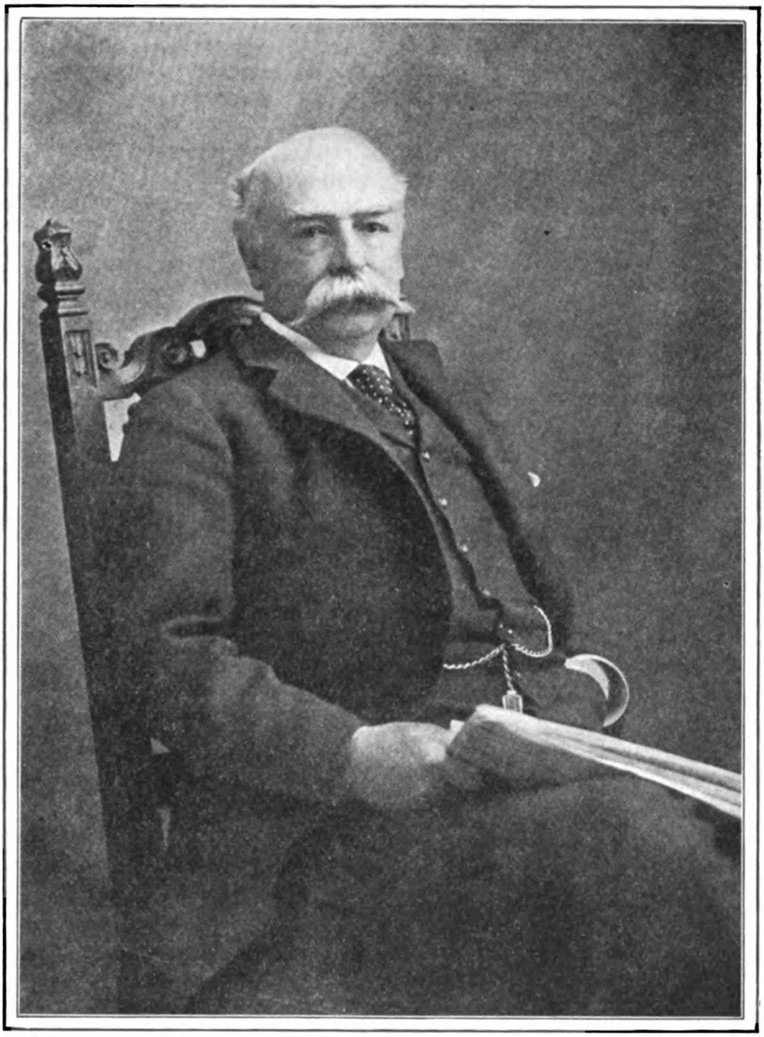
We appreciate the privilege of being associated with you in our various capacities, and in affixing our signatures hereto express the earnest wish that the years to come may bring to you blessings in the same liberal measure as your generous, unselfish life has brought to others."

This was signed by Adrian Iselin, Jr.; Thomas Denny, Frederick W. Stevens, Alexander H. Stevens, Henry I. Barbey, W. Emlen Roosevelt and Charles A. Peabody, Jr., all directors of the bank, and by Samuel Woolverton, Cashier; J. W. Bogart, paying teller; Frank H. Bray, receiving teller; Munroe St. John, note teller, and by all the other employees of the bank.

Many of Mr. Tappen's banking associates and friends, in the city and elsewhere, sent flowers or appropriate letters.

Frederick D. Tappen was born in New York city in January, 1829, of Dutch ancestry. After graduating from the University of New York, in 1849, he entered the National Bank of New York (now the Gallatin National) as a clerk, and was gradually promoted through the different stations, becoming Assistant Cashier in October, 1857, and on the following day Cashier. His promotion came at a time when the banks were undergoing the strain of the financial panic of that year.

Albert Gallatin, a distinguished American statesman, and Secretary of the Treasury in Jefferson's cabinet, was the first President of the National Bank, and in 1838 he was succeeded by his son, James Gallatin. Mr. Tappen became President in 1868, the bank having been reorganized in the meantime (in 1865) under the National



FREDERICK D. TAPPEN.

Bank Act, and the name changed to the Gallatin National Bank. It has had but three Presidents during its long and honorable career.

Albert Gallatin suggested the organization of the New York Clearing-House, though the association was not formed until some years after his death. Mr. Tappen's official connection with the clearing-house dates from 1869, since which time he has been a member or chairman of some one of the important committees almost continuously, and was four times elected President. In these positions he has exercised an influence for sound financial and banking principles that it would be difficult to measure. His work on the clearing-house committee and the loan committee especially tended to check the worst results of the several financial crises since 1873.

Mr. Tappen is the oldest bank President in point of service in the city, and his record of fifty years continuously with one bank has been one that would do honor to any man. While his ability and faithfulness have aided in making the Gallatin National Bank one among the best in the city, the measure of his services as a financier goes beyond that, including in its wise achievements the whole country.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

[All books mentioned in the following notices will be supplied at the publishers' lowest rates on application to BRADFORD RHODES & Co, 87 Maiden Lane, New York.]

PROTECTION AND PROGRESS; A Study of the Economic Bases of the American Protective System. By JOHN P. YOUNG. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

Protection seems to have become so well settled as an American policy that there is apparently no disposition to attack it openly, and it is not now a "paramount issue" in politics as formerly. But those who attack trusts claim that they are fostered by a protective tariff (though the trust flourishes in free-trade England the same as in protectionist America), and as the trusts are now occupying a large share of public attention, the protective tariff becomes again a subject of interest. The author vigorously upholds the benefits of a protective tariff, and also writes instructively regarding many other economic questions.

It is interesting to note in this connection that the recent census of the United States shows that the greatest increase in population in the cities of the country has been in the States where manufacturing holds a leading position in the employment of the people.

THE EARLY HISTORY OF BANKING IN IOWA. By FRED. D. MERRITT, M.A., Ph.D. Iowa City: The University Press.

This is an interesting monograph relating in detail the history of the Miners' Bank, of Dubuque and other of the early banks of Iowa. It is to be regretted that similar works have been published in so few of the States. Dr. Merritt's work may be read with profit by all who are interested in Iowa banking history. It lacks the scope of the treatment of the history of banking in Iowa to be found in Knox's History of Banking, but for that reason is especially full in its details of the particular period covered.

PROCEEDINGS SIXTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Samuel R. Shumaker, Cashier of the First National Bank, of Huntingdon, Pa., and a former president of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association, we have received a copy of the Proceedings of the last annual convention. It is an exceptionally fine specimen of printing and binding, and might well serve as a model for such publications. Credit for the convenient arrangement of the Proceedings and the handsome appearance of the book should be given to Mr. Shumaker, who constituted the committee on publication.

INDIANA BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

The fourth annual convention of the Indiana Bankers' Association, which met in the assembly room of the Commercial Club, Indianapolis, November 21, was marked by a larger attendance of members than has been recorded since the organization of the association. Charles E. Coffin, president of the Commercial Club, welcomed the bankers to the city, after which D. A. Coulter read his annual address as president of the association, in which he referred to the generally prosperous condition of business, and urged the bankers to work for the adoption of the uniform Negotiable Instruments Law at the coming session of the Legislature.

Secretary Orlando M. Packard was unable to be present, and his report was read by Assistant Secretary Charles Farrell, and was in substance as follows:

"The total membership at the last convention, October 25 and 26, 1899, was 200; membership at this date, 251; gain, 51.

There are now about 468 banks and trust companies in the State. Of these there are 123 National banks, carrying $44,737,502 of loans and discounts, $6,273,750 of United States bonds for circulation, $3,387,760 of bonds to secure deposits, $941,500 of United States bonds on hand.

These, with cash and other resources, footing the grand total of resources to $99,271,163. The same banks have a combined capital of $14,614,500; surplus, $4,820,159; individual deposits, $57,728,883; United States deposits, $2,796,988; deposits with other banks, $6,116,391.

There are ninety-seven State banks, with a combined capital and surplus of $3,309,053 deposits, $4,563,025.

There are also five Savings banks, all organized during the period between 1870 and 1880.

James E. Evans, the treasurer, reported receipts during the year amounting to $1,412.33, and disbursements $713.81, leaving a balance of $698.52 on hand. Satisfactory reports were made from the district vice-presidents.

M. B. Wilson, Thos. B. Millikan and C. T. Lindsey, as a committee from the executive council, presented the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

"*Resolved*, That the Bankers' Association of Indiana congratulates the patriotic people of this country who rose above party and made it possible to establish the gold standard and settle forever the question of sound money."

F. W. Hayes, President of the Preston National Bank, Detroit, Mich., spoke on "Express Company Competition and Taxation." After reciting the facts which he regarded as establishing discrimination in favor of the express companies, he said that the question arose, "What are we going to do about it?" Continuing, he said:

"I cannot answer this question satisfactorily to myself nor to you; but I can repeat, these companies should be required to pay the same taxes that banks pay—local, State and National. Let each State bankers' association appoint a committee to see that the real and personal property of express companies is taxed equally—no more and no less—than bank property is by the laws of the several States, and the American Bankers' Association will do its best to see that such companies pay their full share of national taxes. If real or personal property cannot be found a specific tax on gross earnings within the State can be imposed by the several States just as insurance companies are taxed."

Charles N. Thompson, of the Indianapolis bar, spoke on "The New Financial Law." In concluding his address, he said:

"The broad proposition in the currency act of 1900 is that it establishes monetary integrity, and in that way its effect on National banks is profound. Looking at the letter of the statute, its direct influence is a secondary and almost a minor consideration. Banks are necessary institutions, and the National banking system is the best yet devised, notwith-

standing the views of some peripatetic critics of the system whose reputations for sound and accurate knowledge of any subject are vague. But in the absence of a fixed statutory standard of value as the gold dollar and ample means provided for maintaining it as such, we have had a varying and unfortunate system, and many people have subscribed to the rank heresy that more and cheaper money would relieve hard times such as prevailed in 1893, and the ignorance and prejudice of the people have been practiced upon by long-haired apostles of cheap money until it became necessary to make a hard fight for the financial honor of the Nation, and the result has been the enactment of this law.

The occupations of these cheap financiers have been legislated away by this act, for after a little more than seven months' operation of the law the greatest credit classes of this country decided again in favor of a gold standard. The statements of the free silver element that gold meant dearer money, lower wages and falling prices have been fully demonstrated to be false. The enactment of this law removes from the arena of politics agitation concerning the currency question, which is disturbing to the business interests of the country. Any uncertainty concerning the standard of value and the ability of the Government to keep all forms of money at a parity with gold retards business and interferes greatly with national and individual prosperity. The law has established for us unlimited credit at home and abroad and brings us to our manifest destiny as the commercial and financial center of the world.

The recent statement of Lord Salisbury was a notable recognition of this. In speaking of the last election he said: "We believe that the cause which has won is the cause of civilization and commercial honor. We believe those principles to be at the root of all prosperity and all progress in the world." This law makes economy in the expenditures of the Government and relief from taxation. Millions of dollars of interest are saved to the people on the bonded debt by paying it in gold as provided in this law, and millions more could have been saved had not the silver people prevented it. The lack of stable currency tends to the accumulation of capital in the hands of a few. When there is little confidence in money values, capital is locked up and industrial development languishes, and this is to the disadvantage of the many. The wage-earner suffers as he is paid in the coin having the lowest purchasing power. This law is not only for the benefit of the taxpayer, the capitalist, the wage-earner, but it is for the benefit of the real money power of the United States, viz.—the holders of $2,000,000,000 of Savings bank deposits, the holders of nearly as much stock in building and loan associations, the members owning $1,000,000,000 in mutual benefit associations, the holders of hundreds upon hundreds of millions of dollars in life insurance companies and the owners of the enormous mass of money committed to the care of the banks of the country. By this law every dollar of these billions is fixed as having as high a purchasing power as the best money in the world. There is but one dollar, whether for public or private transaction, and the standard of value for that dollar is the highest. The law is a declaration of common honesty.

By fixing a stable currency the law has opened up all channels of trade. Capital is seeking investment in every legitimate place. The country throbs with industrial activity. Wages are higher. The law has opened corporate vaults and private purses to borrowers at the lowest rates and upon the most liberal terms ever known. It has guaranteed the lender that the dollar repaid will be exactly of the same value as the dollar loaned. And it has given to the borrower an object lesson that an honest dollar costs less than a dishonest one. The bank and the borrower have been brought in better and closer relations. Low rates to borrowers and confidence to depositors increase the volume of the bank's business, although it may be done at less rates. The large increase of deposits since the new act took effect sufficiently attests the growing confidence of depositors.

Banks are necessary instruments of commerce, but as they become more the trusted and valued servants of all the people, then they become more impregnably a part of our national structure. From a layman's standpoint, the broad effect of the currency act upon National banks is to strengthen the system in the confidence of all the people as it should be strengthened. In crucial times the bankers of America have freely pledged their fortunes in aid of the credit of the Government, and, in ordinary times, they pledge their property as security for the money intrusted to them. Their patriotism is a tangible asset and its value to the country is immeasurable."

At the second day's session Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, Treasurer of the United States, delivered an instructive address on "The Parity of Our Currency." After enumerating the various provisions for maintaining parity, he said:

"Besides the gold in the Treasury, and the possible recourse to bonds, another reliance for the parity of our currency exists. It rests on the firm determination of the American people. Public opinion has been enlightened, the common interest has been made clear, the popular conscience has been awakened. Not only is the gold standard established by law, but

it is fixed in the popular purpose. All American dollars are to be honest and equal. Money cannot be created by the fiat of Congress, but the fiat of all our people can guarantee that no kind of money shall be allowed to circulate that shall not be at par with the best, shall not command gold at any office of the Treasury. That fiat has gone forth and will not be nullified."

Addresses were made by Allen M. Fletcher, of New York, and by the vice-president of the association, Hon. Hugh Dougherty, the latter speaking on "Investments."

A resolution was introduced in favor of requiring private banks to make and publish reports, the same as State banks. After considerable discussion the resolution was laid on the table. A resolution in favor of the repeal of the stamp tax on checks was adopted.

The following officers were named by the nominating committee and were duly elected:

President—Hugh Dougherty, President Studabaker Bank, Bluffton, Ind.

Vice-President—F. L. Powell, President of the National Branch Bank, Madison, Ind.

Treasurer—A. G. Lupton, Cashier Blackford County Bank, Hartford City, Ind.

Vice-Presidents for the Congressional Districts: First district—F. Schwegman, Cashier People's Savings Bank, Evansville; second district—William M. Hayes, Cashier Washington National Bank, Washington; third district—J. Monyhan, President Citizens' Bank, Orleans; fourth district—W. H. O'Brien, President Citizens' National Bank, Lawrenceburg; fifth district—W. F. Hadley, Cashier Farmers' Bank, Mooresville; sixth district—Frank J. Vestal, Cashier Citizens' State Bank, Knightstown; seventh district—Preston T. Kelsey, Vice-President Marion Trust Company, Indianapolis; eighth district—E. C. De Hority, Cashier First National Bank, Elwood; ninth district—J. A. Shirk, President Citizens' Bank, Delphi; tenth district—Walter Vail, President First National Bank, Michigan City; eleventh district—George Sweetser, President Marion Bank, Marion; twelfth district—A. M. Jacobs, Cashier Noble County Bank, Kendallville; thirteenth district—W. S. Huddleston, Cashier Bank of Winamac, Winamac.

Supply of Money in the United States.

	Sept. 1, 1900.	*Oct. 1, 1900.*	*Nov. 1, 1900.*	*Dec. 1, 1900.*
Gold coin and bullion	$1,049,847,994	$1,059,288,820	$1,060,027,407	$1,099,184,997
Silver dollars	497,801,215	501,801,315	503,789,290	506,251,290
Silver bullion	67,873,779	64,762,028	61,854,872	57,600,251
Subsidiary silver	85,567,835	88,009,748	86,676,285	87,200,371
United States notes	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016	346,681,016
National bank notes	324,304,325	328,416,428	331,693,648	332,292,300
Total	$2,371,576,164	$2,386,450,355	$2,410,722,518	$2,429,210,225

Certificates and Treasury notes represented by coin, bullion, or currency in Treasury are not included in the above statement.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

This Department includes a complete list of NEW NATIONAL BANKS (furnished by the Comptroller of the Currency), STATE AND PRIVATE BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, DISSOLUTIONS AND FAILURES, etc., under their proper State heads for easy reference.

NEW YORK CITY.

—On December 1 the banking house of Hallgarten & Co. received congratulations upon its fiftieth anniversary. The firm was organized in 1850 by Lazarus Hallgarten and Joseph Herzfeld, the only survivor of the firm being Charles Hallgarten, a special partner, residing at Frankfort-on-the-Main.

—Benjamin Graham, of Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., has been elected President of the Bank of Montclair, N. J., succeeding J. R. Rand, deceased.

—Vice-President Abram M. Hyatt has been elected a trustee of the New York Security and Trust Co., as has also Geo. W. Perkins, who is vice-president of the New York Life Insurance Co.

—Three shares of the stock of the Chemical National Bank sold at auction recently at $4,000 a share.

—The trustees of the Atlantic Trust Company and of the Bankers' Trust Company at separate meetings on November 20 adopted a form of agreement for consolidating the two companies under the title and charter of the Atlantic Trust Company.

The Atlantic has a capital of $1,000,000 and a surplus of $500,000, while the Bankers' has a capital of $1,500,000 and a surplus of $1,500,000. The Bankers' stockholders, according to the merger agreement, receive $2,000,000 in cash, and pay over $1,000,000 for $500,000 worth of Atlantic stock, so that the Atlantic will gain $500,000 in capital and $500,000 in surplus.

The board of trustees of the Atlantic will be increased from twenty-one to twenty-four in number. Five of the present board will resign, and the eight vacancies thus created will go to present stockholders of the Bankers'. President Randolph will continue at the head of the Atlantic, which will have $1,500,000 capital, $1,000,000 surplus, and a deposit line of $7,000,000.

The Atlantic permits the Bankers' to pay a two and a half per cent. dividend, while the Atlantic stockholders receive one and a half per cent. before the merger is complete.

—On November 20 the exchanges at the New York Clearing-House were the largest ever reported, amounting to $358,505,626.13, being $623,059.25 in excess of the previous highest figures, on April 11, 1899.

—The American Bankers' Association has appointed a committee to examine into the internal revenue tax laws affecting banking institutions, with a view to securing the abolition or reduction of such taxes. The committee consists of A. B. Hepburn, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank of this city, Chairman; Alvah Trowbridge, President Ninth National Bank, New York; Col. Myron T. Herrick, President of the Society for Savings, of Cleveland; Robert B. Dixon, President Easton (Md.) National Bank; James H. Eckels, President Commercial National Bank, Chicago; John P. Branch, President Merchants' National Bank, Richmond, Va., and James R. Branch of this city.

—An offer was recently made to shareholders of the Bank of New York National Banking Association for one-half their holdings at $300 per share—somewhat in advance of the market price. It is reported that a consolidation of this bank and the Western National is contemplated. The Bank of New York was founded by Alexander Hamilton in 1784, and is one of the oldest banks in the country. Its capital and surplus exceed $4,000,000 and the capital and surplus of the Western National are almost as much. The combined resources of these two banks would amount to about $80,000,000 at the start.

—The Fidelity Bank opened for business in its new building, Madison avenue and Seventy-fifth street, December 3. The capital is $200,000, with a surplus of $100,000. Edward H. Peaslee is the President: James Stillman, President of the National City Bank, Vice-President, and Frederick Fowler, Cashier. Among the many representative directors are Thomas P. Fowler, president of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company; ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, Charles R. Henderson, of Henderson & Co., and Jacob H. Schiff, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co.

—The American Exchange Bank has moved from its temporary quarters at 115 Broadway into its new building on the northeast corner of Broadway and Cedar street. Three floors of the building will be occupied by the bank, including the entire main floor and basement.

—The annual banquet of Group VIII of the New York State Bankers' Association will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on Wednesday evening, December 19. The list of speakers will be a notable one. Secretary Gage is expected to be present.

—At a meeting of Group VIII of the New York State Bankers' Association on November 13 the following officers were elected: Chairman, Gen. Alfred C. Barnes, President Astor Place Bank; secretary, E. S. Schenck, President Hamilton Bank; executive committee, W. H. Perkins, President Bank of America; Charles H. Fancher, President Irving National Bank; Stephen Baker, President Manhattan Company; A. H. Wiggin, Vice-President National Park Bank; Gates W. McGarrah, Cashier Leather Manufacturers' National Bank.

NEW ENGLAND STATES.

Easthampton, Mass.—The First National Bank, it is reported, is considering the advisability of reducing its capital stock from $200,00 to $100,000.

Springfield, Vt.— In regard to recent reports of a shortage in the accounts of G. L. Closson, Cashier of the First National Bank of Springfield, Vt., F. G. Field, President of the bank, says:

"Cashier Closson allowed his son, G. L. Closson, Jr., to draw $16,000 from the bank, giving as security a deed of real estate which has since proved to be worthless. As the deed was made out to Closson personally, his bondsmen have been called upon to make the amount good. They have asked that Closson be retained as Cashier while they are making an investigation."

The credit of the bank is in no way impaired, and the institution is doing business as usual. It has $100,000 capital and $80,000 surplus and profits.

MIDDLE STATES.

Pittsburg, Pa.—A compilation of the bank clearings of this city shows that the increase for the month of November, over November 1899, was $16,146,000. Compared with October, 1900, there was a gain of $7,600,000. The total for the month makes it the largest November in the history of Pittsburg, while the total for the year to date - eleven months—also breaks all previous high records, being $70,000,000 larger than for the same period in 1899.

—The business meeting of the bankers and Bank Clerks' Mutual Benefit Association was held at the Monongahela House on the evening of November 18, and was followed by a banquet—the first one given in the twenty-seven years of the organization's history. National Bank Examiner Hugh Young acted as toastmaster, and addresses were made by President H. M. Landis, Wm. I. Mustin, President of the Pittsburg Stock Exchange, Justice W. P. Potter, H. R. Warfield, president of the West Virginia Bankers' Association; Francis J. Torrance, James H. Willock, of the Second National Bank, Pittsburg, and president of the Pennsylvania Bankers' Association.

New officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows:

President, W. R. Christian, of the Lincoln National Bank; vice-president, C. M. Gerwig, Monongahela National Bank; treasurer, Edward E. Duff, People's Saving's Bank; recording secretary, C. D. Bevington, Columbia National Bank; corresponding secretary, Rolfe D. Marthens, Iron City National Bank. The directors elected were: H. M. Landis, Tradesmen's National Bank; E. M. Seibert, Merchants and Manufacturers' National Bank; George Kirch, People's National Bank; Edwin S. Eggers, of N. Holmes & Sons, bankers; George S. Macrum, National Bank of Western Pennsylvania, and Andrew W. Herron, Fort Pitt National Bank. Trustees elected were: Homer C. Stewart, First National Bank of McKeesport, and C. C. Davis, Tradesmens and Mechanics' Bank.

Philadelphia.—John B. Gest resigned as President of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Co., November 23, remaining a director. Mr. Gest is seventy-seven years of age, and will retire from active life. His services to the company were highly commended by his fellow directors.

—The vacancy in the office of President of the Ninth National Bank, caused by the resignation of John Dickey on account of impaired health, has been filled by the election of Jas. E. Mitchell.

Baltimore.—Phillips L. Goldsborough and others recently incorporated the Federal Savings Bank, of Maryland, here.

—The sale of a controlling interest in the Drovers and Mechanics' National Bank was recently effected by the Union Trust Co., which had owned the stock, and a syndicate organized by the present management of the bank. The transaction included about 1,700 shares at

$255 per share, which carried with it the semi-annual dividend of $5 per share, making the net price $250.

—The Commonwealth Title, Insurance and Trust Company, has purchased the three properties, 1223, 1225 and 1227 Chestnut street, for $415,000. The site will be used for the erection of a modern twelve-story bank and office building, which will be complete by next fall. The first three floors will be utilized by the banking business of the company. The other floor will be rented. The structure will be fireproof and will be equipped with every improvement and convenience known in modern construction.

New Bank Examiner.—Clarence E. Seitz, of Easton, a clerk in the Auditor General's office, has been appointed a State bank examiner in Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of C. C. Law, of Pittsburg.

Newark, N. J.—A movement is on foot in the Roseville section of Newark to organize a banking and trust company. It is said a site has been selected for the building. The movement is backed, it is said, by the Crocker-Wheeler Company, manufacturers of electrical apparatus, and by several well-known bankers in Newark and East Orange.

Rochester, N. Y.—The Alliance Bank recently filed with the Secretary of State a certificate of increase of capital stock from $150,000 to $275,000. It will be remembered that this bank recently absorbed the Bank of Monroe. Officers of the Alliance Bank are: President, Hobart F. Atkinson; Vice-President, James G. Cutler; Vice-President and Cashier, Albert O. Fenn; Assistant Cashier, John P. Palmer.

SOUTHERN STATES.

Lynchburg, Va.—The Lychburg National Bank has in process of construction a new modern banking house, which when completed will be the finest in the city. This bank is very prosperous.

Lake Charles, La.—The First National Bank recently moved into its new building, work on which was begun in June of the present year. In its exterior construction the bank is of gray brick with stone base and trimmings, and the front is of stone and Georgia marble, with two large columns of polished marble on either side of the entrance. On the ground floor are the counting-room and the officers' rooms, all tastefully fitted up. The second story has been rented for office purposes. A hot-air heating system and electric lights form part of the equipment.

The bank commenced business, with $50,000 capital, November 14, 1889, and has been successful from the start.

Birmingham, Ala.—Plans have been drawn for a new $50,000 building for the Birmingham Trust and Savings Bank, to be occupied by the bank exclusively. A brief description of the projected building will be of interest to those who contemplate the erection of new homes for their banks.

The front will be of red Scotch granite. There will be four Ionic columns of this material supporting an entablature of the Corinthian school. These columns will be two feet and over in circumference and will be twenty-five feet high. There will be four windows in the front, each of one large sheet of plate glass. The outside doors will be of bronze and will open into a marble vestibule, through which one will enter the bank by large mahogany doors. The ceiling will be thirty-five feet high in the front. To the left will be the President's room of large dimensions and in the rear the directors' room. Passageways on each side will lead to the rear and upstairs.

On the ground floor there will be a money vault, a book vault and a safety-deposit vault, with 1,274 boxes, all in close touch with one another and within the bank railing proper.

Upstairs there will be several office rooms and a balcony about a large open square covered at the top by a skylight. This balcony will be seen from the main entrance below and will add to the general interior ornamentation.

The greatest height in front will be forty-eight feet. The general appearance will be strictly classic, combining the best effects both of the Ionic and Corinthian schools of architecture.

Atlanta, Ga.—Application has been made by the Southern Banking and Trust Co. for authority to change its name to the Title Guarantee and Trust Co.

—A bill recently passed the State Senate to amend the charter of the Capital City Bank so as to permit an increase of capital from $125,000 to $500,000, or to decrease it as low as $25,000.

—The Bankers' Trust Co., of this city, was recently incorporated at Dover, Del., with $500,000 capital.

WESTERN STATES.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Gilbert G. Thorne, who has been Cashier of the Northwestern National Bank, of this city, for the past five years, and who recently accepted a position as

Vice-President of the National Park Bank, New York city, was given a farewell banquet at the Minneapolis Club on the evening of November 12, by L. R. Brooks, a director of the Northwestern National Bank. As an evidence of the esteem in which Mr. Thorne was held by the directors of the bank, he was presented with a solid silver tea set.

Mr. Thorne was also given a farewell banquet the previous week at the Minnesota Club, St. Paul, by S. R. Flynn, President of the Second National Bank, of that city.

The bankers of the "Twin Cities," and many other friends, united on these occasions in wishing Mr. Thorne in his new field of work a continuance of the success which has marked his banking career in this city.

—At the meeting of the Minneapolis Bank Clerks' Association November 17 the staff of officers was revised, owing to the resignation of Joseph Chapman, the President. Mr. Chapman was recently promoted to be Assistant Cashier of the Northwestern National Bank, and only clerks are eligible to hold office. S. S. Cook, of the National Bank of Commerce, was promoted to the presidency from the vice-president's chair and O. M. Green, of the Security Bank of Minnesota, was made Vice-President. F. E. Holton, of the Northwestern National Bank, was chosen a member of the executive committee.

Plenty of Money in Kansas.—The Burns State Bank was opened at Burns, in Butler county, Kans., November 22, and before four o'clock $100,000 had been deposited in its vaults. Farmers, stockmen and citizens came into the town with their money in old tin cans, stockings and purses. Bank Commissioner Breidenthal says it was a most remarkable occurrence in the history of Kansas banks and shows both the prosperous condition of farmers and the confidence that President McKinley's re-election has created.

Economy in Using Banks.—At a recent meeting of one of the groups of the Kansas Bankers' Association, at Topeka, a paper on "Deposit of State Money in Banks" was read by P. I. Bonebrake, President of the Central National Bank, of that city. Prior to 1891 the law of Kansas provided that sums due to the State Treasury should be carried to the Treasury by the treasurers of the respective counties, and allowed them ten cents a mile for the distance travelled in performing this service. As Mr. Bonebrake said, they came to the State capital with alacrity, since the trip cost them only three cents a mile. One treasurer got $86.80 for conveying $1,100 to the State Treasury and another $88.20 for carrying $1,400. It is estimated that if the same system had been continued from 1891 to the present it would have cost the State over $118,000. But in the year named, however, the law was changed so as to permit county treasurers to remit by express, bank drafts, etc. Since this law went into effect more than twelve million dollars have been collected through the banks for the State without the loss of a cent and without expense to the State.

St. Louis, Mo.—On November 14 G. W. Garrels, the Cashier of the Franklin Bank, was elected President, to succeed Henry Meier, deceased. Louis Schmidt succeeded Mr. Garrels as Cashier. Owing to ill health Wm. Hammel resigned as Assistant Cashier and was succeeded by Louis Kraemer.

—Arthur A. B. Woerheide has been elected President of the Lincoln Trust Co. in place of James B. Case, deceased. Mr. Woerheide has been Secretary and Treasurer of the company since its organization. The two offices he held have been separated, and Charles Hamilton, formerly Assistant Secretary, has been made Secretary and Julius C. Garrell, formerly manager of the title department, has been elected Treasurer.

Mr. Woerheide is a native of St. Louis, and his interests have been continuously identified with the city.

Detroit, Mich.—It is expected that Alexander McPherson, President of the Detroit National Bank, will be President of the new Detroit Trust Co. which has been formed here with $500,000 capital and $500,000 surplus. Theodore D. Buhl, Henry Stephens and Allan Shelden, of Detroit, and Capt. James Davidson, of Bay City, are the principal stockholders, each having invested $50,000. There will be a board of twenty-one directors, two-thirds of whom will be selected from Detroit capitalists who are interested in the company.

Chicago.—The Continental National Bank directors recently voted to increase the capital from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000, present shareholders being permitted to subscribe for the increase at par.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—E. M. Young, Bankers' Agent, of Akron, Ohio, has associated with him Frank Lane, of Cincinnati, under the name of Young & Lane, Associate Bankers' Agents; with offices in the Blymyer Building, Cincinnati, under the management of Mr. Lane, while Mr. Young retains charge of the Akron office.

The firm makes a specialty of commercial paper, and the conservative policy pursued has resulted in placing nearly one million dollars of paper so far this year without one note going to protest.

—The Provident Savings Bank Co. and the Provident Trust Co. were recently incorporated, each with a capital of $250,000. Two charters were secured to comply with State laws that prohibit corporations doing business of both under one name and charter, but it is announced that both institutions have the same incorporators and the relations of each to the other will be as intimate as is consistent with the law, good policy and saving of expenses.

Des Moines, Iowa.—The American Savings Bank, located in East Des Moines, has been consolidated with the Capital City State Bank. There will be no change in the officers of the latter bank, but under the consolidation it will gain about $200,000 deposits, bringing its total up to nearly $1,000,000.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The People's Deposit Bank is a new institution here, having $25,000 capital. It is expected that the American National Bank will be ready for business about February 1.

Cleveland, Ohio.—On November 12 the new banking rooms of the Euclid Avenue Savings and Trust Co., at 84 and 86 Euclid avenue, were opened for business. They are most convenient and attractive in their arrangement and furnishings. The floor space has been more than doubled by the addition of a large rear room, where the trust department, directors' room, locker room, coupon room, treasurer's office and ladies' room are located.

—The Federal Trust Co. has been incorporated with $1,000,000 capital, and expects to begin business next spring.

—The Perry Savings Bank Co. is a new incorporation; capital, $50,000.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

Wyoming's Bank Deposits.—State Examiner Harry B. Henderson states that the total deposits in Wyoming banks September 5, 1900, the date of the last report, were $5,722,146.

The census returns give Wyoming a population of 92,240, which gives the State a per capita deposit of over $62.

Oakland, Cal.—The Oakland Bank of Savings, which already occupies large quarters, finds that more room is demanded for its growing business. An adjoining building has been secured, which will be remodeled and fitted up with additional vaults for the safe-deposit department.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—At the regular monthly meeting of Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Co., November 7, the deposits were reported at $2,594,696. Since the organization of the bank 26,506 savings accounts have been opened. Feeling that the business of the bank required an Assistant Cashier, Lewis M. Cannon, for many years chief bookkeeper, was appointed to that position.

Seattle, Wash.—E. Shorrock and others have incorporated the Northwest Trust and Safe Deposit Co., with $25,000 capital. Its charter permits general banking, which may be taken up later in addition to the features of business indicated by the title.

CANADA.

Canadian Bankers' Association.—At the annual meeting of this organization, held at Toronto, November 14 and 15, the following officers were elected:

Hon. presidents' Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, President Bank of Montreal; George Hague, General Manager Merchants' Bank of Canada. President, E. S. Clouston, General Manager Bank of Montreal. Vice-presidents, Messrs. Thomas McDougall, General Manager Quebec Bank; Duncan Coulson, General Manager Bank of Toronto; H. Stikeman, General Manager Bank of British North America; George Burn, General Manager Bank of Ottawa. Executive council—Messrs. B. E. Walker, General Manager Canadian Bank of Commerce; Thomas Fyshe, Joint General Manager Merchants' Bank of Canada; D. R. Wilkie, General Manager Imperial Bank; T. G. Brough, General Manager Dominion Bank; M. J. A. Prendergast, General Manager La Banque du Hochelaga; W. Farwell, General Manager Eastern Townships' Bank; J. Turnbull, Cashier Bank of Hamilton; H. S. Strathy, General Manager Traders' Bank; E. L. Thorne, Manager Union Bank of Hamilton; E. E. Webb, General Manager Union Bank of Canada; T. Bienvenu, General Manager Banque Jacques Cartier; G. P. Reid, General Manager Standard Bank; E. L. Pease, General Manager Merchants' Bank of Halifax; C. McGill, General Manager Ontario Bank.

The appointment of J. T. P. Knight, as secretary of the association, was confirmed.

The Bank of Montreal.—The statement of this bank for the half-year ending October 31 shows net profits of $682,903, which is at the rate of 11.38 per cent. per annum. This amount is $24,742 in excess of the like period for 1899. After paying a dividend of five per cent. for the current half-year the balance was carried to the rest account, bringing the total up to $7,510,084. On October 31 the total assets of the bank were $94,766,395.

NEW BANKS, CHANGES IN OFFICERS, ETC.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The Comptroller of the Currency furnishes the following statement of new National banks organized since our last report. Names of officers and other particulars regarding these new National banks will be found under the different State headings.

National Banks Organized.

5616—First National Bank, Melvin, Iowa. Capital, $25,000.
5617—First National Bank, Martin, Tennessee. Capital, $30,000.
5618—First National Bank, Dillonvale, Ohio. Capital, $25,000.
5619—First National Bank, Chadwick, Illinois. Capital, $25,000.
5620—First National Bank, Ada, Indian Territory. Capital, $25,000.
5621—First National Bank, Blairstown, New Jersey. Capital, $25,000.
5622—City National Bank, Berlin, New Hampshire. Capital, $100,000.
5623—First National Bank, Oakland, Maryland. Capital, $32,000.
5624—First National Bank, Sterling, Colorado. Capital, $25,000.
5625—Market Street National Bank, Shamokin, Pennsylvania. Capital, $100,000.
5626—First National Bank, Bluffton, Ohio. Capital, $25,000.
5627—First National Bank, Bethel, Ohio. Capital, $25,000.
5628—First National Bank, Shiner, Texas. Capital, $50,000.
5629—Franklin County National Bank, Brookville, Indiana. Capital, $25,000.
5630—First National Bank, Cobden, Illinois. Capital, $25,000.
5631—Wickware National Bank, Akron, New York. Capital, $25,000.
5632—First National Bank, Cuba City, Wisconsin. Capital, $25,000.
5633—Ada National Bank, Ada, Indian Territory. Capital, $25,000.

Applications to Organize National Banks Approved.

The following notices of intention to organize National banks have been approved by the Comptroller of the Currency since last advice:

First National Bank, Howe, Texas; by J. P. Withers, *et al.*
Farmers' National Bank, Howe, Texas; by W. H. Bean, *et al.*
National Bank of Sayre, Sayre, Pa.; by M. H. Sawtelle, *et al.*
First National Bank, Rye, N. Y.; by Thomas H. Rothwell, *et al.*
First National Bank, Pennington, N. J.; by Joshua L. Allen, *et al.*
American National Bank, Dayton, Tenn.; by A. P. Haggard, *et al.*
Citizens' National Bank, Chillicothe, Ohio; by John P. Phillips, *et al.*
First National Bank, Coalgate, Ind. Ter.; by F. C. Garner, *et al.*
First National Bank, New Boston, Texas; by W. B. Stewart, *et al.*
First National Bank, Forsyth, Ga.; by J. M. Ponder, *et al.*
Lampasas National Bank, Lampasas, Texas; by S. H. Brown, *et al.*
First National Bank, Rock Falls, Ill.; by A. S. Goodell, *et al.*
First National Bank, Lyle, Minn.; by A. H. Anderson, *et al.*
First National Bank, Morenci, Mich.; by Elias B. Rorick, *et al.*
Commercial National Bank, New Orleans, La.; by Edwin T. Merrick, *et al.*
First National Bank, Moundsville, W. Va.; by Benjamin M. Spurr, *et al.*
Third National Bank, Mount Vernon, Ill.; by L. L. Emerson, *et al.*
Citizens' National Bank, Eureka, Kans.; by Ed. Crebo, *et al.*
Neligh National Bank, Neligh, Neb.; by G. W. Wattles, *et al.*
First National Bank, Ashland, Ore.; by H. L. McWilliams, *et al.*
Cazenovia National Bank, Cazenovia, N. Y.; by M. H. Kiley, *et al.*

Application for Conversion to National Banks Approved.

Bank of Oroville, Oroville, Cal., into First National Bank.
Bank of Alliance, Alliance, Neb., into Alliance National Bank.
Commercial State Bank, Medford, Wis., into First National Bank, instead of Commercia National Bank, heretofore approved.
Waterloo State Bank, Waterloo, Iowa, into Waterloo National Bank.

NEW BANKS, BANKERS, ETC.

ALABAMA.

SCOTTSBORO—Bank of Scottsboro; Pres., Wm. B. Bridges; Cas., J. W. Gay.

ARKANSAS.

AUGUSTA—Woodruff County Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., E. H. Conner; Sec. and Treas., T. E. Bonner.

EUREKA SPRINGS—Commercial Bank; capital, $25,000.

HORATIO—Bank of Horatio; capital, $5.000; Pres., D. L. Cowden; Cas., J. G. Ingersoll.

MONTICELLO—Citizens' Bank; capital, $35,-000; Pres., V. J. Trotter; Cas., J. D. McCloy; Asst. Cas., Geo. A. Knox.

CALIFORNIA.

LONG BEACH—Citizens' Savings Bank: capital, $25,000.

COLORADO.

STERLING—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Geo. A. Henderson: Cas., Charles Yale; Asst. Cas., D. A. Bartholow.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA — Delaware Trust Co.; capital, $100,000.

MOUNT VERNON—Mount Vernon Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., J. H. McArthur; Vice-Pres., Alex. McArthur; Cas., W. A. Peterson.

ROYSTON—Royston Bank (branch of Bank of Lavonia); Pres., W. S. Witham; Cas., J. F. Lee.

IDAHO.

CALLENDER—Bank of Callender.

REXBURG—Rexburg Banking Co.; capital, $25,000; Cas., Ross J. Comstock.

ILLINOIS.

CASEY—Merchants and Traders' Bank (successor to C. Fuqua & Co.); Cas., Doit Young.

CHADWICK—First National Bank (successor to Bank of Chadwick); capital, $25,000; Pres., R. H. Campbell; Cas., C. M. Kingery.

CHICAGO—Cook County State Savings Bank. ——Merchants' Loan and Trust Safe Deposit Co.: capital, $50,000.

COBDEN—First National Bank; capital, $25,-000: Pres., Wm. C. Rich, Sr.; Cas., John B. Jackson.

PESOTUM—J. E. Davis & Son.

SIBLEY—Hamilton & Co.

INDIANA.

BOURBON—Farmers' Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Arthur C. Probert; Cas., George A. Steele; Asst. Cas., Curtis Wachter.

BROOKVILLE — Franklin County National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Joseph A. Fries; Cas., Richard S. Taylor.

INDIANAPOLIS—People's Deposit Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., F. T. McWhirter; Cas., C. M. Lemon.

TIPPECANOE—Bank of Tippecanoe; capital, $10,000; Pres., Arthur C. Probert; Cas., Philip A. Barnes.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

ADA—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., A. Byron Dunlap: Cas., Ulysses G. Phippen.——Ada National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Tom Hope; Cas., Frank Jones.

IOWA.

ALGONA—County Savings Bank (successor to Geo. C. Call); capital, $50,000; Pres., Geo. C. Call; Cas., F. H. Vesper.

GILBERT—Bank of Gilbert; Pres., Wm. H. Totten; Cas., H. C. Totten.

GRAND MOUND — People's Savings Bank; capital, $15,000.

MALOY—Maloy Bank (A. M. Byers & Co.); branch of Farmers' Bank, Aledo.

MASONVILLE — Masonville Savings Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., Thomas Rose; Cas., J. W. Turley.

MELTONVILLE—G. L. Bosworth.

MELVIN—First National Bank; capital, $25,-000; Pres., Frank Y. Locke; Cas., E. B. Townsend.

VAN WERT—Van Wert Bank; Pres., W. F. Blair.

VARINA—Bank of Varina; capital, $1,500 (Geo. M. & E. B. Wells).

KANSAS.

CIRCLEVILLE—State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., W. A. Marshall; Cas., S. H. Stauffer.

NETAWAKA—Netawaka State Bank.

KENTUCKY.

CLAY—Bank of Clay; capital, $15,000; Pres., Thomas Blackwell; Cas., H. H. Ogden; Asst. Cas., C. Blackwell.

HENDERSON — Henderson County Savings Bank; capital, $25,000.

MARYLAND.

CALVERT—Calvert Bank; capital, $100,000; surplus, $20,000; Pres., Wm. C. Page; Vice-Pres., James H. Preston.

OAKLAND—First National Bank; capital, $32,000; Pres., Fred A. Thayer; Cas., Ulysses G. Palmer.

ST. MICHAELS—Farmers' Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., Clarence Hodson; Cas., Robt. S. Dodson; Asst. Cas., G. C. Hanse.

MASSACHUSETTS.

TAUNTON—Taunton Safe Deposit and Trust Co.; capital, $200,000; Pres., Edward H. Temple; Vice-Pres., Albert M. Gleason; Sec., Herbert O. Morse.

MINNESOTA.

LINDSTROM—Bank of Lindstrom; capital, $10,000; Pres., Andrew Jacobson; Cas., Nels M. Evenson.

PORTER—State Bank; capital, $15,000; Pres. J. G. Lund; Cas., H. A. Anderson.

SEAFORTH—Baldwin, Ward & Co.

MISSISSIPPI.

COFFEEVILLE—Bank of Coffeeville; capital, $25,000; Pres., B. B. Sayle; Cas., M. L. Allen.

MISSOURI.

HORNERSVILLE—Bank of Hornersville.

OWENSVILLE — Owensville Bank; capital, $10,000.

PICKERING — Bank of Pickering; capital, $5,000.

MONTANA.

BILLINGS—Yegen Bros. Savings Bank; capital, $125,000; Pres., Christian Yegen; Cas., G. F. Burla.

NEBRASKA.

HOSKINS—Hoskins State Bank.

MERRIMAN—Anchor Bank; capital, $6,000; Pres., E. M. Fuller; Cas., D. M. Fuller.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

BERLIN—City National Bank; capital, $100,000; Pres., A. M. Stahl; Vice-Pres., John B. Noyes; Cas., Jas. S. Phipps.

NEW JERSEY.

BLAIRSTOWN—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., William C. Howell; Cas., D. M. Cook.

NEW YORK.

AKRON—Wickware National Bank (successor to N. B. Wickware); capital, $25,000; Pres., Henry L. Newman; Cas., Edwin R. Ford.

COLLEGE POINT—College Point Branch Bank of Jamaica.

HILTON—Fraser's Bank.

NEW YORK—A. M. Fletcher.

SOUTH DAYTON—E. B. Crissey; Cas., A. G. Drummer.

NORTH CAROLINA.

DURHAM—Dime Savings Bank; capital, $10,000.

NORTH DAKOTA.

COOPERSTOWN—State Bank; capital, $10,000; Pres., John Syverson; Cas., A. Garborg.

LITCHVILLE — First State Bank; capital, $5,000.

VELVA — Merchants' State Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., T. Welo; Cas., G. N. Livdahl.

OHIO.

AKRON—Young & Lane.

ALEXANDRIA—Alexandria Bank; Pres., H. B. Rusler; Cas., Wm. A. Ashbrook.

BETHEL First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., W. A. Julian; Cas., E. J. Fagley.

BLUFFTON — First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., Simon Herr; Cas., John Nixel.

BRADNER—Bradner Savings Bank Co.; capital, $25,000.

CINCINNATI—Provident Savings Bank; capital, $250,000.——Provident Trust Co.; capital, $250,000.——Young & Lane.

CLEVELAND—Federal Trust Co.; capital, $1,000,000.——Perry Savings Bank Co.; capital, $50,000.

COLUMBUS—Ohio Trust Co.; capital, $200,000; Pres., Geo. W. Bright; Vice-Pres., N. Monsarrat, W. S. Courtright and C. J. Hoster; Sec. and Treas., J. L. Vance, Jr.

DILLONVALE—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., J. M. Henderson; Vice-Pres., J. N. Richardson; Cas., W. M. Cattell.

FINDLAY—Commercial Banking and Savings Co.; capital, $80,000.

PANDORA—Farmers' Bank; capital, $5,000; Pres., H. M. Day; Cas., P. A. Amstutz; Asst. Cas., H. C. Eisenbach.

PORTAGE — Munn's Bank; capital, $8,000; Pres., G. F. Munn; Cas., G. C. Munn.

ROSSFORD—Rossford Savings Bank; capital, $25,000.

OKLAHOMA.

DEER CREEK—Bank of Deer Creek, capital, $5,000.

HUNTER—Bank of Hunter; capital, $5,000.

LAWSON—Bank of Lawson; capital, $5,000.

OKLAHOMA—Southwestern Guarantee Trust Co.; capital, $10,000,000.

PAWNEE — Pawnee County Bank; capital, $6,000.

UNION — Bank of Union; capital, $5,000; Pres., H. H. Bull; Cas., Flora M. Bull.

PENNSYLVANIA.

POTTSTOWN—Tri-County Banking Co.

SHAMOKIN—Market Street National Bank; capital, $100,000; Pres., F. P. Llewellyn; Cas., W. M. Tier.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

NINETY-SIX—Cambridge Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., E. M. Lipscomb; Cas., Jno. B. Sloan.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

AVON—German Bank (John T. Campbell & Co.)

OLDHAM—Erland, Johnson & Co.

TENNESSEE.

MARTIN—First National Bank; capital, $30,000; Pres., John L. Smith; Cas., James H. Faircloth.

TEXAS.

EL CAMPO—T. J. Poole.

GORMAN—Bank of Gorman; capital, $15,000; Pres., Wm. Doll; Cas., W. A. Waldrop.

SHINER—First National Bank; capital, $50,000; Pres., Charles Weihausen; Cas., Philip Weihausen.

VERMONT.

BELLOWS FALLS—Bellows Falls Trust Co.; capital, $50,000.

VIRGINIA.

WAVERLY—Bank of Waverly; capital, $150,000; Pres., P. Fleetwood.

WASHINGTON.

ARLINGTON—Arlington State Bank; capital; $25,000; Pres., C. E. Bingham; Vice-Pres., A. E. Holland; Cas., R. S. Blass.

SEATTLE—Northwest Trust and Safe Deposit Co.; capital, $25,000.

WEST VIRGINIA.

GRANTSVILLE—Calhoun County Bank; capital, $200,000.

WISCONSIN.

CUBA CITY—First National Bank; capital, $25,000; Pres., William Thomas; Cas., Matt. Hendricks.

CHANGES IN OFFICERS, CAPITAL, ETC.

ALABAMA.

BIRMINGHAM—Birmingham Trust and Savings Co.; Paul H. Earle, Pres., deceased.

MONTEVALLO—Shelby County Bank; J. W. Acker, Pres. in place of Wm. Walker; Wm. Walker, Vice-Pres.

TROY—First National Bank; M. Connor, Vice-Pres.

ARKANSAS.

HELENA-Bank of Helena; Sidney H. Hornor, Cas., deceased.

CALIFORNIA.

REDLANDS—First National Bank; S. R. Hemingway, Cas.

RIVERSIDE — Riverside Savings Bank and Trust Co.; L. C. Waite, Pres.

SAN FRANCISCO—Bank of British Columbia; absorbed by Canadian Bank of Commerce.

CONNECTICUT.

DEEP RIVER-Deep River Savings Bank; Harvey J. Brooks, Treas. in place of Henry R. Wooster, deceased.

HARTFORD—First National Bank; John R. Hills, elected director in place of E. S. Bartlett.

MERIDEN—Meriden National Bank; Levi E. Coe, Pres. in place of O. B. Arnold, deceased.

THOMASTON—Thomaston National Bank; D. S. Plume, Pres. in place of A. J. Hine, deceased.

WINSTED—Hurlbut National Bank; Wm. H. Phelps, Cas. in place of Charles B. Holmes, deceased.

DELAWARE.

NEWARK—National Bank of Newark; S. Minot Curtis, Pres. in place of John Pilling, deceased; Samuel M. Donnell, Vice-Pres.; J. Wilkins Cooch, Secretary.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA—Bankers' Trust Co.; Joseph H. Johnson, Pres.; W. A. Hemphill, Vice-Pres.: R. H. Jones, Sec. and Treas.——Southern Banking and Trust Co.; application filed to change title to Title Guar. and Trust Co.

BRUNSWICK—National Bank of Brunswick; no Asst. Cas. in place of Geo. H. Smith.

ILLINOIS.

CHICAGO—Union National Bank, David Kelley, director, deceased.——Continental National Bank; voted to increase capital to $3,000,000.

CHILLICOTHE—First National Bank; E. Moffitt, Cas.

EDWARDSVILLE—First National Bank; Geo. Kalbfleison, Asst. Cas. in place of Joseph F. Keshner.

MOUNT VERNON—George Evans, banker, deceased.

INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE—First National Bank; F. A. Foster, Cas. in place of Henry L. Cook, deceased.

FORT WAYNE—Old National Bank; Henry C. Paul, Vice-Pres. in place of Oliver P. Morgan, deceased.

LEBANON—First National Bank; J. A. Coons, Cas. in place of Wes. Lane; no Asst. Cas. in place of J. A. Coons.

INDIANAPOLIS—American National Bank; H. O. Schlotzhauer, Cas.

RUSHVILLE—Rushville National Bank; Geo. C. Clark, Pres., deceased.

IOWA.

BRIGHTON—National Bank of Brighton; J. S. Downs, Vice-Pres.; Frank R. Sage, Cas.

CORRECTIONVILLE—Merchants' State Bank; C. J. Wohlenberg, Pres.; Ernest Schneckloth, Cas.

DES MOINES—American Savings Bank; consolidated with Capital City State Bank under latter title.

FORT DODGE—Commercial National Bank; E. R. Campbell, Asst. Cas. in place of J. H. Pearsons.

NORWAY—Benton County Savings Bank; Frank Pickart, Pres., deceased.

KANSAS.

CALDWELL—Stock Exchange Bank; A. J. Johnston, Cas.

GARNETT—First State Bank; M. H. Woods, Pres.; H. W. Sterling, Cas.

TOPEKA—Merchants' National Bank; Chas. H. Pattison, elected director.

KENTUCKY.

GREENVILLE—First National Bank; John T. Reynolds, Jr., Cas. in place of Clarence M. Martin.

LEXINGTON—Central Bank; capital reduced to $100,000.

LOUISVILLE—Citizens' National Bank; W. R. Ray, Vice-Pres., deceased; also director Columbia Finance and Trust Co.

SADIEVILLE—Farmers' Bank; R. Fields, Cas., deceased.

LOUISIANA.

NATCHITOCHES—Exchange Bank; capital increased to $25,000.

NEW ORLEANS—United States Trust and Savings Bank; title changed to United States Safe Deposit and Savings Bank.——Louisiana National Bank; J. F. Couret, Asst. Cas.

MARYLAND.

CAMBRIDGE—National Bank of Cambridge; corporate existence extended until November 24, 1920.

FREDERICK—Citizens' National Bank; Wm. G. Baker, Vice-Pres. in place of W. Irving Parsons, deceased; Samuel G. Duvall, Asst. Cas.

PORT DEPOSIT—National Bank of Port Deposit; R. C. Hopkins, Vice-Pres. and Cas.; J. T. C. Hopkins, Jr., Asst. Cas.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Adams—First National Bank; George F. Sayles, Cas. in place of H. H. Wellington.

Boston—National Shawmut Bank; E. Hayward Ferry, Vice-Pres. —— Colonial National Bank; John Wales, director, deceased.——Bay State Trust Co.; Thomas K. Cummings, Jr., Sec. in place of E. H. Terry.

Medford—Medford National Bank; Charles H. Barnes, Cas. in place of Henry R. Reynolds, Jr.

Shelburne—Shelburne Falls Savings Bank; Alanson K. Hawks, Treas., resigned.

MICHIGAN.

Detroit—Union Trust Co.; David Whitney, director, deceased.

Petoskey — First National Bank; C. F. Hankey, Vice-Pres.

MINNESOTA.

Winona—Winona Savings Bank; J. R. Watkins, Pres. in place of C. A. Morey.

MISSISSIPPI.

Laurel—Bank of Laurel; capital increased to $60,000.

Pontotoc—Bank of Pontotoc; capital increased to $40,000.

MISSOURI.

Cape Girardeau—First National Bank; James A. Matteson, Vice-Pres. in place of Wm. B. Wilson, deceased.

Lamar—First National Bank; D. B. Fant, Cas. in place of B. C. Avery; no Asst. Cas. in place of D. B. Fant.

Macon—Citizens' Bank; J. L. Martin, Asst. Cas. in place of W. A. S. Correll.

Sedalia—People's Bank; Arthur M. Trader, Cas.

St. Charles—First National Bank; no Pres. in place of B. F. Becker, deceased.

St. Louis—Franklin Bank; G. W. Garrels, Pres. in place of Henry Meier; Louis Schmidt, Cas.; Louis Kraemer, Asst. Cas. in place of Wm. Hammel.——Lincoln Trust Co.; Arthur A. B. Woerheide, Pres. in place of James B. Case, deceased.

MONTANA.

Anaconda—Daly, Donahoe & Greenwood; Marcus Daly, deceased.

Bozeman—Commercial Nat. Bank; Henry Elling, Pres., deceased.

Butte—Daly, Donahoe & Moyer, Marcus Daly, deceased.

Hamilton—Ravalli County Bank; Marcus Daly, Pres., deceased.

Helena—Union Bank and Trust Co.; Henry Elling, Pres., deceased.

Livingston—First State Bank; Henry Elling, Pres., deceased.

Red Lodge—Carbon County Bank; Henry Elling, Pres., deceased.

Virginia City—Elling State Bank; Henry Elling, Pres., deceased.

NEBRASKA.

Chadron—Citizens' State Bank; A. A. McFadon, Pres., deceased.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Manchester—Amoskeag Savings Bank; G. Bryon Chandler, Treas. in place of Henry Chandler, deceased; Geo. H. Chandler, Asst. Treas.

Nashua—First National Bank; Geo. A. Ramsdell, Pres., deceased; also Treasurer City Guaranty Savings Bank.

NEW JERSEY.

Camden—Real Estate Loan and Trust Co.; merged with Security Trust Co. under latter title.

Jersey City—Greenville Bank and Trust Co.; capital increased to $100,000.——Hudson County National Bank; no Pres. in place of R. C. Washburn, deceased.

Montclair—Bank of Montclair; Benjamin Graham, Pres.; Thomas W. Stephens, Vice-Pres. in place of Benjamin Graham.

Trenton—Trenton Savings Fund Society; Garret D. W. Vroom, Pres. in place of Wm. S. Stryker, deceased.

NEW YORK.

Brooklyn—Dime Savings Bank; Edward H. Kellogg, Vice-Pres., deceased.

Canajoharie—Canajoharie National Bank; Andrew R. Smith, Vice-Pres. in place of Martin L. Smith.

Cherry Valley—National Central Bank; Leonard Dakin, Pres. in place of W. H. Baldwin, deceased; A. S. Pearson, Cas. in place of Leonard Dakin; H. F. Morse, Asst. Cas.

Cohoes—Mechanics' Savings Bank; William Starlon, Pres. in place of John Clute, resigned.

Cortland—Second National Bank; G. J. Mager, Pres. in place of Hector Cowan.

Fort Plain—Farmers and Mechanics' Bank; capital increased to $150,000.

Jamaica—Bank of Jamaica; Walter Geer and A. C. Vaughan elected directors.

Millerton—Millerton National Bank; W. G. Denney, Cas. in place of B. S. Keefer; no Asst. Cas. in place of W. G. Denney.

New York—National Park Bank; Gilbert G. Thorne, additional Vice-Pres.——American Exchange National Bank; removed to N. E. corner Broadway and Cedar St.——National City Bank; George W. Perkins, elected director in place of H. Walter Webb, deceased.——A. R. Specht & Co.; Oliver T. Sherwood no longer connected with firm. German-American Bank; Herman Stutzer, director, deceased.——Knickerbocker Trust Co.; Frederick Gore King, Sec. and Treas. in place of Alfred B. Maclay; Julian M. Gerard, Asst. Sec. and Asst. Treas.; Alfred B. Maclay, elected director.——H. I. Judson & Co.; Warren B. Nash admitted to firm December 1.

ROCHESTER — Alliance Bank; capital increased from $150,000 to $275,000; Hobart F. Atkinson, Pres.

TICONDEROGA—First National Bank; G. C. Weed, Pres. in place of H. G. Burleigh; Wm. Hooper, Vice-Pres. in place of G. C. Weed.

WATERLOO—First National Bank; James Haslett, Vice-Pres. in place of Norman H. Becker.

NORTH CAROLINA.

CONCORD—Cabarrus Savings Bank; H. J. Woodhouse, Cas. in place of J. C. Gibson.

NORTH DAKOTA.

GRAFTON—First National Bank; J. Tombs, Vice-Pres. in place of J. F. Flekke.

NORTHWOOD—State Bank; Sydney C. Lough, Pres.; H. Rostad, Cas.

WILLISTON—First National Bank; T. L. Beiseker, Vice-Pres.

OHIO.

BOWLING GREEN—First National Bank; Charles H. Draper, Cas. in place of J. W. Underwood; W. S. Cramer, Asst. Cas. in place of H. B. Sayler.

CHILLICOTHE—Ross County National Bank; no Asst. Cas. in place of H. E. Holland.

CINCINNATI—Cincinnati Trust Co.; Nathaniel S. Keith, Sec. and Treas.

KENTON—First National Bank; corporate existence extended until November 30, 1920.

LANCASTER—Lancaster Bank; L. P. Leitnaker, Vice-Pres., deceased.

WESTERVILLE—Bank of Westerville; E. J. Smith, Pres. in place of Marshall Smith, deceased.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BELLEFONTE—Center County Banking Co.; John M. Shugert, Cas. in place of John D. Shugert, deceased.

BROWNSVILLE — Second National Bank; James A. Phillips, Vice-Pres. in place of Geo. W. Springer.

CALIFORNIA—First National Bank; Wm. S. Nicodemus, Cas. in place of A. B. Ledwith.

DOYLESTOWN—Doylestown National Bank; Lewis P. Worthington, Cas., deceased.

FREELAND—Citizens' Bank; Joseph Birkbeck, Pres., deceased.

KITTANNING—National Bank of Kittanning; James Mosgrove, Pres., deceased.

MONESSEN—Monessen National Bank; J. Howard Kelly, Cas.

PHILADELPHIA — Merchants' Trust Co.; Thomas R. Gill, director, deceased.——Manufacturers' National Bank; Daniel Sutter, director, deceased.——Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Co.; John B. Gest, Pres. resigned.——Ninth National Bank; James E. Mitchell, Pres. in place of John Dickey, resigned.——First Penny Savings Bank; Rudolph S. Walton, Vice-Pres., deceased.——Northern Liberties National Bank; Eben C. Jayne, director, deceased.——Girard National Bank and Union Trust Co.; Thos. G. Hood, director, deceased.——Merchants' Nat. Bank; Rynear Williams, director, deceased.

POTTSTOWN—National Iron Bank; Jacob Fegley, Pres., deceased; also Pres. Security Company.

SCRANTON—Merchants and Mechanics' Bank; C. W. Gunster, Cas.

SHARPSBURG—Citizens' Deposit and Trust Co.; S. J. Saint, Pres. in place of W. P. Potter.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM—South Bethlehem National Bank; Jacob Fegeley, Pres., deceased.

YORK—Security Title and Trust Co.; Ralph S. Cannon, Asst. Treas.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE—Blackstone Canal National Bank; Charles H. Sprague, director, deceased; also director Mechanics' Savings Bank.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

BOWDLE—Bank of Bowdle; C. F. Drewry, Pres. in place of H. D. Baillet.

TENNESSEE.

UNION CITY—Commercial Bank; D. N. Walker, Cas. in place of J. H. Faircloth.

TEXAS.

GAINESVILLE—Red River National Bank; Roy T. Potter, Cas.

GLEN ROSE—Bank of Glen Rose; C. A. Milam, Pres.

MARLIN—Marlin Nat. Bank; H. T. Rogers, Vice-Pres.; T. J. Herron, Asst. Cas.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE CITY—Zion's Savings Bank and Trust Co.; Lewis M. Cannon, Asst. Cas.

VERMONT.

VERGENNES—National Bank of Vergennes; R. T. Bristol, Vice-Pres., deceased.

VIRGINIA.

BRISTOL—Dominion National Bank; C. A. Jones, Asst. Cas.

LYNCHBURG—First National Bank; J. G. Fleenor, Cas.

WASHINGTON.

FAIRHAVEN—Citizens' National Bank; S. M. Bruce, Pres. in place of John F. Dufur; J. A. Lee, Vice-Pres. in place of L. P. White.

WISCONSIN.

KENOSHA—Merchants and Savings Bank; Max W. Denninger, Cas., resigned.

OSHKOSH—Commercial National Bank; G. W. Roe, Pres. in place of Leander Choate; Leander Choate, Vice-Pres. in place of Tom R. Wall.

CANADA.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

ST. JOHN—Bank of New Brunswick; Geo. A. Schofield, Mgr., deceased.

BANKS REPORTED CLOSED OR IN LIQUIDATION.

CONNECTICUT.

New Haven—New Haven Banking Co.

KENTUCKY.

Newport—German National Bank; in hands of Oliver P. Tucker, Receiver, November 19.

MISSOURI.

Kansas City—Guardian Trust Co.; in hands of F. M. Black, Receiver.

NEW YORK.

New York—Grant Bros.——A. C. Hooper & Co.; assigned to Francis Duffy.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia—Real Estate Investment Co.; assigned to John J. Ridgway.——Moward, Crosby & Co.

Pittsburg—W. E. Patrick & Co.

Fidelity Title and Trust Company of Pittsburg.—The growth of trust companies in the United States is being studied with great interest in financial and investment circles. The public usefulness of these corporations is shown by the increase in their number and by the financial success which most of them have achieved. It is obvious that the trust company, having large known resources, and clothed with extensive powers, performs a service in modern business transactions beyond the capacity of any individual. There would be almost as much difficulty in carrying on financial operations of the present day without the trust company as there would be in handling the present volume of commerce with the transportation facilities of a century ago.

The Fidelity Title and Trust Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., is an organization that has grown steadily since its incorporation, November 27, 1886. It is under the supervision of the State Banking Department and is subject to examination, and the Orphans' Court of the county also appoints experts to investigate the business of trust companies with special reference to trust estates. These safeguards are supplemented by a conservative management, composed of the following: John B. Jackson, President; James J. Donnell, Vice-President; Robert Pitcairn 2d Vice-President; John C. Slack, Title Officer; James N. Jarvis, Assistant Title Officer; James C. Chaplin, Treasurer; John McGill, Secretary; C. E. Willock, Assistant Secretary; C. S. Gray, Trust Officer.

The board of directors is composed of John B. Jackson, Albert H. Childs, James J. Donnell, E. M. Ferguson, Reuben Miller, Robert Pitcairn, Frank Semple, William H. Staake, James H. Reed, Charles E. Speer, H. S. A. Stewart, Edward T. Dravo, John Walker, C. B. Shea and C. S. Gray.

The company is located in its own building at 121 and 123 Fourth Avenue, the structure being solid and tasteful in its exterior construction and up to the best standards of safety, convenience and comfort in its interior design and arrangement. The company's scope of business is indicated by the title, and it is hardly necessary to enumerate them to the readers of this Magazine, who are familiar with the functions of trust companies in general, and it may be said that the Fidelity Title and Trust Company transacts all business usual to the best class of these institutions.

That the company has been prosperous may be inferred from the following figures taken from a recent statement of the trust department:

Mortgages	$6,028,782.20
Stocks, bonds, etc	10,851,468.09
Real estate	6,499,040.00
Cash	860,685.57
	$24,239,975.86
Trustee under mortgage	55,017,350.00

In 1896 the aggregate of the above items was $12,949,832.03, which makes the increase for five years $11,290,143.83.

The statement of the condition of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, of assets and liabilities, on October 31, 1900, was as follows:

Assets.		
Office building and vault		$381,340.48
Other real estate		94,970.48
Record plant		112,400.00
Cash on hand and in bank		835,860.49
Demand loans	$2,995,210.15	
Time loans	339,440.91	
		3,334,651.06
Investment securities:		
Bonds	$971,949.69	
Mortgages	324,058.88	
		1,296,008.57
Miscellaneous assets		30,023.62
Total		$6,085,254.70

Liabilities.	
Capital stock	$1,000,000.00
Undivided profits	661,564.74
Due depositors	4,384,100.71
Treasurer's checks	39,589.25
Total	$6,085,254.70

MONEY, TRADE AND INVESTMENTS.

A REVIEW OF THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

NEW YORK, December 4, 1900.

THE RESULT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION on November 6, while generally expected, has been the keynote of a rapid advance in the value of securities. On Wednesday morning following the election the New York Stock Exchange became a pandemonium of enthusiasm and activity, and it is estimated that on that day 2,000,000 shares of stock were traded in, while prices advanced with a rush. The recorded sales during the first few days after the election were in round numbers as follows: November 7, 1,400,000 shares; November 8, 1,100,000 shares; November 9, 1,600,000 shares; November 10 (Saturday) 900,000 shares; November 12, 1,700,000 shares, and November 13, 1,200,000. In each case these figures are believed to be below the actual transactions, as it was impossible to record all the sales on the tape. During the rush the reporting of fractional sales was discontinued.

The total sales of stocks during the month amounted to nearly 23,000,000 shares, the largest ever recorded in a single month, with the exception of January, 1899. They were nearly 9,000,000 shares larger than in November, 1899, and 12,000,000 shares larger than in October, 1900. The sales of bonds aggregated $79,000,000, the largest for any month since May, 1899, and were $31,000,000 greater than in November last year, and $37,000,000 greater than in October this year.

The advance in prices of securities was exceptional both in extent and in the number of issues that participated. A majority of stocks and a number of bonds reached the highest prices of the year during the month.

As to the future of the security market the general feeling is hopeful notwithstanding the great rise in values. There is a very active investment demand for securities of the best class, and the opinion is freely expressed that there is a wide opportunity of selection among railroad bonds that may be considered cheap when measured by the interest they yield.

An examination of the railroad bond list discloses a considerable variance in the market value of securities paying the same rate of interest and having the same length of time to run. This fact is made evident in the following classified list of railroad bonds, showing the rate of interest paid, the year of maturity and the price at the close of November.

3 PER CENTS.	*Year.*	*Price.*
Nor. Pacific gen. lien	2047	70¾
Kans. City Southern 1st	1950	68
Chic. & Alton refunding	1949	91⅞
3½ PER CENTS.		
New York Central L. S. col	1998	97⅝
" " g. mtg	1997	110
Lake Shore gold	1997	111
Chic. & N. W. gen	1987	107
Illinois Central 1st	1951	106⅛
Chic., St. Louis & N. O	1951	100¼
Chic. & Alton 1st lien	1950	85⅛
Chic., B. & Q., Ill. div	1949	105¼
Cleve. & Pitts. gen	1948	104⅛
Erie & Pitts	1940	102
Bal. & Ohio prior lien	1925	96⅛

4 PER CENTS.	*Year.*	*Price.*
West Shore 1st	2361	113
Nor. Pacific prior lien	1997	104⅞
Reading gen	1997	90⅛
Erie 1st con. prior lien	1996	91⅛
Norfolk & Western	1996	99¾
St. Louis & San Fran	1996	88⅛
Atchison gen	1995	102⅝
Ann Arbor 1st	1995	94
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis gen	1993	101
Manhattan con	1990	104¾
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 1st	1990	95⅝
Kanawha & Mich 1st	1990	91
Chic., Mil. & St. P. gen. Series A	1989	112¾
St. Louis & Southwestern 1st	1989	95
Chic. & Rock Island gen	1988	109⅛

4 Per Cents (Continued).	*Year.*	*Price.*
Illinois Central 1st	1951	115½
Long Island unified	1949	96¼
Minn. & St. Louis 1st refdg	1949	97⅝
Southern Pacific	1949	85
Central Pacific 1st refdg	1949	100½
Wheel. & L. E. 1st	1949	89½
Wisconsin Central 1st	1949	85
Chic. Terminal	1947	93¾
Colorado Midland	1947	79
Union Pacific 1st	1947	106⅞
Oregon Nav. 1st	1946	104½
Peoria & Eastern 1st	1940	92½
Louisville & Nash. unified	1940	100⅝
Michigan Central	1940	106½
Rio Grande West 1st	1939	99¾
Mobile & Ohio gen	1938	87
N. Y., Chic. & St. L. 1st	1937	107
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con	1936	100⅝
Chic., Bur. & Q., Neb. ex	1927	111½
Houston & Tex. gen	1921	83½
4½ Per Cents.		
Hocking Valley 1st con	1999	104
Ches. & Ohio gen	1992	101¾
Lehigh Val. N. Y. 1st	1940	111
Pitts., C. & St. L. con	1940	116½
St. Paul, Minn. & Man	1933	116⅝
Pennsylvania 1st	1921	116¼
5 Per Cents.		
Tex & Pacific 1st	2000	117
Southern 1st con	1994	112¾
Chic. & Erie 1st	1982	116½
E. Tenn., V. & S. con. 1st	1956	117½
Chic., St. L. & N. O	1951	126½
Oregon Short Line 1st con	1946	116
Cen. of Georgia con	1945	97
Texas & N. Or. con	1943	104⅝

5 Per Cents (Continued.)	*Year.*	*Price*
Evans. & T. H. 1st gen	1942	106½
Missouri, Kans. & East. 1st	1942	106
Austin & N. West. 1st	1941	94¾
Ches. & Ohio con	1939	120¼
Wabash 1st	1939	116⅞
Chic. & E. Ill. con 1st	1937	114⅝
N. Y., Sus. & West refdg	1937	110
Lake Erie & West. 1st	1937	124
Houston & Texas 1st	1937	112
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st	1937	107
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st	1937	121¾
Virginia Midland gen	1936	111
Toledo & Ohio Cen. 1st	1935	116½
Minn. & St. Louis con	1934	117
St. Louis, Iron Mtn. gen	1931	118½
St. Paul & Duluth 1st	1931	123
St. Louis & San Fran. gen	1931	114¾
Gal., H. & San Ant. (M. & P. 1st)	1931	99⅝
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st	1928	106¾
Wheel. & Lake Erie 1st	1926	114¼
Chic. M. & St.P. (C. & P. West. 1st)	1921	121
Chic. & N. West. deb	1921	116½
6 Per Cents.		
Chic., Ind. & St. L. refdg	1947	115¾
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. 1st con	1933	141¼
Norfolk & West. gen	1931	130
St. Louis & San Fran. gen	1931	128
Chic., St. P., M. & Omaha con	1930	136¾
Mobile & Ohio new	1927	130
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen	1923	131¾
Georgia Pacific 1st	1922	125
Oregon Short Line 1st	1922	128
Mil., L. Shore & W. 1st	1921	135
N. Y. Lack. & West. 1st	1921	136
Evans. & T. H. 1st	1921	123½
Missouri Pacific 1st con	1920	118½

In each case the bonds represented in the above list have not less than twenty years to run, the length of the period to maturity being an important factor in computing the value of a security. If investors are to be satisfied with a return of three per cent. per annum it is evident that many bonds are selling much below that basis.

As to the general situation the conditions show improvement. There has been a revival of activity in business, money continues easy and industries upon the whole are developing favorable features. The suspension of the well-known dry goods house of William L. Strong & Co., following close upon the death of W. L. Strong, the head of the firm was considered an exceptional disaster, which might have been avoided had the head of the concern lived.

Our foreign trade continues as for the last four years to be the most striking feature of the present era of prosperity. The exports of merchandise in October reached the unprecedented total of $168,000,000, while the excess of exports over imports was nearly $92,500,000—a figure also without parallel in the previous history of the country. This brings the balance of net exports for the ten months ended October 31 up to $527,000,000—an increase over the corresponding period of last year of $148,000,000. These are record-breaking figures and their effect upon public sentiment has been in the highest degree encouraging.

It is true that the exports in October were largely swollen by the movement of cotton, the exports of that staple aggregating over $60,000,000. But deducting that item from the sum total, the exports still reached nearly $103,000,000, or $32,000,000

more than the imports. A few years ago that would have been considered an exceptional balance.

The exports of cotton in October while large in quantity were increased in value by the great advance in price. The cotton export movement during each month of the last two years is shown in the following table ·

	1898-99.			1899-19.		
	Pounds.	Value.	Price per lb.	Pounds.	Value.	Price per lb.
			Cents.			Cents.
November	766,042,645	$39,425,968	5.1	364,837,642	$26,522,139	7.2
December	733,825,150	39,909,827	5.4	348,541,566	25,874,585	7.4
January	513,123,713	28,952,778	5.6	365,628,673	27,184,786	7.5
February	286,395,456	17,531,275	6.1	371,875,071	30,863,828	8.3
March	184,497,153	11,324,908	6.2	357,734,471	33,618,128	9.3
April	134,397,328	8,475,097	6.3	264,044,318	24,684,078	9.4
May	159,107,916	9,678,347	6.1	127,000,039	11,893,372	9.4
June	135,874,992	8,338,689	6.1	74,828,1[illegible]9	6,749,277	9.0
July	89,785,827	5,457,692	6.1	77,541,256	7,647,608	9.8
August	58,555,888	3,612,974	6.2	54,028,604	5,242,589	9.7
September	270,804,478	17,088,344	6.3	195,498,292	20,168,775	10.3
October	407,228,905	28,348,418	7.0	618,287,501	60,391,107	9.8

Cotton has always been a leading commodity in our export trade, but the last few years have witnessed a development of manufacturing interests which has brought about a great increase in exports of manufactured articles, and which will give greater permanency to our foreign trade.

The wonderful growth both in our exports and imports is shown in a decennial comparison made by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, covering the period from 1790 to 1900 inclusive, which we present as follows:

TEN YEARS.	Imports.	Exports.	Excess of imports or exports.
1790-1800	$614,845,454	$487,947,512	$126,897,942
1801-1810	927,663,510	745,315,061	182,348,449
1811-1820	808,119,274	589,892,223	218,227,049
1821-1830	729,488,785	694,310,237	35,1 8,548
1831-1840	1,195,206,786	1,035,502,010	159,704,776
1841-1850	1,180,947,790	1,1[illegible]5,549,357	14,601,567
1851-1860	2,844,750,360	2,488,874,604	355,875,758
1861 1870	3,318,670,286	2,543,264,099	775,406,187
1871-1880	5,352,215,118	5,893,007,193	*540,792,075
1881-1890	6,921,865,217	7,651,354,976	*729,489,759
1891-1900	7,633,052,066	10,248,895,386	*2,615,843,320
Total	$31,526,824,646	$33,573,412,658	....
Net excess of exports, 1790 to 1900.	....	....	$2,046,588,012

* Exports.

A remarkable evidence of prosperity is to be found in the record of dividends paid by the cotton mills at Fall River during the current year. The dividends ag-

YEAR.	COMPANIES.		DIVIDENDS.	
	Number.	Capital.	Amount.	Per cent.
1889	33	$18,558,000	$1,850,700	9.97
1890	33	18,658,000	1,420,870	7.62
1891	33	18,558,000	914,850	4.93
1892	34	19,858,000	1,492,200	7.52
1893	35	21,278,000	1,706,310	8.02
1894	35	21,478,000	1,128,000	5.25
1895	36	21,828,000	1,772,925	8.12
1896	37	22,628,000	1,385,675	6.12
1897	37	22,798,000	772,700	3.39
1898	34	19,408,000	467,700	2.41
1899	34	20,058,000	1,201,827	5.99
1900	35	20,958,500	1,855,540	8.85

gregate $1,855,540 on a capital of $20,958,500, or an average of 8.85 per cent. Upon a capital of only $900,000 less, the dividends paid in 1899 were only $1,201,327, averaging 5.99 per cent., while in 1898 only $467,700 was paid on a capital of $19,408,000. The rate of dividend paid this year is the highest for any year since 1889. The preceding table shows the capitalization and dividends for each of the last twelve years.

A significant indication of the growth in the material prosperity of the country is afforded in the annual report of the Postal Money Order System of the United States. During the year ended June 30, 1900, the total amount of money orders issued was nearly $256,000,000, an increase over the previous year of nearly $31,000,000, and compared with 1895 of $86,000,000, or more than fifty per cent. in five years. The following table shows the amount issued yearly in the last six years:

AMOUNT OF THE ORDERS ISSUED.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30.	*Domestic issued.*	*International issued.*	*Aggregate issued.*	*Aggregate increase over preceding year.*
1895	$156,709,089	$12,906,485	$169,615,575	$4,380,446
1896	172,100,649	13,852,615	185,953,264	*16,337,689
1897	174,482,676	13,588,379	188,071,056	2,117,791
1898	191,854,121	13,2[illegible]9,769	204,593,890	16,522,834
1899	211,213,592	13,744,770	224,958,363	20,364,472
1900	238,921,209	16,749,018	255,670,227	30,711,664

* The issue of Postal Notes having been discontinued, the unusual increase in issue of Money Orders in 1895-6 is attributable to that fact.

The volume of business of the money order system is now about $864,000 per day and at the present rate of increase would reach $1,000,000 per day in about two years.

Another very interesting report is that of Dr. David T. Day, Chief of the Division of Mining and Mineral Resources of the United States Geological Survey. This shows that the total value of all the minerals produced during the year 1899 amounted to $976,008,946, as compared with $697,820,720 in 1998, an increase of $278,188,226, or about forty per cent. This is the largest increase ever reported for a single year. The average yearly production from 1890 to 1898 inclusive was $618,286,510, so that last year's yield was $357,722,436, or fifty eight per cent. in excess of the average annual production of the preceding nine years.

The largest increase over 1898 was in pig iron, the production of which last year was over $245,000,000 in value, an increase over the previous year of $128,000,000. The production of coal increased $48,000,000, copper $42,000,000 and crude petroleum $20,000,000. The gold production increased from $64,000,000 in 1898 to $71,000,000 in 1899. The total value of metallic products in 1899 was $527,218,084 as compared with $343,400,955 in 1898, an increase of $183,817,129, or fifty-four per cent., and of non-metallic products $447,790,862, against $353,419,765, an increase of $94,371,097, or twenty-seven per cent.

The Government finances have come in for some attention through the publication of the annual reports prepared for submission to Congress, which now begins a new session. The surplus in the Treasury eontinues to grow and it is proposed to enact legislation which will bring about a reduction in taxation. Early in the coming year it is expected that the Secretary of the Treasury will begin the redemption of a part of the bonded debt. On November 21 the Secretary gave notice that refunding operations under the circular of March 14 would be suspended. The effect of this will be in part to check the increase in bank circulation, as most of the new two per cent. bonds issued have been taken by either new banks or by old banks increasing their circulation.

The effect of the recent coal strike is seen in the extraordinary falling off in the earnings both gross and net of the anthracite coal companies which have published statements for the month of October. We use the compilation prepared by the "Financial Chronicle" as follows:

	Gross Earnings.		Net Earnings.	
	Oct. 1900.	Oct. 1899.	Oct. 1900.	Oct. 1899.
Reading Railway	$1,878,281	$2,517,143	$364,866	$1,062,921
Reading Coal and Iron Company	1,021,046	3,389,460	*145,154	390,718
Lehigh Valley Railroad	1,645,122	2,475,563	*258,738	604,964
Lehigh Valley Coal Company	679,000	2,413,356	*97,406	92,297
Central of New Jersey	1,028,815	1,448,536	238,534	628,569
Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal	471,018	1,119,349	36,802	176,311
New York, Ontario and Western	282,022	454,265	58,782	141,303
Total	$7,005,304	$13,817,672	$197,671	$3,097,083

* Deficiency.

The loss for the companies named is $6,812,368 in gross earnings and $2,899,412 in net earnings, and these figures do not include the earnings of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the Delaware and Hudson or the Erie roads. The loss occasioned by the strike has been a serious one for all concerned as well as for the consumers of coal, who now find that they have to pay a considerably enhanced price for that article.

The Money Market.—Except for a flurry in the money market on Monday preceding the election, when rates for call money advanced to twenty-five per cent., the highest quoted this year, the local market has been fairly easy, rates ranging from two to six per cent. At the close of the month there was a stiffening of rates usual about the first of December. Time money is in fair demand and offerings are liberal. The supply of commercial paper is limited, indicating a favorable condition in business.

At the close of the month call money ruled at 3 @ 4 per cent., averaging about 3½ per cent. Banks and trust companies quoted 4 per cent. as the minimum rate. Time money on Stock Exchange collateral is quoted at 4 per cent. for 30 to 90 days, 4¼ per cent. for 4 months and 4½ @ 5 per cent. for 5 to 6 months on good mixed collateral. For commercial paper the rates are 4 @ 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days endorsed bills receivable, 4¼ @ 4¾ per cent. for first class four to six months single names, and 5 @ 5½ per cent. for good paper having the same length of time to run.

Money Rates in New York City.

	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Call loans, bankers' balances	1 —2	1¼—1½	1¼—1½	1½—2	3 —4	3 —4
Call loans, banks and trust companies	1½—	1½—	1½—2	2 —3	4 —	4 —
Brokers' loans on collateral, 30 to 60 days	3 —	3 —	3 —3½	3½—4½	4½—	4 —
Brokers' loans on collateral, 90 days to 4 months	3 —3½	3½—4	3½—4	4½—	5 —	4 —4¼
Brokers' loans on collateral, 5 to 7 months	4 —4½	4 —4½	4 —4½	5 —	5 —	4½-5
Commercial paper, endorsed bills receivable, 60 to 90 days	3¾—4	4 —4½	4 —4½	4¾—5	4¾—5	4 —4½
Commercial paper prime single names, 4 to 6 months	4 —4½	4¼—4¾	4¾—5½	5 —5½	5 —5½	4¼—4¾
Commercial paper, good single names, 4 to 6 months	5 —5½	5 —5½	5 —6	5½—6	6 —	5 —5½

NEW YORK CITY BANKS.—Since November 10 the deposits in the New York Clearing-House banks have been steadily increasing, the gain in three weeks to December 1 amounting to $33,000,000. The deposits fell from $907,000,000 on September 15 to $831,000,000 on November 10, a loss in less than two months of $76,000,000; since the latter date they have increased to $864,000,000. They are still $50,000,000 below the highest record made on March 4, 1899. Loans have also been increasing during the last three weeks, the gain being about $19,000,000. They now amount to $804,000,000, or within nearly $25,000,000 of the high record made on September 15 last. The surplus reserve, after falling to $4,600,000, is now nearly $11,000,000, which is $2,800,000 larger than a year ago. The banks gained nearly $9,000,000 specie and $2,000,000 legal tenders during the month.

NEW YORK CITY BANKS—CONDITION AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

	Loans.	*Specie.*	*Legal tenders.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
Nov. 3....	$792,330,300	$158,043,100	$58,351,100	$841,775,200	$5,950,400	$30,717,800	$1,072,849,700
" 10....	785,656,500	156,256,700	56,122,300	831,091,800	4,606,050	30,705,700	1,070,094,400
" 17....	787,846,100	158,852,500	58,734,800	839,670,100	7,669,775	30,677,500	1,546,582,800
" 24....	792,720,100	164,742,500	60,383,600	851,391,300	12,278,275	30,688,200	1,589,539,200
Dec. 1....	804,496,100	166,895,000	60,073,400	864,410,900	10,865,675	30,670,000	1,169,856,300

DEPOSITS AND SURPLUS RESERVE ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

MONTH.	*1898.*		*1899.*		*1900.*	
	Deposits.	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*	*Deposits.*	*Surplus Reserve.*
January	$675,064,200	$15,788,750	$823,037,700	$19,180,975	$740,046,900	$11,168,075
February......	722,484,200	35,609,450	861,637,500	39,232,025	795,917,300	30,871,275
March.........	729,214,800	22,729,125	910,573,600	30,334,900	829,917,000	13,641,550
April..........	682,236,800	35,720,800	898,917,000	15,494,850	807,816,600	9,836,150
May...........	658,506,300	44,504,675	883,595,300	25,524,675	852,062,500	21,128,300
June..........	696,006,400	53,704,600	890,061,600	42,710,600	887,954,500	20,122,275
July..........	750,074,600	62,013,550	905,127,800	14,274,550	888,249,300	16,859,375
August........	741,680,100	41,904,475	862,142,700	10,811,125	887,841,700	27,585,975
September....	752,389,800	14,990,050	849,793,800	9,191,250	903,486,900	27,078,475
October.......	702,128,200	15,827,150	785,364,200	1,724,450	884,706,800	12,942,600
November	761,574,200	26,091,550	761,635,500	2,038,525	841,775,200	5,950,400
December.....	789,525,800	17,097,950	748,078,000	8,536,700	864,410,900	10,865,675

Deposits reached the highest amount, $914,810,300, on March 4, 1899, loans, $825,830,600 on September 15, 1900, and the surplus reserve $111,623,000 on February 3, 1894.

NON-MEMBER BANKS—NEW YORK CLEARING-HOUSE.

Dates.	*Loans and Investments.*	*Deposits.*	*Specie.*	*Legal tender and bank notes.*	*Deposit with Clearing-House agents.*	*Deposit in other N. Y. banks.*	*Surplus.*
Nov. 3......	$62,274,700	$66,498,100	$2,836,100	$3,574,100	$6,596,800	$1,988,800	*$1,627,475
" 10.....	61,417,900	65,719,300	2,821,400	3,707,300	6,606,100	1,538,000	*1,757,025
" 17.....	62,293,000	67,113,400	2,801,300	3,734,800	6,814,000	2,154,700	*1,278,550
" 24.....	62,899,300	67,928,300	2,922,700	3,665,200	7,188,700	2,245,400	*960,075
Dec. 1.....	63,231,600	68,722,500	2,974,600	3,735,400	7,230,900	2,286,500	*958,225

* Deficit.

BOSTON BANKS.

Dates.	*Loans.*	*Deposits.*	*Specie.*	*Legal Tenders.*	*Circulation.*	*Clearings.*
Nov. 3........	$185,333,000	$206,302,000	$13,208,000	$9,482,000	$5,870,000	$184,068,000
" 10........	184,492,000	205,856,000	13,611,000	9,549,000	5,877,000	133,740,800
" 17........	187,259,000	211,442,000	13,638,000	9,682,000	6,189,000	154,875,100
" 24........	187,863,000	210,860,000	13,554,000	9,788,000	5,875,000	154,240,300
Dec. 1........	187,563,000	205,411,000	13,006,000	9,272,000	5,868,000	116,317,300

PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

Dates.	Loans.	Deposits.	Lawful Money Reserve.	Circulation.	Clearings.
Nov. 3	$158,720,000	$181,716,000	$51,541,000	$8,734,000	$87,957,400
" 10	159,335,000	183,568,000	49,197,000	8,705,000	81,048,000
" 17	159,641,000	188,808,000	52,755,000	8,720,000	102,433,200
" 24	160,259,000	189,885,000	52,834,000	8,753,000	135,937,500
Dec. 1	160,874,000	191,094,000	53,230,000	8,735,000	90,067,800

MONEY RATES ABROAD.—There has been more or less stringency in the money markets abroad, and an advance in the Bank of England rate of discount has been looked for, but so far has been avoided. Discounts of sixty to ninety day bills in London at the close of the month were 4 per cent., as against $3\frac{7}{8}$ @ 4 per cent. a month ago. The open rate at Paris was 3 per cent., the same as a month ago, and at Berlin and Frankfort $4\frac{1}{4}$ against $4\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. a month ago.

MONEY RATES IN FOREIGN MARKETS.

	June 2.	July 20.	Aug. 10.	Sept. 29.	Oct. 20.	Nov. 16.
London—Bank rate of discount	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	4	4	4
Market rates of discount:						
60 days bankers' drafts	$2\frac{5}{8}$—$\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{8}$	4	$3\frac{5}{8}$—$\frac{3}{4}$	$3\frac{15}{16}$
6 months bankers' drafts	3	$4\frac{1}{4}$—$\frac{3}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$3\frac{7}{8}$—	$3\frac{15}{16}$
Loans—Day to day	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$2\frac{1}{2}$
Paris, open market rates	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	$2\frac{3}{4}$	$2\frac{7}{8}$	3	$2\frac{7}{8}$
Berlin, "	$4\frac{5}{8}$	4	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{8}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$
Hamburg, "	$4\frac{5}{8}$	4	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$
Frankfort, "	$4\frac{5}{8}$	4	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$
Amsterdam, "	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$	$3\frac{3}{8}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Vienna, "	$4\frac{3}{8}$	4	$4\frac{1}{4}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$4\frac{1}{4}$
St. Petersburg, "	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$6\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	$7\frac{1}{2}$	...
Madrid, "	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$3\frac{1}{2}$
Copenhagen, "	6	6	6	6	6	6

EUROPEAN BANKS.—The leading banks in Europe have kept their gold reserves pretty well in hand during the month, and the failure of New York to draw gold from abroad has been viewed with satisfaction. At present considerable interest is felt regarding the position of Russia, which may have to part with more of her gold notwithstanding she has $70,000,000 less than was held a year ago.

GOLD AND SILVER IN THE EUROPEAN BANKS.

	October 1, 1900.		November 1, 1900.		December 1, 1900.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
England	£36,107,411	....	£32,424,886	....	£31,852,021	....
France	90,620, 48	£45,150,721	91,713,936	£44,513,517	92,993,077	£44,487,621
Germany	27,822,000	14,332,000	26,133,000	13,461,000	26,553,000	13,678,000
Austro-Hungary	37,864,000	9,888,000	37,902,000	9,765,000	38,296,000	9,814,000
Spain	13,689,000	16,832,000	13,699,000	16,685,000	13,874,000	16,390,000
Netherlands	4,870,000	5,644,000	4,871,000	5,578,000	4,878,000	5,551,000
Nat. Belgium	2,848,000	1,424,000	2,778,000	1,389,000	2,875,000	1,437,000
Totals	£213,820,659	£93,270,721	£209,521,822	£91,391,517	£211,321,098	£91,327,621

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—Rates for sterling exchange have advanced since early in the month. Large purchases of American securities in the London market for American account since the election and a scarcity of commercial bills are the two causes which have influenced the rise. The strength of the London money market and lower rates here also have had their effect on sterling.

RATES FOR STERLING AT CLOSE OF EACH WEEK.

Week ended	Bankers' Sterling. 60 days.	Bankers' Sterling. Sight.	Cable transfers.	Prime commercial, Long.	Documentary Sterling 60 days.
Nov. 3	4.80 @ 4.80¼	4.83½ @ 4.83¾	4.84¼ @ 4.84½	4.79½ @ 4.79¾	4.79 @ 4.80¼
" 10	4.80¾ @ 4.81	4.84½ @ 4.84¾	4.85¼ @ 4.85½	4.80¼ @ 4.80½	4.79¾ @ 4.81¼
" 17	4.80¾ @ 4.81	4.84½ @ 4.84¾	4.85¼ @ 4.85½	4.80¼ @ 4.80½	4.80 @ 4.81¼
" 24	4.81¼ @ 4.81½	4.85 @ 4.85¼	4.85½ @ 4.85¾	4.80¾ @ 4.81	4.80½ @ 4.81½
Dec. 1	4.81¾ @ 4.82	4.85½ @ 4.85¾	4.86 @ 4.86¼	4.81⅛ @ 4.81½	4.80¾ @ 4.82¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE—ACTUAL RATES ON OR ABOUT THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

	August 1.	Sept. 1.	October 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.
Sterling Bankers—60 days	4.83¾— 4	4.84¼— ½	4.82 — ¼	4.80¼— ½	4.81¾— 2
" " Sight	4.87½— ¾	4.87½— ¾	4.85¾—86	4.84 — ¼	4.85½— ¾
" " Cables	4.88 — ¼	4.88¼— ½	4.86¼— ½	4.84½— ¾	4.86 — ¼
" Commercial long	4.83¼— ¾	4.83¾— 4	4.81¾—82	4.79½—80	4.81¼— ½
" Docu'tary for paym't.	4.82¾— 4¼	4.83¼— ½	4.81¼— ½	4.79¼—80½	4.80¾— 2¼
Paris—Cable transfers	5.15 —	5.15⅝— 1/16	5.16⅞— ¼	5.17½—	5.16⅞— ¼
" Bankers' 60 days	5.18⅛—	5.18⅛—	5.20⅝— 3/16	5.21⅞— ¼	5.20⅝— 1/16
" Bankers' sight	5.15⅝—	5.16¼—15⅝	5.17½—16⅞	5.18¾— ⅛	5.17½—16⅞
Swiss—Bankers' sight	5.19⅝—18⅛	5.18¾— ⅛	5.18¾—	5.20 —19⅜	5.19⅜—18¾
Berlin—Bankers' 60 days	94½— 9/16	94½— ⅝	94 5/16— ¼	94 — 1/16	94 3/16— ¼
" Bankers' sight	95⅛— 3/16	95 3/16— ¼	94 15/16—95	94⅝— 11/16	94⅞— 13/16
Belgium—Bankers' sight	5.16⅞— ¼	5.16⅞—	5.18¾— ⅛	5.19⅜—	5.19⅜—18¾
Amsterdam—Bankers' sight	40¼— 3/16	40¼— 5/16	40⅛— 3/16	40 — 1/16	40 3/16— ¼
Kronors—Bankers' sight	26 13/16— ⅞	26 13/16— ⅞	26 13/16— ⅞	26 11/16— ¾	26¾— 13/16
Italian lire—sight	5.47½—45	5.47½ —45	5.51¼—48¾	5.48¾—46¼	5.45 —42½

BANK OF ENGLAND STATEMENT AND LONDON MARKETS.

	Aug. 15, 1900.	Sept. 5, 1900.	Oct. 17, 1900.	Nov. 14, 1900.
Circulation (exc. b'k post bills)	£30,251,935	£30,079,995	£29,769,960	£29,444,385
Public deposits	8,120,850	6,847,409	8,592,701	6,764,212
Other deposits	42,068,110	39,696,269	40,964,805	39,344,495
Government securities	20,037,580	15,926,354	20,191,034	18,945,174
Other securities	30,105,001	25,308,011	25,754,069	24,812,112
Reserve of notes and coin	18,382,354	23,761,756	21,478,531	20,248,665
Coin and bullion	30,859,289	36,066,751	33,473,491	31,918,050
Reserve to liabilities	36½	50⅞%	43 1/16%	43¾%
Bank rate of discount	4%	4%	4%	4%
Price of Consols (2¾ per cents.)	98¾	98 5/16	98 13/16	98⅝
Price of silver per ounce	28 3/16d.	28 11/16d.	29 3/16d.	29 11/16d.
Average price of wheat	26s. 2d.	28s. 8d.	28s. 9d.	27s. 3d.

SILVER.—There was little change in the price of silver in London in the past month, the extreme range being 29 15-16 @ 29 7-16, and the final price for the month being 29 11-16d per ounce, a decline of 1-8d.

MONTHLY RANGE OF SILVER IN LONDON—1898, 1899, 1900.

MONTH.	1898. High	1898. Low.	1899. High	1899. Low.	1900. High	1900. Low.	MONTH.	1898. High	1898. Low.	1899. High	1899. Low.	1900. High	1900. Low.
January	26⅞	26⅛	27⅝	27¼	27¾	27	July	27⅞	27	27¾	27⅝	28 3/16	27¾
February	26¼	25⅝	27½	27⅜	27¾	27 5/16	August	27 11/16	27⅛	27¾	27⅛	28 7/16	27 11/16
March	26 1/16	25	27 9/16	27⅜	27 11/16	27 7/16	Septemb'r	28 5/16	27 11/16	27⅝	26 13/16	28 7/16	29¼
April	26 5/16	25 11/16	28⅛	27⅜	27½	27 5/16	October	28¼	27 9/16	26 13/16	26⅝	30 3/16	29⅛
May	26⅞	25⅞	28¾	28	27⅝	27½	Novemb'r	28 5/16	27½	27 5/16	26 11/16	29 15/16	29 7/16
June	27½	26 11/16	28	27 11/16	28 3/16	27 3/16	Decemb'r	27⅝	27¼	27 3/16	26 15/16	......	......

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE.—There were coined at the mints in November $13,185,000 gold, $3,130,000 silver, of which $2,462,000 was in standard dollars and $230,120 minor coins, a total of $16,545,120.

COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1898.		1899.		1900.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
January	$3,420,000	$1,624,000	$18,032,000	$1,642,000	$11,515,000	$2,864,161
February	4,085,302	1,167,564	14,848,800	1,598,000	13,401,900	1,940,000
March	5,385,463	1,488,139	12,176,715	2,846,557	12,596,240	4,341,376
April	8,211,400	948,000	7,894,475	2,159,449	12,922,000	3,930,000
May	7,717,500	1,483,000	4,803,400	2,879,416	8,252,000	3,171,000
June	6,903,932	1,432,185	8,159,630	2,155,019	3,820,770	2,094,217
July	5,853,900	1,027,834	5,981,500	794,000	6,540,000	1,827,827
August	9,344,200	2,850,000	10,253,100	2,233,636	5,050,000	2,536,000
September	7,385,315	2,178,389	6,860,947	2,441,268	2,293,335	3,932,185
October	5,180,000	3,354,191	8,220,000	3,318,569	5,120,000	4,148,000
November	5,006,700	2,755,251	6,643,730	2,612,000	13,185,000	3,130,000
December	9,492,045	3,275,481	7,469,952	1,886,605	....	....
Year	$77,985,757	$23,034,034	$111,344,220	$26,061,519	$94,696,245	$33,414,766

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COIN AND BULLION—QUOTATIONS IN NEW YORK.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Trade dollars	$ .60	$ .70	Twenty marks	$4.73	$4.75
Mexican dollars	.50¼	.51½	Spanish doubloons	15.50	15.70
Peruvian soles, Chilian pesos	.46	.47½	Spanish 25 pesos	4.78	4.80
English silver	4.82	4.85	Mexican doubloons	15.50	15.70
Victoria sovereigns	4.85	4.87	Mexican 20 pesos	19.53	19.60
Five francs	.93	.97	Ten guilders	3.96	4.00
Twenty francs	3.85	3.87			

Fine gold bars on the first of this month were at par to ¼ per cent. premium on the Mint value. Bar silver in London, 29 13/16d. per ounce. New York market for large commercial silver bars, 64⅝ @ 65c. Fine silver (Government assay), 64⅝ @ 65⅝c. Official price, 64¼c.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.—There was an increase of only about $600,000 in the circulation of National bank notes in November although there was an increase of nearly $1,000,000 in circulation based on Government bonds. There was an increase of $6,650,000 in new two per cent. bonds deposited to secure circulation and a decrease of about $5,500,000 in other bonds. Of nearly $365,000,000 of the two per cents. now outstanding, the National banks hold $333,000,000. More than forty per cent. of the total bonded debt of the Government is held by those institutions.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

	Aug. 31, 1900.	Sept. 30, 1900.	Oct. 31, 1900.	Nov. 30, 1900.
Total amount outstanding	$324,226,810	$328,335,973	$331,613,503	$332,212,405
Circulation based on U. S. bonds	290,641,356	294,222,979	298,829,300	299,816,629
Circulation secured by lawful money	33,582,454	34,112,994	32,784,203	32,395,776
U. S. bonds to secure circulation:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent	3,430,150	1,850,950	1,019,950	939,450
" " 1907, 4 per cent	14,636,450	13,842,950	13,544,100	12,142,950
Five per cents. of 1894	1,389,000	1,373,000	1,298,000	843,000
Four per cents. of 1895	8,930,350	8,810,350	7,503,350	5,778,350
Three per cents. of 1898	7,981,780	7,857,880	7,756,580	6,920,480
Two per cents. of 1900	259,422,650	262,937,500	270,006,600	276,656,500
Total	$295,790,380	$296,672,630	$301,123,580	$303,280,730

The National banks have also on deposit the following bonds to secure public deposits: 2 per cents of 1891, $533,030; 4 per cents of 1907, $17,055,500; 5 per cents. of 1894, $3,207,000; 4 per cents. of 1895, $12,350,900; 3 per cents. of 1898, $11,195,820; 2 per cents. of 1900, $56,481,850; District of Columbia 3.65's, 1924, $515,000; a total of $101,339,070.

The circulation of National gold banks, not included in the above statement, is $79,895.

GOVERNMENT REVENUES AND DISBURSEMENTS.—The revenues of the Government in November were $48,344,514, an increase of about $1,400,000 compared with a year ago, and the disbursements were $41,278,660, an increase of $500,000. The surplus for the month exceeded $7,000,000, or about $900,000 more than in 1899. Since July 1 the surplus has been $12,000,000 as against $13,300,000 last year.

United States Treasury Receipts and Expenditures.

Receipts.

Source.	*November, 1900.*	*Since July 1, 1900.*
Customs	$18,550,296	$100,000,747
Internal revenue	27,559,159	131,859,466
Miscellaneous	2,235,059	13,135,140
Total	$48,344,514	$244,995,353
Excess of receipts	7,065,854	12,105,820

Expenditures.

Source.	*November, 1900.*	*Since July 1, 1900.*
Civil and mis	$8,141,788	$52,063,057
War	9,572,740	73,401,728
Navy	5,608,804	25,265,718
Indians	1,014,200	4,813,976
Pensions	13,948,110	61,156,475
Interest	2,993,018	16,198,579
Total	$41,278,660	$232,889,533

United States Government Receipts and Expenditures and Net Gold in the Treasury.

Month.	1899.			1900.		
	Receipts.	*Expenditures.*	*Net Gold in Treasury.*	*Receipts.*	*Expenditures.*	*Net Gold in Treasury.*
January	$41,774,930	$51,122,771	$228,652,341	$48,012,165	$39,189,097	$218,613,617
February	37,909,332	43,918,929	231,124,688	45,631,265	37,738,472	232,225,836
March	57,030,239	42,978,571	245,413,707	48,726,837	32,188,271	248,358,064
April	41,611,587	65,949,106	246,140,226	45,039,326	40,903,927	229,461,962
May	44,786,013	40,513,004	228,415,238	45,166,058	40,351,525	218,857,545
June	47,126,915	31,382,762	240,737,211	51,435,832	33,540,673	220,557,185
July	48,054,258	56,561,090	245,254,534	49,955,161	53,979,653	223,567,376
August	49,978,173	45,522,312	248,757,971	49,688,756	50,500,000	218,263,969
September	45,334,145	37,579,373	254,328,820	45,304,326	39,169,971	230,131,162
October	47,533,588	44,174,026	252,223,797	51,626,067	47,996,637	242,551,289
November	46,945,572	40,769,847	239,744,905	48,344,514	41,278,660	243,047,378
December	46,759,104	39,145,559	236,909,230	....	....	....

United States Public Debt.—The decrease in the net public debt during the month was a little more than $3,000,000. The total debt exclusive of certificates

United States Public Debt.

	Jan. 1, 1899.	*Jan. 1, 1900.*	*Nov. 1, 1900.*	*Dec. 1, 1900.*
Interest bearing debt:				
Funded loan of 1891, 2 per cent	$25,364,500	$25,364,500	....	....
Loan of March 14, 1900, 2 per cent	....	....	$345,530,750	$364,943,750
Funded loan of 1907, 4 "	559,650,200	545,366,550	336,516,600	325,567,650
Refunding certificates, 4 per cent	39,100	37,170	34,410	34,410
Loan of 1904, 5 per cent	100,000,000	95,009,700	36,506,550	31,937,600
" 1925, 4 "	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400	162,315,400
Ten-Twenties of 1898, 3 per cent	192,846,780	198,679,000	120,596,040	116,700,940
Total interest-bearing debt	$1,040,215,980	$1,026,772,320	$1,001,499,750	$1,001,499,750
Debt on which interest has ceased	1,237,200	1,206,500	3,430,030	3,081,410
Debt bearing no interest:				
Legal tender and old demand notes	346,735,013	346,734,863	346,734,863	346,734,863
National bank note redemption acct.	28,868,814	36,299,218	32,864,298	32,157,232
Fractional currency	6,883,974	6,880,558	6,878,410	6,878,410
Total non-interest bearing debt	$382,487,801	$389,914,640	$386,477,571	$385,770,506
Total interest and non-interest debt.	1,423,940,982	1,417,895,460	1,391,407,352	1,390,351,666
Certificates and notes offset by cash in the Treasury:				
Gold certificates	36,808,999	184,844,619	248,488,679	254,007,379
Silver "	399,430,504	401,464,504	425,124,000	425,374,000
Certificates of deposit	20,685,000	12,350,000	1,790,000	1,690,000
Treasury notes of 1890	96,523,280	88,320,280	65,563,000	63,448,000
Total certificates and notes	$553,447,783	$686,979,403	$740,965,679	$744,519,379
Aggregate debt	1,977,388,765	2,104,874,863	2,132,373,031	2,134,871,045
Cash in the Treasury:				
Total cash assets	930,431,351	1,048,006,042	1,111,071,877	1,114,451,967
Demand liabilities	635,666,656	764,410,589	824,066,845	825,275,176
Balance	$294,764,695	$283,595,453	$287,005,032	$289,176,791
Gold reserve	100,000,000	100,000,000	150,000,000	150,000,000
Net cash balance	194,764,695	183,595,453	137,005,032	139,176,791
Total	$294,764,695	$283,595,453	$287,005,032	$289,176,791
Total debt, less cash in the Treasury.	1,129,176,286	1,134,300,007	1,104,402,320	1,101,174,875

was reduced $1,000,000 and the net cash in the Treasury increased $2,000,000. The total cash in the Treasury now amounts to $1,114,000,000 and the net cash balance is $289.176.791.

FOREIGN TRADE.—The export movement in October not only exceeded all previous records for the corresponding month, but it also surpassed the total for any month in the history of our foreign trade. The merchandise exports were more than $163,000,000 in value, an increase over September of $47,000,000 and over October, 1899, of $39,000,000. The exports of cotton were exceptionally large, aggregating more than $60,000,000 as against only about $28,000,000 in October last year, so that of the $39,000,000 increase about $32,000,000 was in cotton. The imports of merchandise were slightly below those of a year ago, the decrease being $1,600.000, but they were $11,000,000 more than in September. The net exports of merchandise for the month were $92,000,000, while the net imports of gold were $9,000,000 and net exports of silver $3,000,000. The total net balance of merchandise and specie is $86,000,000, and for the ten months of the year $527,000,000.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONTH OF OCTOBER.	MERCHANDISE.			Gold Balance.	Silver Balance.
	Exports.	*Imports.*	*Balance.*		
1895	$87,090.972	$75,080,344	Exp.,$12,010,628	Imp., $123.352	Exp., $2,123,461
1896	113,516.586	50,467,319	" 63,049,267	" 27,825.762	" 2,490,592
1897	111,744,517	49,979,712	" 61,764,805	" 11,462,172	" 1,942,014
1898	118,619.563	52,349,526	" 66,270,037	" 15.458,427	" 1,959,383
1899	125,966,527	72,232,238	" 53,734,289	" 8,162,502	" 2,361,531
1900	163,093,597	70,618,371	" 92,475,226	" 9,381,957	" 3,126,763
TEN MONTHS.					
1895	645,018,438	676,123,483	Imp., 31.105,045	Exp., 43,247,532	Exp., 23,778,909
1896	779,578,476	572,555,608	Exp.,207.022,868	Imp., 37,085,861	" 27,834,253
1897	857,982,759	638,734,615	" 219.248,144	Exp., 4,612,574	" 20,667,431
1898	987,897,707	527,728,481	" 460,169,226	Imp., 130,020.320	" 20,293,659
1899	1,028,444,027	658,134,636	" 370,309.391	" 9,553,085	" 18,375,867
1900	1,194,775,205	695,107,269	" 499,667,936	Exp., 7,089,672	" 20,477,504

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.—The volume of circulation was increased $19,500,000 in November, and except for an increase of $1,500,000 in National bank notes the gain was exclusively in gold. In fact the increase in gold was $19,000,000, but Treasury notes were reduced $2,000,000.

MONEY IN CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

	Sept. 1, 1900.	*Oct. 1, 1900.*	*Nov. 1, 1900.*	*Dec. 1, 1900.*
Gold coin	$620,695,656	$620,047,309	$621,761,263	$624,702,913
Silver dollars	66,825,496	71,176,265	73,479,469	73,81[illegible],884
Subsidiary silver	77,862,649	79,432,193	81,035,187	81,717,505
Gold certificates	210,388,369	209,110,349	215,595.969	231,246,849
Silver certificates	415,875,727	420,265,735	421,380,745	421,613,407
Treasury notes, Act July 14, 1890	69,890,651	67,600,188	65,478,460	63,861,330
United States notes	317,956,971	324,506,314	333,295,061	333,669,359
Currency certificates, Act June 8, 1872	2,560,000	1,820.000	1,780,000	1,690,000
National bank notes	314,627,523	319,336,630	325,375,258	326,949.170
Total	$2,096.683,042	$2,113,294.983	$2,139,181,412	$2,158,761,867
Population of United States	78,097,000	78,237,000	76,891,000	76,975,000
Circulation per capita	$26.85	$27.01	$27.82	$28.04

MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.—The amount of money in the Treasury increased nearly $12,600,000. but the certificates outstanding increased $13,600,000, so that the net cash shows a decrease of $1,000,000.

SUPPLY OF MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The stock of money in the United States increased $18,500,000 in November, and is now $2,429,000,000, of which nearly $1,100,000,000 is in gold.

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.

The following table shows the highest, lowest and closing prices of the most active stocks at the New York Stock Exchange in the month of November, and the highest and lowest during the year 1900, by dates, and also, for comparison, the range of prices in 1899:

	Year 1899.		Highest and Lowest in 1900.		November, 1900.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	24⅞	17	41 —Nov. 21	18⅝—Jan. 8	41	31⅝	40⅝
preferred...........	68⅛	50⅝	85 —Nov. 21	58¼—Jan. 11	85	73⅜	84⅛
Baltimore & Ohio............	61⅛	43⅞	89⅞—Apr. 19	55¼—Jan. 8	84	74¼	81⅝
Baltimore & Ohio, pref........	85½	67½	90 —Apr. 16	72¾—Jan. 9	87⅛	81	84¾
Brooklyn Rapid Transit......	137	61	80⅛—Apr. 10	47⅛—Sept. 25	78¾	59¼	73⅛
Canadian Pacific..............	99⅛	84⅝	99¾—Feb. 13	84¾—Sept. 26	89¼	86¾	87¾
Canada Southern..............	70	46¼	59¼—Nov. 26	47⅝—Feb. 27	59¼	53	58¼
Central of New Jersey........	126⅜	97	150¼—Nov. 28	115 —Jan. 6	150¼	134⅛	149½
Ches. & Ohio vtg. ctfs.........	31⅞	23¾	38⅜—Nov. 30	24 —June 25	38⅜	29⅞	38⅜
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy......	149¼	144¼	139 —Nov. 21	119⅛—Jan. 10	139	127⅛	136⅝
Chicago & E. Illinois..........	100¼	59¾	109 —Mar. 27	88 —Jan. 31	100	97	98¼
" preferred............	132⅝	112¾	125 —Aug. 15	120 —Jan. 17	124⅛	122½	122½
Chicago, Great Western......	20⅝	10⅝	15¼—Apr. 2	9⅞—Sept. 25	14¾	11¾	14⅞
Chic., Indianapolis & Lou'ville	19	7¾	29 —Apr. 16	14 —Jan. 15	25	22	24
" preferred............	52½	31	63⅞—Apr. 4	45¼—Jan. 24	58¾	56	57⅛
Chic., Milwaukee & St. Paul..	136⅛	112¼	130 —Nov. 22	108⅛—June 25	130	115½	128¼
" preferred............	179	165	176 —Nov. 22	169½—Jan. 18	176	171⅛	176
Chicago & Northwestern......	173	141¼	170 —Nov. 21	150½—June 25	170	162	168
" preferred............	210⅞	188	211½—Nov. 22	195⅛—May 9	211½	208	211½
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific....	122⅛	100	117¼—Nov. 23	102 —June 25	117¼	108⅛	116
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Om...	126½	91	126 —Nov. 17	110 —Oct. 9	126	114	122
" preferred............	185	170	175 —Mar. 3	172 —Feb. 8	180	160	165
Chicago Terminal Transfer...	25¼	7½	13⅝—Apr. 27	8⅛—Oct. 18	11⅛	8½	10
" preferred............	56½	31¼	39¾—Apr. 27	26⅛—Oct. 18	33¼	26¾	30¼
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. Louis..	64⅜	42½	68¼—Nov. 22	55 —June 19	68¼	62⅛	67¼
" preferred............	108	94	115 —Oct. 3	103½—June 11	114½	112	112¼
Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling.	16¾	9	30 —Nov. 15	14½—Jan. 10	30	28¼	29
Col. Fuel & Iron Co...........	64	30½	54⅞—Nov. 22	29¼—Sept. 24	54⅞	37½	52½
Consolidated Gas Co..........	223¼	163	201 —Nov. 17	164 —Sept. 21	201	172¾	195
Delaware & Hud. Canal Co....	125¾	106½	119½—Mar. 28	108½—Sept. 20	117½	112¾	115½
Delaware, Lack. & Western..	194½	157	186 —Feb. 20	171½—Sept. 19	183	175¼	182
Denver & Rio Grande.........	25⅜	15⅞	25½—Nov. 30	16½—June 22	25½	19¾	25¼
" preferred............	80	68	79¼—Nov. 27	64½—June 18	79¼	69¾	78⅞
Erie..........................	16¼	10	14½—Nov. 27	10½—Sept. 26	14½	12	14⅜
" 1st pref..................	42	27⅞	43½—Apr. 4	30⅜—Sept. 22	41	34¾	40½
" 2d pref..................	22½	15½	23½—Apr. 4	15 —Sept. 24	21⅞	18¾	21
Evansville & Terre Haute....	46½	36	54⅜—Mar. 15	38½—Oct. 9	43½	41¼	42
Express Adams...............	119	108¾	150 —Nov. 16	111 —Jan. 8	150	130	140
" American............	160	133	166 —Nov. 22	142 —Mar. 6	166	155	161
" United States........	60	45	51 —Oct. 27	45 —Mar. 12	50½	47¾	49
" Wells, Fargo.........	135½	124	137 —Nov. 12	120 —June 1	137	129	135
Great Northern, preferred....	195	142¼	183 —Nov. 19	144¾—June 22	183	161½	181½
Hocking Valley...............	37⅝	21	41½—Apr. 21	30 —Sept. 21	40⅞	35½	40¼
" preferred............	66¼	53½	72⅜—Nov. 30	58 —Jan. 8	72⅜	63½	72¼
Illinois Central...............	122	105½	126⅜—Nov. 21	110 —June 25	126⅜	118⅝	125
Iowa Central..................	15¾	10¼	21¾—Nov. 16	11⅞—Jan. 12	21¾	18½	20¼
" preferred............	62¼	40	58 —Mar. 30	39 —Sept. 27	48	42	46
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf....	18	7	21½—Mar. 27	7⅞—Jan. 31	....	....	....
Laclede Gas..................	85	51	80 —Jan. 5	65 —May 10	75	68½	72
Lake Erie & Western..........	24	14¾	39¼—Nov. 10	20⅛—Mar. 16	39¼	35	36
" preferred............	85	60	110 —Oct. 22	83¼—Feb. 2	110	102¼	106
Long Island..................	85	45	89 —May 5	47½—Jan. 4	78½	64	74¾
Louisville & Nashville........	88⅜	63	87⅞—Apr. 2	68¾—Sept. 22	84½	75	84½
Manhattan consol.............	133⅜	85¼	114½—Nov. 22	84 —June 25	114½	95⅛	109½
Metropolitan Street...........	269	147	182 —Feb. 13	143¾—Sept. 26	177	157¼	171½
Mexican Central...............	17½	6	14¾—Apr. 18	10½—Jan. 8	14	12¼	13½
Minneapolis & St. Louis.......	78	35¼	69¾—Mar. 28	45½—June 18	66	57⅜	64⅝
" preferred............	99½	73½	104¼—Nov. 10	87½—June 18	104¼	97½	100
Missouri, Kan. & Tex.........	15	9½	13⅜—Nov. 28	9 —Sept. 19	13⅜	10½	13¼
" preferred............	45¼	28⅜	40¼—Apr. 17	25⅝—Sept. 22	40	31¼	38½
Missouri Pacific..............	52½	33	61½—Apr. 16	38⅜—Jan. 11	61½	54½	60¾
Mobile & Ohio................	52	32	48½—Apr. 2	35 —June 25	42	39	40
N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River..	144¾	120	142¾—Nov. 30	125⅝—June 25	142¾	132¼	142⅜

ACTIVE STOCKS, COMPARATIVE PRICES AND QUOTATIONS.—*Continued.*

	Year 1899.		Highest and Lowest in 1900.		November, 1900.		
	High.	*Low.*	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing.*
N. Y. Chicago & St. Louis....	19⅝	11½	16⅞—Nov. 23	11 —June 20	16⅝	13⅝	16½
" 2d preferred.........	41	29	41⅞—Nov. 21	29 —June 20	41⅞	37	41
N. Y., New Haven & Hartf'd.	222	199	215¾—Jan. 8	207¾—Sept. 26	213	210½	212½
N. Y., Ontario & Western.....	28⅞	18⅝	26½—Mar. 28	18¼—June 20	26⅝	21¼	25¼
Norfolk & Western............	28⅝	17⅞	45 —Nov. 21	22⅝—Jan. 10	45	36½	42⅞
" preferred............	74¼	61⅝	82½—Nov. 19	67 —Jan. 8	82½	77½	80⅝
North American Co............	17⅞	6⅞	21 —Nov. 21	13⅝—Jan. 23	21	16	19½
Northern Pacific tr. receipts.	57½	42⅞	74¼—Nov. 21	45¾—Sept. 29	74¼	56⅝	71⅝
" pref tr. receipts.....	81½	68	86⅜—Nov. 20	67 —Sept. 27	86⅜	71¾	83¾
Pacific Mail.....................	55	35	57 —Nov. 10	25¾—June 11	57	40⅛	40⅝
Pennsylvania R. R.............	142	122⅛	144⅝—Nov. 19	124⅞—Sept. 22	144⅝	131¾	143¾
People's Gas & Coke of Chic.	129⅛	90½	111½—Apr. 2	81⅞—Oct. 11	102¾	93	101⅝
Pitts., Cin. Chic. & St. Louis...	88	48	80½—Jan. 2	49¾—Sept. 29	59	55½	56
" preferred............	99	80	94 —Jan. 8	78 —June 25	87¾	80¼	85
Pullman Palace Car Co........	207¾	156	199 —Nov. 28	176 —June 25	199	188	199
Reading.........................	25	15⅛	21⅛—Apr. 4	15 —Sept. 22	20¼	17¼	19⅛
" 1st prefered..........	68⅛	42¼	66¾—Apr. 5	49 - Jan. 9	65	57½	63
" 2d preferred.........	38¼	22¼	35⅝—Apr. 5	23⅝—Sept. 24	32½	27½	31
St. Louis & San Francisco....	14⅞	8⅛	20¾—Nov. 27	8⅝—June 25	20¾	11½	19½
" 1st preferred.........	75½	64	76 —Nov. 28	64 —Sept. 25	76	68½	76
" 2d preferred.........	44⅞	28⅛	46¾—Nov. 27	31¼—June 28	46¾	36	46¼
St. Louis & Southwestern....	18¼	6¾	15⅞—Nov. 30	8¾—June 20	15⅞	13⅝	15⅝
" preferred............	40⅞	17	37¼—Nov. 27	21⅞—June 28	37½	31⅜	36⅝
Southern Pacific Co...........	44⅛	27	43⅝—Nov. 19	30⅝—June 18	43⅝	37½	43⅛
Southern Railway.............	14¼	10¼	18¼—Nov. 27	10⅝—June 25	18¼	12⅝	17⅜
" preferred............	58⅝	40⅞	67½—Nov. 27	49¼—June 25	67½	55⅞	66⅜
Tennessee Coal & Iron Co....	126	36	104 —Feb. 2	49 —Oct. 8	79¾	54⅛	72⅝
Texas & Pacific................	25⅝	12¾	21 —Apr. 17	18⅛—June 25	20⅞	16⅜	19¾
Union Pacific..................	51⅛	38⅛	74½—Nov. 21	44⅝—Jan. 10	74½	60¾	73¾
" preferred............	84½	66¼	83⅜—Nov. 21	70½—June 23	83⅛	75¼	82¼
Wabash R. R..................	8⅞	6⅛	9⅝—Apr. 27	6⅛—Mar. 13	8¾	7⅛	8⅝
" preferred............	25½	19	24¼—Apr. 27	16 —Sept. 20	22⅛	18¼	21½
Western Union................	98¼	82	88½—Jan. 5	77⅛—June 22	86¾	80½	83⅝
Wheeling & Lake Erie........	13	7⅞	11⅝—Mar. 26	8 —June 18	11⅝	9	10⅝
" second preferred....	32⅞	21¼	33⅛ Mar. 26	21⅝ - June 18	30⅝	24	28⅞
Wisconsin Central............	21	13½	20¾—Mar. 31	10 —Sept. 26	14½	11	11
" preferred............	59	54	57 —Apr. 2	30 —Sept. 24	37	33⅛	34
"Industrial"							
American Co. Oil Co..........	46	30	37¾—Apr. 7	30 —June 25	37⅝	30½	31½
Am. Smelting & Refining Co.	59	30	54½—Nov. 19	34½—June 18	54½	40⅛	53⅝
" preferred............	94⅛	77⅛	99 —Nov. 17	85 —June 25	99	90⅛	97¼
American Steel Hoop Co.....	48⅞	24	50⅛—Feb. 6	17 —June 25	35	22¼	28½
" preferred............	86¾	70	86 —Feb. 6	64¼—Sept. 28	80½	74¼	77
American Steel & Wire Co....	72	32	59⅞—Apr. 12	28½—June 25	52⅛	34½	43⅝
" preferred............	128	84	95 —Feb. 1	69⅛—June 25	90⅛	75	87
American Sugar Ref. Co......	182	114⅛	137⅛—Jan. 4	95¼—Mar. 3	137	122	133
American Tin Plate Co.......	52¾	20	45⅛—Nov. 19	18 —June 23	45⅛	32¾	42⅝
American Tobacco Co.........	229½	78⅛	113 —Nov. 21	84⅛—June 25	113	96⅛	106¼
Continental Tobacco Co......	65⅞	20	38¼—Nov. 21	21⅛—May 21	38¼	26⅝	35½
" preferred............	103⅞	71	95 —Nov. 20	70 —May 12	95	81	92½
Federal Steel Co..............	75	39¾	57¾—Feb. 6	28¾—June 25	52¾	37¾	49½
" preferred............	93⅛	67	77¾—Nov. 21	60¾—June 26	77⅝	67½	76¾
General Electric Co...........	132	95⅛	171½—Nov. 19	120 —Jan. 10	171½	142	168½
Glucose Sugar Refinding Co..	76¾	37	60 —Nov. 12	44 —May 15	60	52¾	54
International Paper Co......	68⅛	17	26⅞—Nov. 12	14½—Mar. 6	26½	20	23
" preferred............	95	62¼	75 —Nov. 12	58 —Mar. 6	75	66⅝	73⅝
National Lead Co..............	40½	22¼	28¼—Feb. 5	15⅞—Aug. 11	23	18⅛	19½
National Steel Co.............	63	31¾	53½—Feb. 6	20 —June 23	39¾	28⅝	37
" preferred............	99⅝	85	97 —Feb. 6	79¾—June 26	93½	87½	92
Pressed Steel Car Co..........	61	44⅜	58¾—Jan. 17	32½—Sept. 28	57	43	52¼
" preferred............	91	75	89½—Nov. 10	70¾—Sept. 26	89⅛	81⅛	85¾
Republic Iron & Steel Co.....	33⅞	16⅛	27½—Feb. 6	8¾—June 25	19⅛	13	16⅜
" preferred............	79	60⅛	70¾—Feb. 6	49 —Aug. 1	65¾	56¼	65⅝
Standard Rope & Twine Co..	15¼	6⅛	10¼—Jan. 4	4⅛—Mar. 6	7¼	5	5
U. S. Leather Co..............	40⅞	5⅝	19 —Jan. 3	7¾—June 25	17½	11⅛	13⅝
" preferred............	84½	64⅛	79¼—Nov. 12	65 —June 25	79¼	70½	75¼
U. S. Rubber Co..............	57	37⅞	44 —Jan. 2	21 —July 6	39⅞	28	30⅝
" preferred............	121	99¾	104¾—Jan. 3	84— Nov. 28	99⅝	84	87¾

RAILWAY, INDUSTRIAL AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last Sale, Price and Date and Highest and Lowest Prices and Total Sales for the Month.

Note.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name. Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	Last Sale. Price.	Last Sale. Date.	November Sales. High.	November Sales. Low.	November Sales. Total.
Ann Arbor 1st g 4's................1995	7,000,000	Q J	94	Nov.30,19'	94¾	92	189,000
Atch., Top. & S. F.							
Atch Top & Santa Fe gen g 4's.1995	133,092,500	A & O	102⅛	Nov.30,19'	102⅛	100⅝	2,581,000
″ registered..................	....	A & O	98½	Oct. 8,19'	....	....	....
″ adjustment, g. 4's.....1995	50,513,500	NOV	90	Nov.30,19'	90	83¼	5,396,000
″ registered..................	... .	NOV	79¾	Dec. 11,'99	....	....	....
″ stamped...............1995	1,214,500	M & N	84⅛	Nov.22,19'	84⅛	84⅛	1,000
″ Equip. tr. ser. A. g. 5's1902	500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
″ Chic. & St. L. 1st 6's...1915	1,500,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Atl. Knox. & Nor. Ry. 1st g. 5s..1946	1,000,000	J & D	106	Apr. 23,19'	....	....	....
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s..1925	69,798,000	J & J	96⅛	Nov.30,19'	96⅝	95⅛	697,500
″ registered................		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
″ g. 4s....................1948	65,963,000	A & O	100¾	Nov.30,19'	101	99⅛	1,157,000
″ g. 4s. registered...........		A & O	99¾	Nov.21,19'	99¾	99¾	1,000
″ Southw'n div. 1st g. 3½s.1925	41,990,000	J & J	90	Nov.30,19'	90	87½	1,878,000
″ ″ registered........		Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Pitt Jun. & M. div. 1st g. 3½s. 1925	11,293,000	M & N	87⅞	Nov.30,19'	87⅞	87	132,000
″ registered..................		QFeb	....	....	....	....	....
Monongahela River 1st g. g., 5's 1919	700,000	F & A	104½	July 1,'92	....	....	....
Cen. Ohio. Reorg. 1st c. g. 4½'s, 1930	1,018,000	M & S	111	Feb. 28,'99	....	....	....
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts. g. g. 5's...1937	4,407,000	M & S	113½	Nov.26,19'	113½	111¼	20,000
″ deb. 6's..................1947	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Alleghany & Wn. 1st g. gtd 4's.1998	2,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Clearfield & Mah. 1st g. g. 5's....1943	650,000	J & J	130	Mar. 1,19'	....	....	....
Rochester & Pittsburg. 1st 6's..1921	1,300,000	F & A	130	Nov.20,19'	130	130	2,000
″ cons. 1st 6's, ...1922	3,920,000	J & D	128	Nov.17,19'	128	128	1,000
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5's, 1913	1,056,500	A & O	100	Nov. 18,'99	....	....	....
″ registered....................		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Burlington, Cedar R. & N. 1st 5's, 1906	6,500,000	J & D	108¾	Nov.21,19'	108¾	108½	2,000
″ con. 1st & col. tst 5's...1934	7,250,000	A & O	118	Nov.27,19'	118	118	3,000
″ registered..................		A & O	117	Nov.20,19'	117	117	10,000
Ced. Rap Ia. Falls & Nor. 1st 5's.1921	1,905,000	A & O	105	Jan. 6,'99	....	....	....
Minneap's & St. Louis 1st 7's, g, 1927	150,000	J & D	140	Aug.24,'95	....	....	....
Canada Southern 1st int. gtd 5's, 1908	13,920,000	J & J	108⅛	Nov.27,19'	109	107¼	53,000
″ 2d mortg. 5's,............1913	5,100,000	M & S	108¾	Nov.28,19'	108¾	107	75,000
″ registered....................		M & S	104	Apr. 24,'09	....	....	....
Central Branch U. Pac. 1st g. 4's.1948	2,500,000	J & D	92	Nov.24,19'	92	92	13,000
Cent. R. & Bkg. Co. of Ga. c. g. 5's, 1987	4,880,000	M & N	95½	Nov.13,19'	95½	93	25,000
Central R'y of Georgia, 1st g. 5's.1945	7,000,000	F & A	120	Nov.20,19'	120	120	12,000
″ registered $1,000 & $5,000		F & A	....	....	....	....	....
″ con. g. 5's...............1945	16,500,600	M & N	97	Nov.30,19'	97	92	1,391,000
″ con. g. 5's, reg. $1,000 & $5,000		M & N	96	Oct. 30,'99	....	....	....
″ 1st. pref. inc. g. 5's......1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	51⅛	Nov.28,19'	53	45	511,000
″ 2d pref. inc. g. 5's.......1945	7,000,000	OCT 1	16	Nov.28,19'	18¾	14	938,000
″ 3d pref. inc. g. 5's.......1945	4,000,000	OCT 1	8⅛	Nov.28,19'	8½	6¼	127,000
″ Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5's...................1946	840,000	J & J	95	Dec. 27,'99	....	....	....
″ Mid. Ga. & Atl. div. g 5s.1947	413,000	J & J	102	June29,'99	....	....	....
″ Mobile div. 1st g. 5's....1946	1,000,000	J & J	106	Oct. 24,19'	....	....	....
Central Railroad of New Jersey, 1st convertible 7's..1902	1,167,000	M & N	107½	May 3,19'	....	....	....
″ gen. g. 5's...........1987	43,924,000	J & J	126¾	Nov.28,19'	128	124	142,000
″ registered................		Q J	125	Nov.28,'19	125½	125	14,000
″ conv. deb. 6's..........1908	262,800	M & N	130	July 25,'19	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highest and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

NAME. Principal Due	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	LAST SALE. Price.	LAST SALE. Date.	NOVEMBER SALES. High.	NOVEMBER SALES. Low.	NOVEMBER SALES. Total.
Am. Dock & Improvm't Co. 5's, 1921	4,987,000	J & J	114⅛	Sept. 5,19'	....	....	....
Lehigh & H. R. gen. gtd g. 5's..1920	1,062,000	J & J	..	....	....	....	....
Lehigh & W.-B. Coal con. 5's...1912	2,691,000	Q M	105	Aug.30,19'	....	....	....
" con. extended gtd. 4½'s.1910	12,175,000	Q M	103⅛	Nov.30,19'	103⅛	101	152,000
Charleston & Sav. 1st g. 7's.......1936	1,500,000	J & J	108¾	Dec. 13,'99	....	....	....
Ches. & Ohio 6's, g., Series A......1908	2,000,000	A & O	113⅛	Nov.21,19'	113⅛	113⅛	10,000
" Mortgage gold 6's......1911	2,000,000	A & O	119½	Nov. 5,19'	119½	119½	5,000
" 1st con. g. 5's............1939	25,858,000	M & N	120¼	Nov.26,19'	120¼	118½	43,000
" registered....................		M & N	117	June11,19'	....	....	....
" Gen. m. g. 4½'s..........1992	28,809,000	M & S	101¾	Nov.30,19'	101¾	100	706,000
" registered....................		M & S	94½	Aug.23,19'	....	....	....
" Craig Val. 1st g. 5's.....1940	650,000	J & J	103	Nov.26,19'	103	103	1,000
" (R. & A. d.) 1st c. g. 4's, 1989	6,000,000	J & J	105¼	Nov.13,19'	105⅛	105¼	5,000
" 2d con. g. 4's............1989	1,000,000	J & J	98	July 23,19'	....	....	....
" Warm S. Val. 1st g. 5's, 1941	400,000	M & S	101¼	Apr. 29,'99	....	....	....
" Elz. Lex. & B. S. g. g. 5's, 1902	3,007,000	M & S	101⅞	Nov.27,19'	101⅞	101⅝	17,000
Chic. & Alton R. R. s. fund g. 6's.1903	1,671,000	M & N	106½	Oct. 18,19'	....	....	....
" refunding g. 3's......1949	31,988,000	A & O	91⅞	Nov.30,19'	93	91⅞	41,000
" " registered.....		A & O	....		....	....	....
Miss. Riv. Bdge 1st s. f'd g. 6's..1912	449,000	A & O	105⅛	Oct. 30,'95	....	....	....
Chic. & Alton Ry 1st lien g. 3½'s.1950	22,000,000	J & J	85⅛	Nov.30,19'	85⅝	82¼	8,697,000
" registered...............		J & J	....		....	....	....
Chicago, Burl. & Quincy con. 7's.1903	24,356,000	J & J	111¼	Nov.30,19'	111⅝	110⅝	63,000
" 5's, sinking fund........1901	2,291,000	A & O	101½	Nov.15,19'	101½	101½	1,000
" Chic. & Iowa div. 5's....1905	2,320,000	F & A	104¾	Apr. 11,19'	..	....	....
" Denver div. 4's..........1922	5,565,000	F & A	102	Nov.27,19'	102	102	14,000
" Illinois div. 3½s........1949	26,214,000	J & J	105¼	Nov.14,19'	105¼	104⅝	14,000
" registered....................		J & J	....		....	....	....
" (Iowa div.) sink. f'd 5's, 1919	2,709,000	A & O	113¾	Nov.30,19'	113¾	113¾	7,000
" 4's..........................1919	8,704,000	A & O	103¾	Nov.22,19'	103¾	103¾	2,000
" Nebraska extensi'n 4's, 1927	26,077,000	M & N	111½	Nov.30,19'	111½	110⅞	33,000
" registered....................		M & N	111½	June 2,'99	....	....	....
" Southwestern div. 4's..1921	2,950,000	M & S	100½	Oct. 15,19'	....	....	....
" convertible 5's..........1903	2,738,000	M & S	138	Nov.28,19'	138	127	45,500
" 5's, debentures..........1913	9,000,000	M & N	108½	Nov. 2,19'	108½	108½	1,000
Han. & St. Jos. con. 6's.......1911	8,000,000	M & S	120½	Nov.26,19'	120½	120½	1,000
Chicago & E. Ill. 1st s. f'd c'y. 6's.1907	2,989,000	J & D	114⅛	Sept.18,19'	....	....	....
" small bonds............ ...		J & D	112	Apr. 2,'96	....	....	....
" 1st con. 6's. gold......1934	2,653,000	A & O	134	Nov.15,19'	134	134	2,000
" gen. con. 1st 5's.......1937	11,995,000	M & N	114⅞	Nov.28,19'	114⅞	113	230,000
" registered.................		M & N	115	Aug.28,19'	....	....	....
Chicago & Ind. Coal 1st 5's 1936	4,626,000	J & J	112	Oct. 15,19'	....	....	....
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville.							
" refunding g. 6's...........1947	4,700,000	J & J	115¾	Nov.28,19'	116	115¾	16,000
" ref. g. 5's...................1947	3,542,000	J & J	106	Nov.22,19'	106	106	2,000
Louisv. N. Alb. & Chic. 1st 6's..1910	3,000,000	J & J	116	Nov.28,19'	116	114½	32,000
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.							
Mil. & St. Paul 1st 7's $ g, R.d..1902	1,469,000	J&J	167¾	Aug.22,19'	....	....	....
" 1st 7's £...............1902		J&J	172½	Apr. 10,19'	....	....	....
" 1st C. & M. 7's.........1903	1,157,000	J & J	169½	Sept.18,19'	....	....	....
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul con. 7's, 1905	5,072,000	J & J	175	Nov.23,19'	175	172½	18,000
" terminal g 5's.........1914	4,748,000	J & J	114½	Nov.13,19'	114½	114½	5,000
" gen. g. 4's, series A....1989	23,676,000	J & J	112¼	Nov.22,19'	114¼	111	47,000
" registered..................	....	Q J	105½	Feb. 19,'98	....	....	....
" gen. g. 3½'s, series B.1989	2,500,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
" " registered.....		J & J	....		....	....	....
" Chic. & Lake Sup. 5's, 1921	1,360,000	J & J	120¼	Nov.28,19'	120¼	120¼	4,000
" Chic. & M. R. div. 5's, 1926	3,083,000	J & J	122¼	Nov.23,19'	122¼	122¼	6,000
" Chic. & Pac. div. 6's, 1910	3,000,000	J & J	119	Nov.14,19'	119	119	2,000
" 1st Chic. & P. W. g. 5's.1921	25,340,000	J & J	121	Nov.28,19'	121	120	32,000
" Dakota & Gt. S. g. 5's.1916	2,856,000	J & J	114⅝	Oct. 16,19'	....	....	....
" Far. & So. g. 6's assu...1924	1,250,000	J & J	137½	July 18,'98	....	....	....
" 1st H'st & Dk. div. 7's, 1910	5,680,000	J & J	126⅝	Nov.13,19'	126⅝	126⅝	3,000
" 1st 5's 1910	990,000	J & J	109¼	Aug. 9,19'	....	....	....
" 1st 7's, Iowa & D. ex, 1908	2,230,000	J & J	174½	Nov.26,19'	174½	173½	4,000
" 1st 5's, La. C. & Dav...1919	2,500,000	J & J	118¾	Nov.12,19'	118¾	118¾	17,000
" Mineral Point div. 5's, 1910	2,840,000	J & J	110¾	Sept.10,19'	....	....	....
" 1st So. Min. div. 6's....1910	7,432,000	J & J	120	Nov.28,19'	120	119¾	10,000
" 1st 6's, Southw'n div., 1909	4,000,000	J & J	118¼	Nov.14,19'	118¼	118¼	2,000
" Wis. & Min. div. g. 5's.1921	4,755,000	J & J	119	Oct. 18,19'	....	....	....
" Mil. & N. 1st M. L. 6's.1910	2,155,000	J & D	121	Sept.21,19'	....	....	....
" 1st con. 6's.............1913	5,092,000	J & D	120	Aug. 9,19'	....	....	....

BOND QUOTATIONS.—Last sale, price and date; highes and lowest prices and total sales for the month.

NOTE.—The railroads enclosed in a brace are leased to Company first named.

Name.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st paid.*	Last Sale. *Price.*	Last Sale. *Date.*	November Sales. *High.*	November Sales. *Low.*	November Sales. *Total.*
Chic. & Northwestern con. 7's	1915	12,832,000	Q F	137⅛	Nov. 3,19'	137⅛	137⅛	1,000
" gold 7's	1902	8,551,000	J & D	109½	Nov.12,19'	109½	109½	5,000
" registered gold 7's	1902		J & D	110	Nov.21,19'	110	110	10,600
" extension 4's	1886–1926	18,632,000	F A 15	108½	Sept.21,19'	....	....	....
" registered			F A 15	107	Mar. 7,19'	....	....	....
" gen. g. 3½'s	1987	9,995,000	M & N	107	Nov. 9,19'	107	107	5,000
" " registered			Q F	103	Nov.19,'98	....	....	....
" sinking fund 6's	1879–1929	5,940,000	A & O	116	Nov.28,19'	117	114¼	9,000
" registered			A & O	111	Oct. 18,19'	....	....	....
" sinking fund 5s'	1879–1929	7,055,000	A & O	108⅛	Nov.28,19'	109	108⅛	8,000
" registered			A & O	107½	Nov.22,19'	107½	107½	1,000
" deben. 5's	1909	5,900,000	M & N	108	Nov.27,19'	108	107½	16,000
" registered			M & N	105	Dec. 26,'99	....	....	....
" deben. 5's	1921	10,000,000	A & O	116½	Nov. 8,19'	116½	116	10,000
" registered			A & O	107	Nov. 20,'95	....	....	....
" sinking f'd deben. 5's	1933	9,800,000	M & N	119½	Nov.28,19'	119½	118	9,000
" registered			M & N	120	Nov.30,19'	120	120	5,000
Des Moines & Minn. 1st 7's	1907	600,000	F & A	127	Apr. 8,'84	....	....	....
Escanaba & L. Superior 1st 6's	1901	351,000	J & J	103¼	Feb. 26,19'	....	....	....
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6's	1905	1,600,000	M & S	112⅝	Apr.24,19'	....	....	....
Northern Illinois 1st 5's	1910	1,500,000	M & S	112¼	Apr.24,19'	....	....	....
Ottumwa C. F. & St. P. 1st 5's	1909	1,600,000	M & S	111¼	Apr.24,'19	....	....	....
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7's	1907	1,592,000	M & N	120⅛	Nov.10,19'	120⅛	120⅛	3,000
Mil., L. Shore & We'n 1st g. 6's	1921	5,030,000	M & N	135	Nov.26,19'	136	133¾	14,000
" ext. & impt. s.f'd g. 5's	1929	4,148,000	F & A	124⅛	Nov. 9,19'	124⅛	124⅛	1,000
" Ashland div. 1st g. 6's	1925	1,000,000	M & S	139½	Apr. 17,19'	....	....	....
" Michigan div. 1st g. 6's	1924	1,281,000	J & J	137⅛	Aug.13,19'	....	....	....
" con. deb. 5's	1907	436,000	F & A	107⅛	Nov.16,19'	107⅛	107⅛	5,000
" incomes	1911	500,000	M & N	112	Nov.13,'99	....	....	....
Chic., Rock Is. & Pac. 6's coup.	1917	12,100,000	J & J	132	Nov.21,19'	132	130¾	18,000
" registered	1917		J & J	130	Nov. 7,19'	130	130	10,000
" gen. g. 4's	1988	54,581,000	J & J	109½	Nov.30,19'	109½	106¾	625,000
" registered			J & J	107⅝	Nov. 8,19'	107⅝	107⅝	10,000
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4's	1905	1,200,000	J & J	96	May 25,19'	....	....	....
" 1st 2½'s	1905	1,200,000	J & J	86¼	Aug.25,19'	....	....	....
" extension 4 s		672,000	J & J	98⅛	May 18,'99	....	....	....
Keokuk & Des M. 1st mor. 5's	1923	2,750,000	A & O	110	Nov.17,19'	110	110	2,000
" small bond	1923	....	A & O	100	Apr. 15,'97	....	....	....
Chic., St. P., Minn. & Oma. con. 6's	1930	14,270,000	J & D	136¾	Nov.30,19'	136¾	134⅛	18,000
Chic., St. Paul & Minn. 1st 6's	1918	2,143,000	M & N	133	Nov.27,19'	133	132	9,500
North Wisconsin 1st mort. 6's	1930	800,000	J & J	140	May 31,19'	....	....	....
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6's	1919	6,070,000	A & O	129⅛	Nov.15,19'	131	129⅛	6,000
Chic., Term. Trans. R. R. g. 4's	1947	13,400,000	J & J	93¾	Nov.30,19'	95	92½	38,000
Chic. & Wn. Ind. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's	1919	478,000	M & N	106	Oct. 4,'99	....	....	....
" gen'l mortg. g. 6's	1932	9,868,000	Q M	118⅛	Aug. 2,19'	....	....	....
Chic. & West Michigan R'y 5's	1921	5,753,000	J & D	100	Oct. 28,'98	....	....	....
Choc., Oklahoma & Glf. gen. g. 5s	1919	4,800,000	J & J	103	Jan. 17,19'	....	....	....
Cin., Ham. & Day. con. s'k. f'd 7's	1905	996,000	A & O	117	Sept.20,'99	....	....	....
" 2d g. 4½'s	1937	2,000,000	J & J	113	Oct. 10,19'	....	....	....
Cin., Day. & Ir'n 1st gt. dg. 5's	1941	3,500,000	M & N	111	Nov.23,19'	111	111	1,000
Clev., Cin., Chic. & St. L. gen. g. 4's	1993	12,634,000	J & D	101	Nov.24,19'	101	99½	144,000
" do Cairo div. 1st g. 4's	1939	5,000,000	J & J	98	Sept.27,19'	....	....	....
Cin., Wab. & Mich. div. 1st g. 4's	1991	4,000,000	J & J	98	Nov.15,19'	98	98	1,000
St. Louis div. 1st col. trust g. 4's	1990	9,750,000	M & N	104	Nov.24,19'	104	103	10,000
" registered				99	May 4,'99	....	....	....
Sp'gfield & Col. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	1,035,000	M & S	94	Oct. 12,19'	....	....	....
White W. Val. div. 1st g. 4's	1940	650,000	J & J	83	Nov.22,'99	....	....	....
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. 1st g. 4's	1936	7,685,000	Q F	105⅛	Apr. 5,19'	....	....	....
" registered				95	Nov. 15,'94	....	....	....
" con. 6's	1920	689,000	M & N	107⅛	June 30,'98	....	....	....
Cin., S'dusky & Clev. con. 1st g. 5's	1928	2,571,000	J & J	114	Aug.17,19'	....	....	....
Clev., C., C. & Ind. con. 7's	1914	3,991,000	J & D	135⅛	Aug. 3,19'	....	....	....
" sink. fund 7's	1914		J & D	119⅝	Nov. 19,'89	....	....	....
" gen. consol 6's	1934	3,205,000	J & J	134	Nov.22,19'	134	134	5,000
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Cin., Sp. 1st m. C., C., C. & Ind. 7's	1901	1,000,000	A & O	101⅝	Oct. 29,'99	....	....	....
Ohio, Ind. & W., 1st pfd. 5's	1938	500,000	Q J	....	....	....	....	....
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4's	1940	8,103,000	A & O	92½	Nov.28,19'	93	90	181,000
" income 4's	1990	4,000,000	A	34	Nov.30,19'	34¼	29	365,000

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NAME.	Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	LAST SALE. Price.	LAST SALE. Date.	NOVEMBER SALES. High.	NOVEMBER SALES. Low.	NOVEMBER SALES. Total.
Clev., Lorain & Wheel'g con. 1st 5's	1933	5,000,000	A & O	111	Sept. 5,19'	....	....	....
Clev., & Mahoning Val. gold 5's	1938	2,936,000	J & J	130	May 8,19'	....	....	....
" registered			Q J	....		....	....	....
Col. Midld Ry. 1st g. 2-3-4's	1947	7,500,000	J & J	78⅛	Nov. 30,19'	78¾	77½	660,00
" 1st g. 4's	1947	1,011,000	J & J	79	Nov. 27,19'	79	77½	52,000
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4's	1929	17,500,000	F & A	84	Nov. 30,19'	84⅛	81⅛	306,000
Conn., Passumpsic Riv's 1st g. 4's	1943	1,900,000	A & O	102	Dec. 27,'98	....	....	....
Delaware, Lack. & W. mtge 7's	1907	3,067,000	M & S	122⅛	Nov. 10,19'	122⅛	122⅛	3,000
Morris & Essex 1st m 7's	1914	5,000,000	M & N	137½	Nov. 28,19'	137½	136¼	13,000
" 7's	1871-1901	4,991,000	A & O	102⅞	Nov. 12,19'	102⅞	102⅞	1,000
" 1st c. gtd 7's	1915	12,151,000	J & D	140	Oct. 18,19'	....	....	....
" registered			J & D	140	Oct. 26,'98	....	....	....
N. Y., Lack. & West'n. 1st 6's	1921	12,000,000	J & J	136	Nov. 3,19'	136	136	1,000
" const. 5's	1923	5,000,000	F & A	119⅛	Nov. 26,19'	119⅛	119⅛	1,000
" terml. imp. 4's	1923	5,000,000	M & N	108⅛	Oct. 15,19'	....	....	....
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y. 1st 7's	1906	1,966,000	A & O	118¼	Nov. 15,19'	118¼	118¼	5,000
Delaware & Hudson Canal.								
" 1st Penn. Div. c. 7's	1917	5,000,000	M & S	146⅛	May 2,19'	....	....	....
" reg	1917		M & S	141	Oct. 22,'98	....	....	....
Albany & Susq. 1st c. g. 7's	1906	3,000,000	A & O	121	Sept. 12,19'	....	....	....
" registered			A & O	122	June 6,'99	....	....	....
" 6's	1906	7,000,000	A & O	111⅝	Nov. 22,19'	111⅝	111⅝	5,000
" registered			A & O	113½	Aug. 27,19'	....	....	....
Rens. & Saratoga 1st c. 7's	1921	2,000,000	M & N	148¼	July 24,19'	....	....	....
" 1st r 7's	1921		M & N	148¾	July 16,19'	....	....	....
Denver & Rio G. 1st con. g. 4's	1936	28,650,000	J & J	100⅝	Nov. 28,19'	100⅝	99	75,500
" con. g. 4½'s	1936	6,382,000	J & J	108⅛	Nov. 28,19'	109	108	21,000
" impt. m. g. 5's	1928	8,103,500	J & D	106⅛	Nov. 28,19'	106½	105⅝	44,000
Des Moines Union Ry 1st g. 5's	1917	628,000	M & N	108¼	May 7,19'	....	....	....
Detroit & Mack. 1st lien g. 4s	1995	900,000	J & D	98⅛	Nov. 20,19'	98½	98	15,000
" g. 4s	1995	1,250,000	J & D	90	Nov. 28,19'	90	88	55,000
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5's	1937	6,734,000	A & O	108	Nov. 16,19'	108⅛	108	2,000
" registered			A & O	101½	July 23,'89	....	....	....
" 2d 1 m 6s	1916	2,000,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Duluth, Red Wing & S'n 1st g. 5's	1928	500,000	J & J	92¼	Feb. 11,'98	....	....	....
Duluth So. Shore & At. gold 5's	1937	4,000,000	J & J	115	Nov. 1,19'	115	115	1,000
Elgin Joliet & Eastern 1st g 5's	1941	7,852,000	M & N	109	Nov. 19,19'	109	108	6,000
Erie 1st ext. g. 4's	1947	2,482,000	M & N	117⅞	July 23,19'	....	....	....
" 2d extended g. 5's	1919	2,149,000	M & S	119⅛	Jan. 4,19'	....	....	....
" 3d extended g. 4½'s	1923	4,618,000	M & S	116	Nov. 22,19'	116	116	1,000
" 4th extended g. 5's	1920	2,926,000	A & O	123⅛	Mar. 30,19'	....	....	....
" 5th extended g. 4's	1928	709,500	J & D	106⅛	Feb. 24,19'	....	....	....
" 1st cons gold 7's	1920	16,890,000	M & S	139	Nov. 27,19'	139¼	139	32,000
" 1st cons. fund g. 7's	1920	3,699,500	M & S	134⅛	Oct. 9,19'	....	....	....
Erie R.R. 1st con. g-4s prior bds.	1996	31,452,000	J&J	91⅛	Nov. 30,19'	91¾	89¾	161,000
" registered			J&J	93¼	May 25,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s.	1996	31,954,000	J&J	75¼	Nov. 30,19'	75¼	71	994,000
" registered			J&J	....		....	....	....
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7's	1916	2,380,000	J & D	140	Feb. 6,'99	....	....	....
Buffalo & Southwestern g. 6's	1908	1,500,000	J&J	....		....	....	....
" small			J&J	....		....	....	....
Chicago & Erie 1st gold 5's	1982	12,000,000	M & N	116⅛	Nov. 30,19'	116½	115¾	56,000
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd g. 5's	1909	2,800,000	A & O	104⅛	Oct. 22,19'	....	....	....
Long Dock consol. g. 6's	1935	7,500,000	A & O	137	Nov. 27,19'	137	136½	12,000
N. Y. L. E. & W. Coal & R. R. Co. 1st gtd. currency 6's	1922	1,100,000	M&N	....		....	....	....
N. Y., L. E. & W. Dock & Imp. Co. 1st currency 6's	1913	3,396,000	J&J	118	Sept. 27,19'	....	...	....
N. Y. & Greenw'd Lake gt g 5's	1946	1,452,000	M&N	109	Oct. 27,'98	....	....	....
" small								
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6's	1910	3,500,000	A & O	117⅛	Nov. 22,19'	117⅛	117⅛	22,000
N.Y., Sus. & W. 1st refdg. g. 5's	1937	3,750,000	J & J	110	Nov. 28,19'	110⅛	110	5,000
" 2d g. 4½'s	1937	453,000	F & A	99⅛	June 12,19'	....	....	....
" gen. g. 5's	1940	2,546,000	F & A	95	Oct. 31,19'	....	....	....
" term. 1st g. 5's	1943	2,000,000	M & N	113	Apr. 27,19'	....	....	....
" registered......$5,000 each			M & N	....		....	....	....
Wilkesb. & East. 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	3,000,000	J & D	106⅞	Nov. 5,19'	106⅞	106½	8,000

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Eureka Springs R'y 1st 6's, g	1933	500,000	F & A	65	Nov.10,'97	....	....	....
Evans. & Terre Haute 1st con. 6's	1921	3,000,000	J & J	123½	Nov.22,19'	123½	123½	3,000
″ 1st General g 5's	1942	2,223,000	A & O	106½	Nov.19,19'	106½	104	16,000
″ Mount Vernon 1st 6's	1923	375,000	A & O	110	May 10,'93	....	....	....
″ Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g 5's	1930	450,000	A & O	95	Sept.15,'91	....	....	....
Evans. & Ind'p. 1st con. g g 6's	1926	1,591,000	J & J	105	Sept.25,19'	....	....	....
Flint & Pere Marquette m 6's	1920	3,999,000	A & O	121½	Oct. 1,19'	....	....	....
″ 1st con. gold 5's	1939	2,850,000	M & N	106½	Nov.24,19'	106½	106½	3,000
″ Port Huron d 1st g 5's	1939	3,325,000	A & O	107	Nov.21,19'	109¾	107	7,000
Florida Cen. & Penins. 1st g 5's	1918	3,000,000	J & J	100	Sept. 6,'99	....	....	....
″ 1st land grant ex. g 5's	1930	423,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
″ 1st con. g 5's	1943	4,370,000	J & J	80½	May 14,'96	....	....	....
Ft. Smith U'n Dep. Co. 1st g 4½'s	1941	1,000,000	J & J	105	Mar. 11,'98	....	....	....
Ft. Worth & D. C. ctfs. dep. 1st 6's	1921	8,176,000	......	77	Nov.30,19'	78	73½	234,000
Ft. Worth & Rio Grande 1st g 5's	1928	2,863,000	J & J	66	Nov.30,19'	66	61	46,000
Galveston H. & H. of 1882 1st 5s	1913	2,000,000	A & O	102	Nov.10,19'	102	102	1,000
Geo. & Ala. Ry. 1st pref. g. 5's	1945	2,230,000	A & O	106	Dec. 12,'88	....	....	....
″ 1st con. g 5s	1945	2,922,000	J & J	98½	Nov.27,19'	98½	98½	1,000
Ga. Car. & N. Ry. 1st gtd. g. 5's	1927	5,360,000	J & J	99½	Jan. 22,19'	....	....	....
Hock. Val. Ry. 1st con. g. 4½'s	1999	9,108,000	J & J	104	Nov.30,19'	104⅜	100⅞	700,000
″ registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Col. Hock's Val. 1st ext. g. 4's	1848	1,401,000	A & O	105½	Nov. 5,19'	105½	105½	5,000
Illinois Central, 1st g. 4's	1894–1951	1,500,000	J&J	116	June 4,19'	....	....	....
″ registered			J&J	113½	Mar. 12,19'	....	....	....
″ 1st gold 3½'s	1951	2,499,000	J&J	106½	Oct. 22,19'	....	....	....
″ registered			J&J	102½	Apr. 15,'98	....	....	....
″ 1st g 3s sterl. £500,000	1951	2,500,000	M & S	92½	July 13,'96	....	....	....
″ registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
″ total outstg....$13,950,000								
″ collat. trust gold 4's	1952	15,000,000	A & O	102¾	Oct. 8,19'	....	....	....
″ regist'd			A & O	104¾	Jan. 30,'99	....	....	....
″ col.t.g.4sL.N.O.&Tex	1953	24,679,000	M & N	103½	Nov.30,19'	104	102¾	15,000
″ registered			M & N	109⅛	Dec. 13,'99	....	....	....
″ Cairo Bridge g 4's	1950	3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
″ registered			J & D	123	May 24,'99	....	....	....
″ Louisville div. g. 3½'s	1953	14,320,000	J & J	101¾	Oct. 23,19'	....	....	....
″ registered			J & J	88½	Dec. 8,'99	....	....	....
″ Middle div. reg. 5's	1921	600,000	F & A	95	Dec. 21,'99	....	....	....
″ St. Louis div. g. 3's	1951	4,939,000	J & J	91⅜	Nov.27,19'	91⅜	91⅜	1,000
″ registered			J & J	101¼	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
″ g. 3½'s	1951	6,321,000	J & J	102¾	Nov.30,19'	102¾	102¾	5,000
″ registered			J & J	101½	Sept. 10,'95	....	....	....
″ Sp'gfield div 1st g 3½'s	1951	2,000,000	J & J	100	Nov. 7,19'	100	100	5,000
″ registered			J & J	124	Dec. 11,'99	....	....	....
″ West'n Line 1st g. 4's	1951	5,425,000	F & A	113	Oct. 31,19'	....	....	....
″ registered			F & A	101½	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
Belleville & Carodt 1st 6's	1923	470,000	J & D	121	Aug. 3,'19	....	....	....
Carbond'e & Shawt'n 1st g. 4's	1932	241,000	M & S	105	Jan. 22,19'	....	....	....
Chic., St. L. & N. O. gold 5's	1951	16,555,000	J D 15	126½	Nov.21,19'	126½	125¾	7,000
″ gold 5's, registered			J D 15	122	Sept.26,19'	....	....	....
″ g. 3½'s	1951	1,352,000	J D 15	100¼	Nov.14,19'	100¼	100¼	5,000
″ registered			J D 15	106¼	Aug.17,'99	....	....	....
″ Memph. div. 1st g. 4's	1951	3,500,000	J & D	105½	Sept.10,19'	....	....	....
″ registered			J & D	121	Feb. 24,'99	....	....	....
St. Louis, South. 1st gtd. g. 4's	1931	538,000	M & S	102½	Nov.16,19'	102½	102½	1,000
Ind., Dec. & West. 1st g. 5's	1935	1,824,000	J & J	103½	Aug. 8,19'	....	....	....
″ 1st gtd. g. 5's	1935	933,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Indiana, Ill. & Iowa 1st refdg. 5's	1948	3,000,000	A & O	107	Oct. 22,19'	....	....	....
Internat. & Gt. N'n 1st. 6's, gold	1919	7,954,000	M & N	122¾	Nov.28,19'	123	120½	37,000
″ 2d g. 5's	1909	6,593,000	M & S	91	Nov.30,19'	92	88	44,000
″ 3d g. 4's	1921	2,725,000	M & S	58	Nov.27,19'	59	55	30,000
Iowa Central 1st gold 5's	1938	7,200,000	J & D	116⅝	Nov.22,19'	117¼	114	112,000
Kansas C. & M. R. & B. Co. 1st gtd g. 5's	1929	3,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Kansas City Southern 1st g. 3's	1950	26,197,000	A & O	68	Nov.30,19'	69⅜	67½	696,000
″ registered			A & O	63¼	Oct. 16,19'	....	....	....
Lake Erie & Western 1st g. 5's	1937	7,250,000	J & J	124	Nov.22,19'	124	123	5,000
″ 2d mtge. g. 5's	1941	3,625,000	J & J	117⅛	Oct. 22,19'	....	....	....
Northern Ohio 1st gtd g 5's	1945	2,500,000	A & O	111	Nov.14,19'	111	110	39,000

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Lehigh Val. (Pa.) coll. g. 5's.....1997	5,000,000	M & N	104	Aug. 8,'98	....	....	....
" registered..................		M & N	....		....	....	....
Lehigh Val. N. Y. 1st m. g. 4½'s.1940	15,000,000	J&J	111	Nov. 23,19'	111	111	3,000
" registered..................	....	J&J	108¾	Nov. 24,'99	....	....	....
Lehigh Val. Ter. R. 1st gtd g. 5's.1941	10,000,000	A & O	112	July 9,'19	....	....	....
" registered..................		A & O	109½	Oct. 18,'99	....	....	....
Lehigh V. Coal Co. 1st gtd g. 5's.1933	10,280,000	J & J	103¾	Nov. 21,'99	....	....	....
" registered...............1933		J & J	....		....	....	....
Lehigh & N. Y., 1st gtd g. 4's.....1945	2,000,000	M&S	92	Sept. 4,19'	....	....	....
" registered..................		M&S	....		....	....	....
{ Elm., Cort. & N. 1st g. 1st pfd 6's 1914	750,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
{ " " g. gtd 5's.......1914	1,250,000	A & O	101⅛	Sept. 1,'99	....	....	....
Long Island 1st cons. 5's..........1931	3,610,000	Q J	120	Oct. 10,19'	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 4's...........1931	1,121,000	Q J	101	Nov. 22,'99	....	....	....
{ Long Island gen. m. 4's.........1938	3,000,000	J & D	103	Nov. 28,19'	103	103	9,000
" Ferry 1st g. 4½'s......1922	1,500,000	M & S	102½	Nov. 21,19'	102½	102½	2,000
" g. 4's..................1932	325,000	J & D	102½	May 5,'97	....	....	....
" unified g. 4's...........1949	5,685,000	M & S	96¼	Nov. 30,19'	96¼	95½	248,000
" deb. g. 5's........1934	1,135,000	J & D	100	May 25,'97	....	....	....
Brooklyn & Montauk 1st 6's....1911	250,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
" 1st 5's.................1911	750,000	M & S	110	Aug. 3,'96	....	....	....
N. Y. B'kln & M. B. 1st c. g. 5's, ..1935	1,601,000	A & O	107	Jan. 31,'99	....	....	....
N. Y. & Rock'y Beach 1st g. 5's, 1927	883,000	M & S	105	May 4,19'	....	....	....
Long Isl. R. R. Nor. Shore Branch 1st Con. gold garn't'd 5's, 1932	1,425,000	QJAN	109	Nov. 23,19'	110½	109	15,000
{ Louis. & Nash. gen. g. 6's.......1930	9,515,000	J & D	118	Oct. 6,19'	....	....	....
" gold 5's................1937	1,764,000	M & N	110½	Nov. 7,19'	110½	110½	1,000
" Unified gold 4's........1940	14,994,000	J & J	100⅝	Nov. 30,19'	100⅝	98¼	118,000
" registered 1940		J & J	83	Feb. 27,'98	....	....	....
" collateral trust g. 5's, 1931	5,129,000	M & N	111½	Oct. 29,19'	....	....	....
" coll. tr 5-20 g 4's..1903-1918	12,500,000	A & O	99	Nov. 23,19'	99	98	33,000
" Cecilian branch. 7's....1907	380,000	M & S	103½	Nov. 13,19'	104½	103½	4,000
" E., Hend. & N. 1st 6's..1919	1,950,000	J & D	115	Nov. 15,19'	115	115	4,000
" L. Cin. & Lex. g. 4½'s...1931	3,258,000	M & N	103	Jan. 18,'98	....	....	....
" N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6's..1930	5,000,000	J & J	130	Nov. 5,19'	130	130	1,000
" 2d g. 6's................1930	1,000,000	J & J	117	Oct. 1,19'	....	....	....
" Pensacola div. g. 6's...1920	580,000	M & S	109½	Nov. 1,'99	....	....	....
" St. Louis div. 1st g. 6's. 1921	3,500,000	M & S	128¼	Sept. 24,19'	....	....	....
" 2d g. 3's................1980	3,000,000	M & S	63½	Oct. 1,19'	....	....	....
" Ken. Cent. g. 4's......1987	6,742,000	J & J	99	Nov. 28,19'	99	98½	8,000
" L. & N. & Mob. & Montg 1st. g. 4½s.........1945	4,000,000	M & S	109	Sept. 26,19'	....	....	....
" N. Fla. & S. 1st g. g. 5's, 1937	2,096,000	F & A	109¼	July 17,19'	....	....	....
" Pen. & At. 1st g. g. 6's, 1921	2,708,000	F & A	111¾	Nov. 12,19'	111¾	111¾	5,000
" S. & N. A. con. gtd. g. 5's. 1936	3,673,000	F & A	109	Oct. 14,19'	....	....	....
" So. & N. Ala. si'fd. g. 6s. 1910	1,942,000	A & O	92½	Sept. 30,'96	....	....	....
Lo. & Jefferson Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 4's. 1945	3,000,000	M & S	96¾	Nov. 17,'99	....	....	....
Manhattan Railway Con. 4's.....1990	28,065,000	A & O	104¾	Nov. 30,19'	105⅛	102	392,000
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6's....1908	10,818,000	J & J	117½	Nov. 30,19'	117½	116	34,000
Manitoba Swn. Coloniza'n g. 5's, 1934	2,544,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Mexican Central.							
" con. mtge. 4's...........1911	62,643,000	J & J	81¾	Nov. 19,19'	82	80	27,000
" 1st con. inc. 3's..........1939	17,072,000	JULY	26⅝	Nov. 30,19'	28½	26	1,058,000
" 2d 3's....................1939	11,310,000	JULY	13½	Nov. 28,19'	13⅞	12¾	172,000
" equip. & collat. g. 5's....1917	850,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
" 2d series g. 5's...........1919	965,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
Mexican Internat'l 1st con g. 4's, 1942	4,635,000	M & S	84¾	Nov. 28,19'	85¼	84	100,000
Mexican Nat. 1st gold 6's........1927	10,955,000	J & D	103½	Apr. 19,19'	....	....	....
" 2d inc. 6's "A" 1917 coup. due	12,265,000	M & S	81	Apr. 10,19'	....	....	....
Sept. 1, 1889, stamped 1½% paid			....		....	....	....
" 2d inc. 6's "B"..........1917	12,265,000	A	17	Apr. 25,19'	....	....	....
" Northern 1st g. 6's.....1910	1,209,000	J & D	105	May 2,19'	....	....	....
" registered..................		J & D	....		....	....	....

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Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7's.1927	950,000	J & D	149	May 9,19'	....	....	....
• Iowa ext. 1st g. 7's......1909	1,015,000	J & D	122½	May 25,19'	....	....	....
• Pacific ext. 1st g. 6's....1921	1,382,000	J & A	124½	Nov.14,19'	124½	124½	1,000
• Southw. ext. 1st g. 7's...1910	636,000	J & D	122¾	Aug.13,'99	....	....	....
• 1st con. g. 5's..........1934	5,000,000	M & N	117	Nov.23,19'	119	115½	39,000
• 1st & refunding g. 4's...1949	7,600,000	M & S	97⅝	Nov.22,19'	98	96	194,000
Minneapolis & Pacific 1st m. 5's..1936	3,208,000	J & J	102	Mar.26,'87	....	....	....
• stamped 4's pay. of int. gtd.			....	....	....	....	....
Minn., S. S. M. & Atlan. 1st g. 4's.1926	8,280,000	J & J	94	Apl. 2,'95	....	....	....
• stamped pay. of int. gtd.			89¾	June 18,'91	....	....	....
Minn., S. P. & S. S. M., 1st c. g. 4's.1938	6,710,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
• stamped pay. of int. gtd.			....	....	....	....	....
Missouri, K. & T. 1st mtge g. 4's.1990	39,718,000	J & D	96⅞	Nov.30,19'	97½	92¼	731,500
• 2d mtge. g. 4's.........1990	20,000,000	F & A	71½	Nov.30,19'	72	66	1,235,500
• 1st ext gold 5's.......1944	1,496,000	M & N	92½	Nov.30,19'	93	89½	327,000
Booneville Bdg. Co. gtd. g. 7's..1906	510,000	M & N	100⅝	Nov.22,'99	....	....	....
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5's....1940	1,340,000	M & N	90	Sept. 6,19'	....	....	....
Mo. K.&T. of Tex 1st gtd.g. 5's.1942	2,685,000	M & S	95	Nov.27,19'	97½	89½	110,000
Sher.Shrevept & So1st gtd.g.5's1943	1,689,000	J & D	99½	Oct. 18,19'	....	....	....
Kan. City & Pacific 1st g. 4's...1990	2,500,000	F & A	83½	Nov.30,19'	83½	81	55,000
Tebo. & Neosho 1st 7's.........1903	187,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mo. Kan. & East'n 1st gtd. g. 5's.1942	4,000,000	A & O	106	Nov.26,19'	106	104	6,000
Missouri, Pacific 1st con. g. 6's...1920	14,904,000	M & N	118½	Nov.30,19'	118½	115	260,000
• 3d mortgage 7's.......1906	3,828,000	M & N	113½	Nov 23,19'	113½	113	38,000
• trusts gold 5's stamp'd 1917	14,376,000	M & S	99¾	Nov.30,19'	100	95⅝	1,155,000
• registered		M & S	....	....	....	....	....
• 1st collateral gold 5's.1920	7,000,000	F & A	99¼	Nov.28,19'	99¾	95½	361,000
• registered		F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Leroy & Caney Val. A. L. 1st 5's.1926	520,000	J & J	94	June 7,19'	....	....	....
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st m. ex. 4's.1938	7,000,000	M & S	107	Nov.27,19'	107	107	6,000
• 2d extended g. 5's.....1938	2,573,000	F & A	115½	Sept. 8,19'	....	....	....
St. L. & I. g. con. R.R.&l.gr. 5's1931	35,716,000	A & O	113¼	Nov.30,19'	113½	109¾	417,000
• stamped gtd gold 5's..1931	6,945,000	A & O	113	Nov.28,19'	113	110	15,000
• unify'g & rfd'g g. 4's.1929	19,138,000	J & J	83¾	Nov.30,19'	83¾	78¼	1,311,000
• registered		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Verdigris V'y Ind. & W. 1st 5's.1926	750,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Mob. & Birm., prior lien, g. 5's...1945	374,000	J & J	109	Aug.31,19'	....	....	....
• small........................	226,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
• inc. g. 4's..............1945	700,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
• small........................	500,000	......	....	....	....	....	....
Mob. Jackson&Kan.City 1st g.5's.1946	1,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Mobile & Ohio new mort. g. 6's..1927	7,000,000	J & J	130	Nov.27,19'	130	127½	2,500
• 1st extension 6's......1927	974,000	J & D	120½	July 31,19'	....	....	....
• gen. g. 4's..............1938	9,472,000	Q J	87	Nov.30,19'	87	85	99,000
• Montg'ry div. 1st g.5's.1947	4,000,000	F & A	109	Nov.28,19'	109	108½	29,000
St. Louis & Cairo gtd g. 4's.....1931	4,000,000	M & S	86	Dec. 17,'95	....	....	....
Nashville, Chat. & St. L. 1st 7's...1913	6,300,000	J & J	130½	Nov.17,19'	130½	128½	9,000
• 2d 6's....................1901	1,000,000	J & J	100½	July 11,19'	....	....	....
• 1st cons. g. 5's...........1928	6,253,000	A & O	106¾	Nov.27,19'	107½	106⅝	16,000
• 1st g.6's Jasper Branch.1923	371,000	J & J	113	Dec. 1,'99	....	....	....
• 1st 6's McM. M.W. & Al.1917	750,000	J & J	108	Mar. 24,'98	....	....	....
• 1st 6's T. & Pb...........1917	300,000	J & J	110	Dec. 20,'99	....	....	....
N. O. & N. East. prior lien g. 6's..1915	1,320,000	A & O	108½	Aug.13,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. Cent. & Hud. R. 1st c. 7's..1903	18,481,000	J & J	109½	Nov.23,19'	110	109⅝	7,000
• 1st registered..........1903		J & J	109½	Nov.23,19'	109½	109¼	35,000
• g. mortgage 3½s......1997	37,075,000	J & J	110	Nov.17,19'	110	110	5,000
• • registered......		J & J	110	Aug.27,19'	....	....	....
• debenture 5's.....1884-1904	4,782,000	M & S	105	Nov.26,19'	105	104¾	19,000
• debenture 5's reg..........		M & S	105½	Nov.23,19'	105½	105	7,000
• reg. deben. 5's....1889-1904	659,000	M & S	108½	Feb. 21,'98	....	....	....
• debenture g. 4's..1890-1905	5,657,000	J & D	103	Nov. 7,19'	103	103	2,000
• registered.................		J & D	104¾	Feb. 5,'98	....	....	....
• deb. cert. ext. g. 4's...1905	3,776,000	M & N	101	Nov. 9,19'	101	101	1,000
• registered.................		M & N	106⅝	Sept.26,'99	....	....	....
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s.........1998	90,900,000	F & A	97⅝	Nov.30,19'	97¾	96½	463,000
• registered................		F & A	96⅝	Nov.30,19'	96¾	96	44,000
Michigan Central col. g. 3½s..1998	18,900,000	F & A	96⅞	Nov.30,19'	97½	96	63,000
• registered................		F & A	96	Sept.19,19'	....	....	....
Beech Creek 1st. gtd. 4's........1936	5,000,000	J & J	109¼	Aug. 9,19'	....	....	....
• registered..............		J & J	106	June 17,'98	....	....	....
• 2d gtd. g. 5's...........1936	500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
• registered..............	....	J & J	....	....	....	....	....

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Carthage & Adiron. 1st gtd g. 4's	1981	1,100,000	J & D					
Clearfield Bit. Coal Corporation, 1st s. f. int. gtd. g. 4's ser. A.	1940	770,000	J & J	95	July 28,'98			
" small bonds series B		33,100	J & J					
Gouv. & Oswega. 1st gtd g. 5's	1942	300,000	J & D					
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd g. 4's	1991	2,500,000	M & S	107⅛	July 6,19'			
" inc. 5's	1992	3,900,000	Sept.					
N. Jersey Junc. R. R. g. 1st 4's	1986	1,650,000	F & A	102	Feb. 3,'97			
" reg. certificates			F & A					
N.Y. & Putnam 1st con. gtd g. 4's	1993	4,000,000	A & O	103	May 22,'96			
Nor. & Montreal 1st g. gtd 5's	1916	130,000	A & O					
West Shore 1st guaranteed 4's	2361	50,000,000	J & J	113	Nov. 30,19'	114⅛	112⅛	100,000
" registered			J & J	114	Nov. 21,19'	114	112¼	35,500
Lake Shore con. 2d 7's	1903	8,428,000	J & D	113	Nov. 8,19'	113	113	2,000
" con. 2d registered	1903		J & D	112⅞	Nov. 7,19'	112⅞	112⅞	2,000
" g 3½s	1997	30,542,000	J & D	111	Nov. 10,19'	111	111	20,000
" " registered			J & D	110⅛	Mar. 17,19'			
Cin. Sp. 1st gtd L. S. & M. S. 7's	1901	1,000,000	A & O	108¾	Dec. 1,'97			
Detroit, Mon. & Toledo 1st 7's	1906	924,000	F & A	119⅛	June 25,19'			
Kal., A. & G. R. 1st gtd c. 5's	1938	840,000	J & J					
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5's	1934	1,500,000	J & J	130	Nov. 14,19'	130	130	1,000
Pitt McK'port & Y. 1st gtd 6's	1932	2,250,000	J & J	117	May 31,'89			
" 2d gtd 6's	1934	900,000	J & J					
McKspt & Bell. V. 1st g. 6's	1918	600,000	J & J					
Michigan Cent. 1st con. 7's	1902	8,000,000	M & N	105	Nov. 23,19'	105	104¾	13,000
" 1st con. 5's	1902	2,000,000	M & N	102	Nov. 30,19'	102	101⅞	6,000
" 6's	1909	1,500,000	M & S	121	Aug. 1,19'			
" coup. 5's	1931	3,576,000	M & S	126	Oct. 30,19'			
" reg. 5's	1931		Q M	127½	Nov. 8,19'	127⅛	127⅛	5,000
" mort. 4's	1940	2,600,000	J & J	105	Jan. 4,19'			
" mtge. 4's reg			J & J	106⅛	Nov. 26,19'	106⅛	106⅛	1,000
Battle C. Sturgis 1st g. g. 3's	1989	476,000	J & D					
N. Y. & Harlem 1st mort. 7's c	1900	11,444,000	M & N	102¾	Mar. 13,19'			
" 7's registered	1900		M & N	102¾	Apr. 6,19'			
N. Y. & Northern 1st g. 5's	1927	1,200,000	A & O	121	Oct. 25,19'			
R. W. & Og. con. 1st ext. 5's	1922	9,081,000	A & O	126½	Nov. 28,19'	126½	126½	1,000
coup. g. bond currency			A & O					
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd gold 5's	1915	400,000	F & A	118	Apr. 13,'94			
R. W. & O. Ter. R. 1st g. gtd 5's	1918	375,000	M & N					
Utica & Black River gtd g. 4's	1922	1,800,000	J & J	110	Oct. 15,19'			
N.Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st g. 4's	1937	19,425,000	A & O	107	Nov. 30,19'	107	106	47,000
" registered			A & O	105	May 31,19'			
N. Y., N. Haven & H. 1st reg. 4's	1903	2,000,000	J & D	187	Nov. 17,'99			
" con. deb. receipts	$1,000	15,007,500	A & O	194	Nov. 22,19'	195	194	3,500
" small certifs	$100	1,480,000		189	Aug. 4,19'			
Housatonic R. con. g. 5's	1937	2,838,000	M & N	132	Nov. 7,19'	132	132	6,000
New Haven and Derby con. 5's	1918	575,000	M & N	115¼	Oct. 15,'94			
N. Y. & New England 1st 7's	1905	6,000,000	J & J	114	Jan. 5,19'			
" 1st 6's	1905	4,000,000	J & J	113	July 29,'99			
N.Y., Ont. & W'n. ref'ding 1st g. 4's	1992	15,437,000	M & S	106¼	Nov. 27,19'	106⅛	104	17,000
" registered	$5,000 only.		M & S	101⅛	Nov. 30,'98			
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5's	1941	1,850,000	M & N	113	Nov. 19,19'	113	113	1,000
Norfolk & Western gen. mtg. 6's	1931	7,283,000	M & N	133¾	Oct. 9,19'			
" imp'ment and ext. 6's	1934	5,000,000	F & A	129½	Oct. 18,19'			
" New River 1st 6's	1932	2,000,000	A & O	131	Nov. 14,19'	131⅛	131	5,000
Norfolk & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s	1996	28,704,600	A & O	99¾	Nov. 30,19'	99¾	97¼	805,000
" registered			A & O	97⅞	July 18,'99			
" small bonds			A & O					
" C. C. & T. 1st g. t. g. g 5's	1922	600,000	J & J	107	Nov. 26,19'	107	107	1,000
" Sci'o Val & N.E. 1st g. 4's	1989	5,000,000	J & N	102	Nov. 28,19'	102	101	34,000
N. P. Ry prior ln ry. & ld. gt. g. 4's	1997	89,889,000	Q J	104⅞	Nov. 30,19'	105	103⅝	934,500
" registered			Q J	102	Nov. 19,19'	102	102	500
" gen. lien g. 3's	2047	56,000,000	Q F	70¾	Nov. 30,19'	72⅛	65¾	4,506,000
" registered			Q F	65⅛	Oct. 18,19'			
St. Paul & N. Pacific gen g. 6's	1923	7,985,000	F & A	131¾	Nov. 23,19'	131¾	131¾	10,000
" registered certificates			Q F	132	July 28,'98			
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5's	1931	1,000,000	F & A	124	Oct. 31,19'			
" 2d 5's	1917	2,000,000	A & O	110¼	Oct. 30,19'			
" 1st con. g. 4's	1968	1,000,000	J & D	100⅛	Aug. 16,19'			
Washington Cen. Ry 1st g. 4's	1948	1,538,000	Q M C H	88¾	May 31,19'			
Nor. Pacific Term. Co. 1st g. 6's	1933	3,809,000	J & J	115¼	Nov. 12,19'	115¼	114	2,000

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				Price.	*Date.*	*High*	*Low.*	*Total.*
Ohio River Railroad 1st 5's	1936	2,000,000	J & D	110	July 24,19'	....	....	....
" gen. mortg. g 6's	1937	2,428,000	A & O	95¼	Nov.22,19'	95¼	95¼	5,000
Omaha & St. Lo. 1st g 4's	1901	2,376,000	J & J	75	Apr. 4,19'	....	....	....
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5's	1946	4,446,600	J & D	112	Nov.30,19'	112	110	16,000
Panama 1st sink fund g. 4½'s	1917	1,636,000	A & O	105	Oct. 17,19'	....	....	....
" s. f. subsidy g 6's	1910	1,846,000	M & N	103¼	Oct. 17,'99	....	....	....
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.								
Penn. Co.'s gtd. 4½'s, 1st	1921	19,467,000	J & J	116¼	Nov.21,19'	116⅞	116¼	44,000
" reg	1921		J & J	116	Oct. 19,19'	....	....	....
" gtd. 3½ coi. tr. reg. cts.	1937	5,000,000	M & S	114½	Feb. 15,'99	....	....	....
Chic., St. Louis, & P. 1st c. 5's	1932	1,506,000	A & O	121	July 10,19'	....	....	....
" registered		....	A & O	110	May 3,'92	....	....	....
Clev. & P. gen. gtd. g. 4½'s Ser. A.	1942	3,000,000	J & J	121	Oct. 22,19'	....	....	....
" Series B	1942	2,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" Series C 3½s	1948	3,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
E. & Pitts. gen. gtd. g. 3½s Ser. B.	1940	2,250,000	J & J	102	Nov. 7,19'	102	102	3,000
" " " C.	1940	1,508,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Newp. & Cin. Bge Co. gtd g. 4's.	1945	1,400,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Pitts., C. C. & St. L. con. g 4½'s..								
" Series A	1940	10,000,000	A & O	116⅛	Nov.27,19'	116⅛	116⅛	5,000
" Series B gtd	1942	8,786,000	A & O	117¼	Sept.19,19'	....	....	....
" Series C gtd	1942	1,379,000	M & N	113	Nov. 23,'98	....	....	....
" Series D gtd. 4's	1945	4,983,000	M & N	109	Apr. 12,19'	....	....	....
" Series E gtd. g. 3½s	1949	5,859,000	F & A	101⅞	July 14,19'	....	....	....
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & C. 1st 7's	1912	2,917,000	J & J	136½	Oct. 26,19'	....	....	....
" 2d 7's	1912	2,546,000	J & J	137¾	Nov.27,19'	137¾	137¾	6,000
" 3d 7's	1912	2,000,000	A & O	131	July 9,19'	....	....	....
Penn. RR. Co. 1st Rl Est. g 4's	1923	1,675,000	M & N	108	May 12,'97	....	....	....
con. sterling gold 6 per cent	1905	22,762,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
con. currency, 6's registered	1905	4,718,000	Q M 15	....	....	....	....	....
con. gold 5 per cent	1919	4,998,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" registered			Q M	....	....	....	....	....
con. gold 4 per cent	1943	3,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Allegh. Valley gen. gtd. g. 4's	1942	5,389,000	M & S	110	Aug.28,19'	....	....	....
Clev. & Mar. 1st gtd g. 4½'s	1935	1,250,000	M & N	112¾	Mar. 7,19'	....	....	....
Del. R. RR. & BgeCo 1st gtd g. 4's	1936	1,300,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
G. R. & Ind. Ex. 1st gtd. g 4½'s	1941	4,455,000	J & J	111	Aug. 2,19'	....	....	....
Sunbury & Lewistown 1st g. 4's	1936	500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
U'd N. J. RR. & Can Co. g 4's	1944	5,646,000	M & S	117	May 1,19'	....	....	....
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 2d g. 5's	1926	1,851,000	M & N	22	Jan. 18,19'	....	....	....
" Tr. Co. ctf. 1st instal. paid..		....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st 6's	1921	1,495,000	Q F	130	Aug.28,19'	....	....	....
" 2d m 4½'s	1921	1,499,000	M & N	101	Oct. 31,19'	....	....	....
Pine Creek Railway 6's	1932	3,500,000	J & D	137	Nov. 17,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Clev. & Toledo 1st 6's	1922	2,400,000	A & O	107½	Oct. 28,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Junction 1st 6's	1922	478,000	J & J	121	Nov.26,'96	....	....	....
Pittsburg & L. E. 2d g. 5's ser. A,	1928	2,000,000	A & O	112	Mar. 25,'93	....	....	....
Pittsburg, Pains. & Fpt. 1st g. 5's,	1916	1,000,000	J & J	90	June 24,'99	....	....	....
Pitts., Shena'go & L. E. 1st g. 5's,	1940	3,000,000	A & O	116½	July 28,19'	....	....	....
" 1st cons. 5's	1943	408,000	J & J	87¾	Jan. 12,19'	....	....	....
Pittsburg & West'n 1st gold 4's,	1917	1,589,000	J & J	100¼	Oct. 24,19'	....	....	....
" J. P. M. & Co., ctfs.,	....	8,111,000	......	100½	Nov.13,19'	100½	100½	2,000
Pittsburg, Y & Ash. 1st cons. 5's,	1927	1,562,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Reading Co. gen. g. 4's	1997	63,537,000	J & J	90½	Nov.30,19'	90½	87½	1,938,000
" registered			J & J	88	Nov.15,19'	88	88	2,000

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Rio Grande West'n 1st g. 4's.....1939	15,200,000	J & J	99¾	Nov.30,19'	100⅛	98¼	290,000
" Utah Cen. 1st gtd. g. 4's.1917	550,000	A & O	88⅞	Sept.27,19'	....	....	....
Rio Grande Junc'n 1st gtd. g. 5's, 1939	1,850,000	J & D	105	Nov. 10,'99	....	....	....
Rio Grande Southern 1st g. 4's..1940	2,233,000	J & J	77½	Aug. 2,19'	....	....	....
" guaranteed...............	2,277,000	......	94	Nov.12,19'	94	94	4,000
Salt Lake City 1st g. sink fu'd 6's, 1913	297,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2.3-4.......1947	3,500,000	J & J	89	Nov.28,19'	90¼	86½	256,000
St. Louis & San F. 2d 6's, Class A, 1906	500,000	M & N	110	Nov.15,'99	....	....	....
" 2d g. 6's, Class B......1906	2,683,000	M & N	110¾	Nov.30,19'	110¾	110½	4,000
" 2d g. 6's, Class C......1906	2,400,000	M & N	110½	Nov. 7,19'	110½	110½	8,000
" gen. g. 6's...........1931	7,807,000	J & J	128	Nov.28,19'	128	124	57,000
" gen. g. 5's...........1931	12,292,000	J & J	114¾	Nov.30,19'	115¼	111½	747,000
" 1st Trust g. 5's.........1987	1,099,000	A & O	102½	Oct. 17,19'	....	....	....
" 1st g. 6's P. C. & O.....1919	1,020,000	F & A	118	May 23,'92	....	....	....
St. Louis & San F. R. R. g. 4's..1996	6,388,000	J & D	88¼	Nov.30,19'	88½	82	66,000
" South'n div. 1st g. 5's.1947	1,500,000	A & O	100	June18,19'	....	....	....
" Central div. 1st g 4's..1929	1,962,000	A & O	93	July 3,19'	....	....	....
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6's, 1910	275,000	A & O	105	Oct. 4,'96	....	....	....
Kansas, Midland 1st g. 4's......1937	1,608,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
St. Louis S. W. 1st g. 4's Bd. ctfs., 1989	20,000,000	M & N	95	Nov.30,19'	95¼	90¼	1,948,000
" 2d g. 4's inc. Bd. ctfs....1989	9,000,000	J & J	71	Nov.30,19'	71	62	4,673,500
Gray's Point, Term. 1st gtd. g. 5's. 1947	339,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
St. Paul, Minn. & Manito'a 2d 6's..1909	8,000,000	A & O	117¼	Nov.27,19'	117¼	116¼	4,000
" 1st con. 6's...........1933	13,344,000	J & J	141¼	Nov.30,19'	141¼	140¼	32,000
" 1st con. 6's, registered....		J & J	137¾	Feb. 23,'99	....	....	....
" 1st c. 6's, red'd to g. 4½'s...	21,027,000	J & J	116⅝	Nov.30,19'	116⅝	115¼	32,000
" 1st cons. 6's register'd....		J & J	115¼	Nov.20,19'	115¼	115¼	5,000
" Dakota ext'n g. 6's...1910	5,676,000	M & N	118¾	Nov.27,19'	118¾	117¼	26,000
" Mont. ext'n 1st g. 4's..1937	7,907,000	J & D	104¼	Nov.28,19'	105	104¼	23,000
" registered................		J & D	104	Jan. 27,'99	....	....	....
Eastern R'y Minn, 1std. 1st g. 5's..1908	4,700,000	A & O	108	Nov.30,19'	108	108	5,000
" registered................		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" Minn. N. div. 1st g. 4's..1940	5,000,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
" registered................		A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6's....1922	2,150,000	J & J	128	Apr. 4,19'	....	....	....
Montana Cent. 1st 6's int. gtd...1937	6,000,000	J & J	131½	Nov.16,19'	131½	131½	10,000
" 1st 6's, registered.........		J & J	115	Apr. 24,'97	....	....	....
" 1st g. g. 5's............1937	2,700,000	J & J	117½	Oct. 3,19'	....	....	....
" registered................		J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5's, 1938	3,625,000	J & D	120	Apr.11,'99	....	....	....
" registered................		J & D	....	....	....	....	....
San Fe Pres.& Phoe.Ry.1st g.5's, 1942	4,940,000	M & S	106¾	Nov. 20,'99	....	....	....
San Fran. & N. Pac. 1st s. f. g. 5's, 1919	3,872,000	J & J	112	June 9,19'	....	....	....
Sav. Florida & Wn. 1st c. g. 6's...1934	4,056,000	A & O	126¼	Jan. 13,19'	....	....	....
" 1st g. 5's...............1934	2,444,000	A & O	112	Mar.17,'99	....	....	....
" St. John's div. 1st g. 4's.1934	1,350,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g. 5s.1928	2,800,000	M & N	102	Nov.27,19'	102¼	100	26,000
Brunsw. & West.1st gtd. g.4's. 1938	3,000,000	J & J	83	Sept.17,19'	....	....	....
Sil.S.Oc.& G.R.R.& lg. gtd.g.4's.1918	1,107,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5's.......1926	2,500,000	J & J	104¾	Feb. 5,'98	....	....	....
Carolina Central 1st con. g. 4's.1949	2,847,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Sodus Bay & Sout'n 1st 5's, gold, 1924	500,000	J & J	105	Sept. 4,'86	....	....	....
Southern Pacific Co.							
" g. 4's Central Pac. coll..1949	28,818,500	J & D	85	Nov.30,19'	85	81⅝	3,239,000
" " registered.........		J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Cent. Pac. 1st refud. gtd.g.4's..1949	54,743,000	F & A	100¼	Nov.30,19'	100½	97⅝	517,000
" registered................		F & A	99⅞	June 1,19'	....	....	....
" mtge. gtd. g. 3½'s...1929	20,418,000	J & D	86	Nov.30,19'	86	83	733,500
* " registered........		J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Gal. Harrisb'gh & S.A. 1st g 6's..1910	4,756,000	F & A	110	May 28,19'	....	....	....
" 2d g 7's................1905	1,000,000	J & D	105	Aug.15,19'	....	....	....
" Mex. & P. div 1st g 5's.1931	13,418,000	M & N	99⅝	Nov.30,19'	100	97½	269,000
Houst. E. & W. Tex. 1st g. 5's..1933	522,000	M & N	105	Aug.20,19'	....	....	....
" 1st gtd. g. 5's.........1933	2,178,000	M & N	104½	July 13,19'	....	....	....
Houst. & T.C. 1st g 5's int. gtd..1937	6,736,000	J & J	112	Nov.28,19'	112	111½	8,000
" con. g 6s int. gtd......1912	3,311,000	A & O	110½	Nov.28,19'	110½	110½	7,000
" gen. g 4's int. gtd......1921	4,287,000	A & O	83½	Nov.19,19'	83½	83	24,000

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NAME.	*Principal Due.*	*Amount.*	*Int'st Paid.*	LAST SALE. *Price.*	*Date.*	NOVEMBER SALES. *High.*	*Low.*	*Total.*
Morgan's La & Tex. 1st g 6's	1920	1,494,000	J & J	120½	Feb. 28,19'	....	....	....
" 1st 7's	1918	5,000,000	A & O	134	Nov. 22,'99	....	....	....
N. Y. Tex. & Mex. gtd. 1st g 4's	1912	1,465,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Nth'n Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6's	1907	3,964,000	J & J	94	Nov. 30,'97	....	....	....
" gtd. g. 5's		4,751,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Oreg. & Cal. 1st gtd. g 5's	1927	19,521,000	J & J	98½	Aug. 8,19'	....	....	....
San Ant.&Aran Pass 1st gtd g 4's	1943	18,900,000	J & J	79½	Nov.30,19'	79½	76	340,000
Tex. & New Orleans 1st 7's	1905	1,347,000	F & A	116	Dec. 14,'98	....	....	....
" Sabine div. 1st g 6's	1912	2,575,000	M & S	106¼	Nov. 17,'97	....	....	....
" con. g 5's	1943	1,620,000	J & J	104⅝	Nov.30,19'	104⅝	101¼	246,000
South'n Pac. of Ariz. 1st 6's	1909-1910	10,000,000	J & J	110	Oct. 1,19'	....	....	....
" of Cal. 1st g 6's ser. A	1905	30,217,500	APR.	108⅝	Nov.24.19'	108⅝	108⅝	3,000
" " " ser. B	1905		OCT.	110⅜	Aug.24,19'	....	....	....
" " " C. & D.	1906		A & O	110¾	Nov.24,19'	110¾	110¾	3,000
" " " E. & F.	1902		A & O	114½	Nov. 3,'99	....	....	....
" " "	1912	....	A & O	119	July 27,19'	....	....	....
" 1st con. gtd. g 5's	1937	6,576,000	M & N	107	Nov.27,19'	107	107	12,000
" stamped	1905-1937	19,168,000	......	107	Nov.13,19'	107	106	226,000
Austin & Northw'n 1st g 5's	1941	1,920,000	J & J	94¾	Nov.15,19'	94¾	94¾	22,000
So. Pacific Coast 1st gtd. g. 4's	1937	5,500,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" of N. Mex. c. 1st 6's	1911	4,180,000	J & J	116	Aug. 3,19'	....	....	....
Gila Val.G.& N'n 1st gtd g 5's	1924	1,514,000	M & N	103	Nov.23,19'	105	103	33,000
Southern Railway 1st con. g 5's	1994	33,223,000	J & J	112¾	Nov.30,19'	112⅞	109⅞	1,638,000
" registered			J & J	108	Aug. 3,19'	....	....	....
" Memph.div.1st g.4-4½-5's	1996	5,083,000	J & J	108	Nov.26,19'	108	108	15,000
" registered			J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Alabama Central, 1st 6's	1918	1,000,000	J & J	112¼	Aug.17,'97	....	....	....
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 4's	1948	3,175,000	J & J	94¼	Nov.22,19'	94¼	93¼	70,000
Atlantic & Yadkin, 1st gtd g 4s	1949	1,500,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....
Col. & Greenville, 1st 5-6's	1916	2,000,000	J & J	115	Jan. 31,19'	....	....	....
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. div. g. 5's	1930	3,106,000	J & J	119	Nov.15,19'	119	119	1,000
" con. 1st g 5's	1956	12,770,000	M & N	117½	Nov.30,19'	117¾	116	56,000
" reorg. lien g 4's	1938	4,500,000	M & S	110¾	Nov.28,19'	111	110¾	6,000
" registered			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Ga. Pacific Ry. 1st g 5-6's	1922	5,660,000	J & J	125	Nov.27,19'	125¼	125	6,000
Knoxville & Ohio, 1st g 6's	1925	2,000,000	J & J	124	Nov.24,19'	124	124	1,000
Rich. & Danville, con. g 6's	1915	5,597,000	J & J	123½	Nov.26,19'	124	123½	12,000
" equip. sink. f'd g 5's	1909	818,000	M & S	101¼	July 20,19'	....	....	....
" deb. 5's stamped	1927	3,368,000	A & O	105½	Oct. 3,19'	....	....	....
South Caro'a & Ga. 1st g. 5's	1919	5,250,000	M & N	105½	Nov.30,19'	105½	104	56,000
Vir. Midland serial ser. A 6's	1906	600,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. B 6's	1911	1,900,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. C 6's	1916	1,100,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. D 4-5's	1921	950,000	M & S	102	Oct. 13,'99	....	....	....
" small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. E 5's	1926	1,775,000	M & S	109	Jan. 12,'99	....	....	....
" small			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" ser. F 5's	1931	1,310,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Virginia Midland gen. 5's	1936	2,392,000	M & N	111	Nov.30,19'	113	111	7,000
" gen.5's. gtd. stamped	1926	2,466,000	M & N	111	July 27,19'	....	....	....
W. O. & W. 1st cy. gtd. 4's	1924	1,025,000	F & A	91½	Sept.14,'99	....	....	....
W. Nor. C. 1st con. g 6's	1914	2,531,000	J & J	119	Nov.17,19'	119	118½	5,000
Spokane Falls & North. 1st g.6's	1939	2,812,000	J & J	117	July 25,19'	....	....	....
Staten Isl.Ry.N.Y. 1st gtd.g.4½'s	1943	500,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
Ter. R. R. Assn. St. Louis 1g 4½'s	1939	7,000,000	A & O	112¾	June 15,'99	....	....	....
" 1st con. g. 5's	1894-1944	4,500,000	F & A	113½	Sept.28,19'	....	....	....
St. L. Mers. bdg. Ter. gtd g. 5's	1930	3,500,000	A & O	111	Jan. 19,19'	....	....	....
Tex. & Pacific, East div. 1st 6's, fm. Texarkana to Ft. W'th	1905	3,241,000	M & S	104⅞	Oct. 4,19'	....	....	....
" 1st gold 5's	2000	21,745,000	J & D	117	Nov.28,19'	117	114½	137,000
" 2d gold income, 5's	2000	967,000	MAR.	82	Nov.16,19'	82	70	30,000
Toledo & Ohio Cent. 1st g 5's	1935	3,000,000	J & J	116½	Nov.28,19'	116½	114	31,000
" 1st M. g 5's West. div	1935	2,500,000	A & O	114	Nov.27,19'	114	113	15,000
" gen. g. 5's	1935	2,000,000	J & D	106¾	Nov.30,19'	106¾	100½	122,000
" Kanaw & M. 1st g. g. 4's	1990	2,469,000	A & O	91	Nov.20,19'	91	91	2,000

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Toledo, Peoria & W. 1st g 4's....	1917	4,400,000	J & D	84¼	Nov.27,19'	85	82¾	46,000
Tol., St.L.&K.C. Tr. Rec. 1st g 6's.	1916	8,814,000	M & N	130¼	June25,19'	....	....	....
Toronto, Hamilton & Buff 1st g 4s.	1946	3,280,000	J & D	100	Sept.25,19'	....	....	....
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g 5's....	1928	1,852,000	J & D	107	Oct. 29,19'	....	....	....
Union Pacific R. R. & ld gt g 4s...	1947	96,489,000	J & J	106⅝	Nov.30,19'	106⅞	105⅝	1,228,560
" registered..................			J & J	106½	Nov.20,19'	106½	106⅝	6,000
Oreg. Ry. & Nav. 1st s. f. g. 6's..	1909	691,000	J & J	110	Oct. 25,19'	....	....	....
Oreg. R. R. & Nav.Co.con. g 4's.	1946	19,684,000	J & D	104½	Nov.30,19'	104½	103	86,000
Oreg. Short Line Ry. 1st g. 6's.	1922	13,651,000	F & A	128	Nov.30,19'	128	127½	6,000
Oreg. Short Line 1st con. g. 5's.	1946	10,837,000	J & J	116	Nov.30,19'	116	114	67,000
" non-cum. inc. A 5's.....	1946	727,000	SEPT.	106	June18,19'	....	....	....
Utah & Northern 1st 7's........	1908	4,993,000	J & J	121	June 18,'98	....	....	....
" g. 5's....................	1926	1,877,000	J & J	102½	Oct. 8,'94	....	....	....
Wabash R.R. Co., 1st gold 5's....	1939	31,664,000	M & N	116⅝	Nov.30,19'	116⅝	115⅛	182,000
" 2d mortgage gold 5's...	1939	14,000,000	F & A	104⅛	Nov.28,19'	105	102	185,000
" deben. mtg series A...	1939	3,500,000	J & J	89	Nov.22,19'	89	88	22,000
" series B................	1939	25,740,000	J & J	87	Nov.30,19'	87⅞	32⅞	3,318,000
" 1st g.5's Det.& Chi.ex..	1940	3,411,000	J & J	110	Nov.26,19'	110½	109	32,000
" Des Moines div.1st g.4s.	1939	1,600,000	J & J	96	Nov.24,19'	96	96	5,000
St. L., Kan. C. & N. St. Chas. B. " 1st 6's..................	1908	1,000,000	A & O	111	May 29,19'	....	....	....
Western N.Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5's..	1937	10,000,000	J & J	121¾	Nov.30,19'	122¼	120¾	182,000
" gen g. 3-4's.............	1943	9,789,000	A & O	94¾	Nov.30,19'	95¼	91¾	344,000
" inc. 5's.................	1943	10,000,000	Nov.	32¼	Sept.20,19'	....	....	....
West Va.Cent'l & Pitts.1st g. 6's.	1911	3,250,000	J & J	113	Jan. 6,'99	....	....	....
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st g. 5's.	1926	2,000,000	A & O	114¼	Nov.27,19'	115	114¼	12,000
" Wheeling div. 1st g. 5's.	1928	906,000	J & J	110	Nov.10,19'	110	109	10,000
" exten. and imp. g. 5's...	1930	849,000	F & A	108	Sept.12,19'	....	....	....
Wheel. & L. E. RR. 1st con. g. 4's..	1949	8,682,000	M & S	89½	Nov.30,19'	90¾	88	266,000
Wisconsin Cen. R'y 1st gen. g. 4s.	1949	23,727,000	J & J	85	Nov.30,19'	87⅞	84½	445,000
STREET RAILWAY BONDS.								
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5's...	1945	6,625,000	A & O	107	Nov.30,19'	107¼	104	46,000
" Atl. av.Bkn .imp. g.5's.	1934	1,500,000	J & J	110	Jan. 20,'99	....	....	....
" City R. R. 1st c. 5's 1916.	1941	4,373,000	J & J	116	Nov. 27.'99	....	....	....
" Qu. Co. & Sur. con. gtd. g. 5's..................	1941	2,255,000	M & N	100	Oct. 31,19'	....	....	....
" Union Elev. 1st. g. 4-5s.	1950	12,890,000	F & A	97	Nov.30,19'	97	94⅝	191,000
Kings Co. Elev. R. R. 1st g. 4's.	1949	7,000,000	F & A	84½	Nov.30,19'	85	83¼	125,000
City & Sub. R'y, Balt. 1st g. 5's...	1922	2,430,000	J & D	105⅝	Apr. 17,'95	....	....	....
Denver Con. T'way Co. 1st g. 5's.	1933	780,000	A & O	97½	June13,19'	....	....	....
Denver T'way Co. con. g. 6's....	1910	1,219,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Metropol'n Ry Co. 1st g. g. 6's.	1911	918,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Louisville Railw'y Co. 1st c. g. 5's,	1930	4,600,000	J & J	109	Mar. 19,'98	....	....	....
Market St. Cable Railway 1st 6's,	1913	3,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Metro. St. Ry N.Y. g. col. tr. g. 5's.	1997	12,500,000	F & A	119½	Nov.27,19'	119½	118½	64,000
B'way & 7th ave. 1st con. g. 5's,	1943	7,650,000	J & D	122	Nov. 7,19'	122	122	10,000
" registered..............			J & D	112½	May 29,'98	....	....	....
Columb. & 9th ave. 1st gtd g 5's,	1993	3,000,000	M & S	123	Nov.21,19'	123	123	2,000
" registered..............			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Lex ave & Pav Fer 1st gtd g 5's,	1993	5,000,000	M & S	123	Nov.19,19'	123	122½	7,000
" registered..............			M & S	....	....	....	....	....
Met. West Side Elev. Chic. 1st g. 4's.	1938	10,000,000	F & A	98⅝	Nov.30,19'	99	98⅝	16,000
" registered..............			F & A	....	....	....	....	....
Mil. Elec. R. & Light con. 30 yr. g. 5's.	1926	6,103,000	F & A	106	Oct. 27,'99	....	....	....
Minn. St. R'y (M. L. & M.) 1st con. g. 5's..................	1919	4,050,000	J & J	109	Oct. 30,'99	....	....	....
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g. 5's.	1937	2,480,000	J&J15	115	Nov.30,19'	115	115	10,000
" gtd. gold 5's..........	1937	1,138,000	J & J	112	Nov.28,'99	....	....	....
Third Avenue R'y N.Y. 1st g 5's.	1937	5,000,000	J & J	124¾	Nov.26,19'	124¾	124¾	8,000
Union Elevated (Chic.) 1st g. 5's.	1945	4,387,000	A & O	109½	Dec. 14,'99	....	....	....
West Chic. S . 40 yr. 1st cur. 5's.	1928	3,969,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" 40 years con. g. 5's......	1936	6,031,000	M & N	99	Dec. 28,'97	....	....	....

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MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

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Adams Express Co. col. tr. g. 4's.1948	12,000,000	M & S	104	Nov.27,19'	104¼	103½	102,000
B'klynFerryCo.ofN.Y.1stc.g.5's.1948	6,500,000	F & A	84½	Nov.27,19'	84½	84½	26,000
B'klynW.&W.Co. 1st g.tr.cts.5's.1945	17,084,000	F & A	72¾	Nov.27,19'	76	68	293,000
Chic. Junc. & St'k Y'ds col. g. 5's.1915	10,000,000	J & J	110	Aug.21,19'	....	....	....
" non-cum. inc. 5's.........1907	2,539,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Det. Mack.&Mar. ld. gt. 3½ S A..1911	3,021,000	A & O	30	Nov.27,19'	31⅞	29⅝	80,000
Hackensack Wtr Reorg. 1st g.5's.1926	1,090,000	J & J	107⅛	June 3,'92	....	....	....
Hend'n Bdg Co. 1st s'k. f'd g. 6's.1931	1,681,000	M & S	113	Nov.14, 99	....	....	....
Hoboken Land & Imp. g. 5's.....1910	1,440,000	M & N	102	Jan.19,'94	....	....	....
Iron Steamboat Co. 6's...........1901	500,000	J & J	75½	Dec. 4,'95	....	....	....
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5's....1919	1,250,000	M & N	102	July 8,'97	....	....	....
Manh. Bch H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4's.1940	1,300,000	M & N	55	Aug.27,'95	....	....	....
Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock 5's.............1890-1990	2,000,000	J & J	94	May 21,'94	....	....	....
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g 6's...1910	443,000	F & A	90	Oct. 3,'99	....	....	....
St. Louis Terml. Station Cupples. & Property Co. 1st g 4½'s 5-20..1917	3,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
So. Y. Water Co. N. Y. con. g 6's..1923	478,000	J & J	101	Feb. 19,'97	....	....	....
Spring Valley W. Wks. 1st 6's....1906	4,975,000	M & S	113½	July 3,19'	....	....	....
U. S. Mortgage and Trust Co. Real Estate 1st g col tr. bonds.							
Series D 4½'s..............1901-1916	1,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
" E 4's................1907-1917	1,000,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
" F 4's................1908-1918	1,000,000	M & S	....	....	....	....	....
" G 4's................1903-1918	1,000,000	F & A	100	Mar. 15,19'	....	....	....
" H 4's................1903-1918	1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
" I 4's................1904-1919	1,000,000	F & A	....	....	....	....	....
" J 4's................1904-1919	1,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	....
Small bonds..............	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Vermont Marble, 1st s. fund 5's..1910	400,000	J & D	....	....	....	....	....
BONDS OF MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL CORPORATIONS.							
Am. Cotton Oil deb. ext. 4½'s....1915	2,919,000	......	99¾	Nov.23,19'	100	98⅝	91,000
Am. Spirit Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6's....1915	1,899,000	M & S	71½	Nov.26,19'	71½	69	15,000
Am.Thread Co.,1st coll.trust 4's.1919	5,798,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
Barney & Smith Car Co. 1st g. 6's.1942	1,000,000	J & J	105	Jan. 10,19'	....	....	....
Gramercy Sugar Co., 1st g. 6's....1923	1,100,000	A & O	89¾	Feb. 2,19'	....	....	....
Illinois Steel Co. debenture 5's...1910	6,200,000	J & J	99	Jan. 17,'99	....	....	....
" non. conv. deb. 5's......1910	7,000,000	A & O	70	Apl. 23,'97	....	....	....
Internat'l PaperCo. 1st con.g 6's.1918	9,229,000	F & A	109	Nov.24,19'	109	106¼	43,000
Knick'r'ker IceCo.(Chic)1st g 5's.1928	2,000,000	A & O	93	Aug.25,19'	....	....	....
Nat. Starch Mfg. Co., 1st g 6's...1920	3,089,000	J & J	104½	Nov.27,19'	104½	104	7,000
Procter & Gamble, 1st g 6's......1940	2,000,000	J & J	113½	July 24,'99	....	....	....
Standard Rope & Twine 1st g. 6's.1946	2,835,000	F & A	72¾	Nov.30,19'	73	68¾	138,000
" " inc. g. 5's.1946	7,500,000	......	12	Nov.27,19'	15½	10½	697,000
U. S. Env. Co. 1st sk. fd. g. 6's...1918	2,000,000	J & J	....	....	....	....	....
U. S. Leather Co. 6% g s. fd deb..1915	5,280,000	M & N	113	Nov.16,19'	113	112½	17,000
BONDS OF COAL AND IRON COMPANIES.							
Colo. Coal & Iron 1st con. g. 6's..1900	2,766,000	F & A	102⅝	Nov.26,19'	102⅝	102½	48,000
Colo. C'l & I'n Devel.Co. gtd g.5's.1909	700,000	J & J	55	Nov. 2,19'	55	55	10,000
" Coupon off..............	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Colo. Fuel Co. gen. g. 6's..........1919	1,043,000	M & N	102½	Nov. 7,19'	104	102½	14,000
Col. Fuel & Iron Co. gen. sf g 5's..1943	2,303,000	F & A	96¼	Nov.27,19'	97	93¼	298,000
Grand Riv. Coal & Coke 1st g. 6's.1919	949,000	A & O	....	....	....	....	....

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MISCELLANEOUS BONDS—*Continued*.

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Jefferson & Clearfield Coal & Ir.							
" 1st g. 5's.........1926	1,777,000	J & D	105⅛	Oct. 10,'98	....	....	....
" 2d g. 5's.........1926	1,000,000	J & D	80	May 4,'97	....	....	....
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. s.f.5s.1928	1,069,000	J & J	105	Oct. 24,19'	....	....	....
Roch & Pitts.Cl&Ir.Co.pur my5's.1946	1,092,000	M & N	....		....	....	....
Sun. Creek Coal 1st sk. fund 6's..1912	879,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Ten. Coal, I. & R. T. d. 1st g 6's...1917	1,244,000	A & O	105	Oct. 30,19'	....	....	....
{ " Bir. div. 1st con. 6's...1917	3,399,000	J & J	109¾	Nov.30,19'	110	108⅛	21,000
{ Cah. Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g 6's..1922	1,000,000	J & J	105	Feb. 10,19'	....	....	....
{ De Bard. C & I Co. gtd. g 6's...1910	2,771,000	F & A	104⅝	Nov.20,19'	104⅞	101	60,500
Wheel L. E. & P. Cl Co. 1st g 5's.1919	846,000	J & J	82	Jan. 15,19'	....	....	....
GAS & ELECTRIC LIGHT CO. BONDS.							
Atlanta Gas Light Co. 1st g. 5's..1947	1,150,000	J & D	....		....	....	....
Bost. Un.Gas tst ctfs s'k f'dg.5's..1939	7,000,000	J & J	79⅝	Nov.30,19'	79⅝	79⅝	5,000
B'klyn Union GasCo.1stcong. 5's.1945	14,210,000	M & N	115	Nov.22,19'	115½	113¼	157,000
Columbus Gas Co., 1st g. 5's......1932	1,215,000	J & J	104½	Jan. 28,'96	....	....	....
Detroit City Gas Co. g. 5's.......1923	4,598,000	J & J	96	Nov.28,19'	96	93¼	44,000
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con.g.5's.....1918	386,000	F & A	99½	Nov.16,'99	....	....	....
Equitable Gas Light Co. of N. Y.							
1st con. g. 5's...........1932	3,500,000	M & S	118½	Sept. 4,19'	....	....	....
Gas. & Elec.of Bergen Co. c.g.5s.1949	1,146,000	J & D	102⅜	Nov. 8,19'	102¾	102⅜	25,000
General Electric Co. deb. g.5's...1922	5,300,000	J & D	143	Nov.27,19'	143½	125	129,000
Grand Rapids G. L. Co. 1stg.5's.1915	1,225,000	F & A	92½	Mar. 11,'95	....	....	....
Kansas City Mo. Gas Co. 1st g 5's.1922	3,750,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
Kings Co. Elec. L.&Power g. 5's..1937	2,500,000	A & O	....		....	....	....
{ " purchase money 6's....1997	5,000,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
{ Edison El.Ill.Bkln 1st con.g.4's.1939	4,275,000	J & J	97½	Oct. 13,'99	....	....	....
Lac. Gas L't Co. of St. L. 1st g.5's.1919	} 10,000,000	Q F	107½	Nov.28,'19	107¾	107	20,000
" small bonds................			97½	Nov. 1,'95	....	....	....
N.Y.GasEL.H&PColstcol tr g 5's.1948	} 11,500,000	J & D	111	Nov.28,19'	111	106	191,000
{ " registered..................		J & D					
{ " purchase mny col tr g 4's.1949	20,389,000	F & A	94½	Nov.30,19'	95	92⅞	473,000
{ Edison El. Illu. 1st conv. g. 5's.1910	4,312,000	M & S	108	Nov.19,19'	108	107½	8,000
{ " 1st con. g. 5's...........1995	2,156,000	J & J	120	Nov.13,19'	120	120	10,000
Paterson&Pas. G.&E. con.g.5's..1949	3,317,000	M & S	....		....	....	....
Peop's Gas & C. Co. C. 1st g. g 6's.1904	2,100,000	M & N	107	July 13,19'	....	....	....
{ " 2d gtd. g. 6's...........1904	2,500,000	J & D	107	Sept.25,19'	....	....	....
{ " 1st con. g 6's.........1943	4,900,000	A & O	118	Nov.26,19'	118	115½	10,000
{ " refunding g. 5's........1947	} 2,500,000	M & S	106	Dec. 16,'98	....	....	....
{ " refuding registered....		M & S	....		....	....	....
{ Chic.Gas Lt&Coke 1st gtd g.5's.1937	10,000,000	J & J	109¼	Nov.28,19'	109¼	109	6,000
{ Con. Gas Co.Chic. 1st gtd.g.5's.1936	4,346,000	J & D	105	July 13,19'	....	....	....
{ Eq.Gas&Fuel,Chic.1stgtd.g.6's.1905	2,000,000	J & J	103	May 4,19'	....	....	....
{ MutualFuelGasCo.1stgtd.g.5's.1947	5,000,000	M & N	105	Aug.22,19'	....	....	....
Trenton Gas & Electric 1st g. 5's.1949	1,500,000	M & S	108	Dec. 15,'99	....	....	....
Utica Elec. L. & P. 1st s. f'd g.5's.1950	500,000	J & J	....		....	....	....
Western Gas Co. col. tr.g. 5's....1933	3,805,500	M & N	105½	June16,'98	....	....	....
TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE CO. BONDS.							
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4's.2397.	} 9,665,800	Q & J	101	Nov. 8,19'	101	101	5,500
" registered..................		Q & J	100½	Oct. 3,19'	....	....	....
Total amount of lien, $13,000,000.							
Erie Teleg. & Tel. col. tr. g s fd 5's.1926	3,905,000	J & J	109	Oct. 7,'99	....	....	....
Metrop. Tel & Tel. 1st s'k f'd g. 5's.1918	} 2,000,000	M & N	103	Feb. 17,'99	....	....	....
" registered.................		M & N					
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. gen. g 5's.......1920	1,261,000	M & N	112	Nov.27,'95	....	....	....
Western Union col. tr. cur. 5's...1938	8,502,000	J & J	113	Nov.24,19'	114	111	17,000
{ " fundg & real estate g.4½'s.1950	10,000,000	M & N	105	Nov.30,19'	105⅛	104¼	52,000
{ Mutual Union Tel. s. fd. 6's....1911	1,957,000	M & N	110½	Sept.14,19'	....	....	....
{ Northwestern Telegraph 7's...1904	1,250,000	J & J	....		....	....	....

UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

NAME Principal Due.	Amount.	Int'st Paid.	YEAR 1900. High.	YEAR 1900. Low.	NOVEMBER SALES. High.	NOVEMBER SALES. Low.	NOVEMBER SALES. Total.
United States con. 2's registered...1930	345,580,750	Q J	105	104	105	104¾	24,000
" con. 2's coupon...........1930		Q J	104	104	....	....	......
" con. 2's reg. small bonds..1930		Q J	....	....	....	....	......
" con. 2's coupon small bds.1930		Q J	....	....	....	....	......
" 3's registered...........1908-18	120,596,040	Q F	112	108¾	109¾	109¾	8,000
" 3's coupon..............1908-18		Q F	112¼	108¾	110⅛	109⅛	96,000
" 3's small bonds reg.....1908-18		Q F	....	....	....	....	......
" 3's small bonds coupon.1908-18		Q F	111¾	108⅛	110	109	8,200
" 4's registered..............1907	336,516,600	J A J&O	117⅛	114	116	115	220,000
" 4's coupon..................1907		J A J&O	118⅛	114	116¼	115¼	21,500
" 4's registered..............1925	162,315,400	Q F	138	132⅝	138	137	85,000
" 4's coupon.................1925		Q F	138	131¾	138	134⅛	78,060
" 5's registered..............1904	36,536,550	Q F	116⅛	112⅝	113	113	1,500
" 5's coupon.................1904		Q F	116¾	112½	114	112¾	75,500
District of Columbia 3-65's...........1924	14,224,100	F & A	121	121	....	....	......
" small bonds....................		F & A	....	....	....	....	......
" registered.....................		F & A	....	....	....	....	......
FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.							
Quebec 5's.............................1908	3,000,000	M & N	....	....	....	....	......
U. S. of Mexico External Gold Loan of 1899 sinking fund 5's....................	....	Q J	98	96	97⅛	96¼	19,500
Regular delivery in denominations of £100 and £200...........................	£22,628,920	......	....	....	....	....	......
Small bonds denominations of £20	....	......	....	....	....	....	......
Large bonds denominations of £500 and £1,000.................................	....	......	....	....	...	....	......

BANKERS' OBITUARY RECORD.

Baldwin.—Wm. H. Baldwin, President of the National Central Bank, Cherry Valley, N. Y., died November 3, in his seventy-seventh year. He had been connected with the bank for sixty-one years.

Birkbeck.—Joseph Birkbeck, President of the Citizens' Bank, Freeland, Pa., and a director and stockholder in several banks and other enterprises, died November 14, at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where he resided.

Bristol.—R. T. Bristol, Vice-President of the National Bank of Vergennes, Vt., since 1895, and a director of the bank since 1881, died November 20, aged seventy-eight years.

Brown.—George H. Brown, formerly of the banking house of Brown Brothers & Co., New York, died November 20, in his sixty-fourth year. Mr. Brown had not been in active business for some years.

Clark.—George C. Clark, President of the Rushville (Ind.) National Bank, died November 18. Mr. Clark was born in North Carolina in 1821, and went to Indiana in 1835, and permanently located there in 1844. For fifty years he was one of the leading lawyers of his county, and was, in 1854, elected to the Legislature. He became President of the Rushville branch of the Bank of Indiana in 1864, and President of the Bank of the State of Indiana in 1871. In the early seventies, when the Rushville State Bank was reorganized as the Rushville National Bank, Mr. Clark was elected President. Mr. Clark was noted for his benevolence, and had been a warm friend of the colored race especially.

Cook.—Henry L. Cook, Cashier of the First National Bank, Evansville, Ind., died November 2.

Crawford.—Andrew Crawford, a prominent Chicago capitalist, and for many years Western representative of Drexel, Morgan & Co., and J. P. Morgan & Co., New York, died November 25.

Daly.—Marcus C. Daly, widely known as one of the "copper kings" of Montana, and who was many times a millionaire, died in New York city November 12. Mr. Daly was a member of the banking firm of Daly, Donahoe & Moyer, Butte, Mont., and was also interested in several other banks in that State. He was born in Ireland in 1843, and came to this country in his ninth year. In the early fifties Mr. Daly went to California, and later became identified with the Anaconda mines in Montana, from which he made a large fortune.

Earle.—Paul H. Earle, President of the Birmingham (Ala.) Trust and Savings Co., died November 28 at Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, where he was undergoing treatment. He was born at Elyton, Ala., in 1839; served in the Confederate army, and after the close of the war went to Texas, where he successfully engaged in business. In 1877 he located at Birmingham, and established a mercantile business. At his death he was one of the wealthiest men in the county.

Elcock.—Joseph Elcock, who was a director of the Second National Bank, of Mechanicsburg, Pa., from the organization of the bank thirty-six years ago, died November 6, at the age of eighty-seven years.

Elling.—Henry Elling, President of the Union Bank and Trust Co., Helena, Mont., and of a number of other banks in that State, died November 14. Mr. Elling was born in Germany in 1842, and came to this country in 1857. He located in Montana in 1864 and successfully engaged in mining, stock raising and banking.

Evans.—Col. George W. Evans, a successful private banker at Mount Vernon, Ill., since 1878, died November 14, aged sixty-eight years.

Fegley.—Jacob Fegley, President of the National Iron Bank, and of the Security Co., Pottstown, Pa., and the South Bethlehem (Pa.) National Bank, died November 28, aged seventy years. He was a large owner of real estate and was extensively interested in mining.

Hornor.—Sidney H. Hornor, Cashier of the Bank of Helena, Ark., and one of the well-known and successful bankers of the State, died November 18.

Kellogg.—Edward Henry Kellogg, Vice-President of the Dime Savings Bank, of Brooklyn, N. Y., died November 8, in his seventy-second year.

Leitnaker.—L. P. Leitnaker, Vice-President of the Lancaster (Ohio) Bank, died November 18.

McFadon.—A. A. McFadon, President of the Citizens' State Bank, Chadron, Neb., died November 19.

Mosgrove.—Hon. James Mosgrove, President of the National Bank of Kittanning, Pa., and a wealthy manufacturer, died November 27, aged seventy-eight. Though a Democrat, he was elected to Congress in 1880 from a Republican district.

Parsons.—W. Irving Parsons, Vice-President of the Citizens' National Bank, Frederick, Md., and formerly President of the Frederick County National Bank, died November 20, in his fifty-ninth year.

Pickart.—Frank Pickart, President of the Benton County Savings Bank, Norway, Iowa, died recently, aged forty-seven years.

Pickett.—James A. Pickett, a prominent citizen of New Britain, Conn., formerly Vice-President of the New Britain National Bank, and a director of the Mechanics' National Bank, and the Savings Bank of New Britain, died November 27, aged seventy-one years.

Pilling.—Hon. John Pilling, prominent for forty years in Delaware political and business circles, died November 9, in his seventieth year. He had been a member of both branches of the Legislature, besides holding other important offices. At the time of his death he was President of the National Bank of Newark, Del., and was interested in the manufacture of woolen goods.

Powell.—William H. Powell, founder of the Citizens' National Bank, of Sedalia, Mo., died November 26. Mr. Powell was born in Lynchburg, Va., in 1818. Ten years ago he retired from business.

Pusey.—Wm. H. M. Pusey, of the banking firm of Officer & Pusey, Council Bluffs, Iowa, died November 15. He was born in Pennsylvania, removing to Iowa in 1856. In the following year he formed a partnership with Thomas Officer, and they continued in business until the death of Mr. Officer in September last. The failing health of Mr. Pusey then made it necessary to appoint a Receiver to close up the firm's affairs.

Mr. Pusey had been a member of the Iowa Senate and a member of Congress. The firm was one of the oldest in the West.

Ramsdell.—George A. Ramsdell, ex-Governor of New Hampshire, President of the First National Bank, at Nashua, and Treasurer of the City Guaranty Savings Bank, died November 16. He was born at Milford, N. H., sixty-six years ago. In early life he was admitted to the bar, and from time to time was honored with important offices. He was nominated for Governor by acclamation in 1896, and was elected by one of the heaviest pluralities ever given a candidate for the office. In 1898 he declined the offer of a place on the supreme bench of the State.

Ray.—Col. W. R. Ray, Vice-President of the Citizens' National Bank, Louisville, Ky., died November 12. He was for a long time President of the bank, but resigned the higher office some years ago on account of failing health. He was born in Jefferson county, Ind., in 1828, removing to Louisville at the age of twenty. His business career was notable, and he carried many local enterprises to success.

Smith.—J. Connor Smith, who was one of the oldest bank officers in the country in point of service, died in New York city, November 22. He was born in New York in 1825, and entered the Phenix Bank in 1844. In 1849 he went to California, but returned to New York, and in 1856 became an officer in what afterwards became the Metropolitan National Bank. The bank went into liquidation some years ago.

Sprague.—Charles H. Sprague, a member of the banking firm of C. H. & H. S. Sprague, Providence, R. I., died November 17.

Washburn.—Richard C. Washburn, until recently President of the Hudson County National Bank, Jersey City, N. J., died December 3.

Worthington.—Lewis P. Worthington, until a short time since Cashier of the Doylestown (Pa.) National Bank, died November 3.
